Reg. No. 1.—E

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Part I.—Notifications by Government

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 274.—Mr. Alexander Fotheringham, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. A. G. Knapp, I.C.S., privilege leave for one month and four days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 276.—Captain F. W. Cragg, I.M.S., Officiating Assistant Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, privilege leave for one month from the 26th May 1913 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 278.—Mr. G. K. B. Jackson, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for twenty-four days.

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1913.

No. 277.—Mr. Ernst Pakenham-Walsh, I.C.S., is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Chingleput, during the absence of Mr. P. A. Booty, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

No. 279.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to the Rev. George Palamuppan Vedamuthagam of the South India United Church, Dummal district, on the 1st December 1910, is hereby revoked.

ERRATUM.

Ootacamund, May 29, 1913

In Public Department notification No. 257 at page 963 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th May 1913, *for* "from or after the 12th June 1913", *read* "from or after the 3rd July 1913".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1912.

No. 652.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's Day (Wednesday, the 1st January), Good Friday (Friday, the 21st March) and Christmas Day (Thursday, the 25th December), the following holidays shall be public holidays in the year 1913:—

Saturday, August 16th, 1913	..	Avani Avittam.
Tuesday, August 26th	..	Sree Jayanthi.
Wednesday, September 3rd, 1913	..	Ramzan.
Thursday, September 4th	..	Vinayaka Chaturthi.
Monday, September 29th	..	Mahalaya Amavasai.
Wednesday, October 8th	..	Ayudha Pujah
Tuesday, October 28th	..	Deepavali.
Friday, December 26th	..	Christmas.
Saturday, December 27th	..	
Monday, December 29th	..	
Tuesday, December 30th	..	

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mufassal, with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and the Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, (3) the General Stamp office—to be open from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.—will be closed —

Wednesday, December 24th, 1913. | Wednesday, December 31st, 1913.

Ootacamund, June 10, 1913.

No. 279.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished —

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd May 1913

No. 645 *F.E.*—Mr. C. D'A. Crofton, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, with effect *from* the 5th May 1913.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th May 1913.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

APPOINTMENT AND RESIGNATION.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles

No. 413.—Second Lieutenant Ernest Edward Berry resigns his commission. Dated the 1st April 1913.

Thomas Dominic Nugent to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* E. E. Berry, resigned. Dated the 1st April 1913.

The 16th May 1913.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 431.—Ian Scott-Mackenzie to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th February 1913.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 388.—Mr. Horace Geoffrey Furness, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hosur, combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for seven months and three days with effect from 6th March 1913, under articles 238, 260 and 309 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

This supersedes notification No. 287 published at page 495 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th May 1913.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 389.—Muhammad Sibgathulla Sahib Chida Bahadur, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration, extension of privilege leave for twelve days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 390.—Mr. Brooke Cunliffe Leggatt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State a further extension, by six months, of leave on medical certificate.

PROMOTIONS.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1913.

No. 391.—The following permanent promotions in the Police Department are notified :—

With effect from 23rd February 1913.

Mr. Henry Francis Travers Phillips, to be Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. James Thomas Warnock Filson, to be Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Charles Banks Cunningham, to be Superintendent, Fifth Grade.
Mr. Frederick Lionel Mullaly, to be Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.
Mr. Lionel Bell Gasson, to be Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

No. 392.—The following promotions and reversions in the Police Department for the months of March and April 1913 are notified :—

With effect from 7th March 1913.

Mr. William Henry Pitt, to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 14th March 1913.

Mr. Lionel Bell Gasson, to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

With effect from 25th March 1913.

Mr. Harold Gordon Clinch, to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Oliver Ethelbert Windle, to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Leslie Withinshaw, to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Lawrence Clift, to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

With effect from 1st April 1913.

Mr. Charles Brent Neville Pelly, to revert as Acting Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Frederick Arnold Hamilton, to revert as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Fitzroy Evelyn Coningham, to revert as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Henry Francis Travers Phillips, to revert as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Henry Roger George Hasted, to revert as Acting Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Harold Ernest Williams, to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Harold Gordon Clinch, to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.
Mr. Oliver Ethelbert Windle, to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.
Mr. Leslie Withinshaw, to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 8th April 1913.

Mr. Charles Brent Neville Pelly, to act as Superintendent, First Grade.
Mr. Frederick Arnold Hamilton, to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Fitzroy Evelyn Coningham, to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Henry Francis Travers Phillips, to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Henry Roger George Hasted, to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Harold Ernest Williams, to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Harold Gordon Clinch, to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Oliver Ethelbert Windle, to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Leslie Withinshaw, to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 20th April 1913.

Mr. Harold Gordon Clinch, to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.
Mr Oliver Ethelbert Windle, to revert as Acting Superintendent Fifth Grade.
Mr. Leslie Withinshaw, to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 21st April 1913.

Mr Harold Gordon Clinch, to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr Oliver Ethelbert Windle to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr Leslie Withinshaw, to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, May 26, 1913.

No. 393.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Special Magistrates for the town of Vizianagram in the district of Vizagapatam, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 845, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem:—

M R Ry. Pikkavolu Swamy Garu.
M.R Ry. Niduganda Chinnayi Row Garu.
M.R.Ry Gadiraju Venkatarayudu Raju Garu.

Ootacamund, May 27, 1913.

No. 394.—The Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M R Ry Avula Rangaswami Nayudu Garu to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Trichinopoly in the district of Trichinopoly, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 845, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem.

Ootacamund, May 28, 1913.

No. 395.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

M S Ry. Veeraparti Kesava Acuntakrishna Ayyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Godavari

Ootacamund, June 6, 1913.

Mr. Edwin Wilfred Killockeley Green, First-class Magistrate in the district of Ganjam

Ootacamund, June 5, 1913.

No. 396.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. David Norman Strathie, I.C.S., to be a Justice of the Peace within and for all the territories administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George excepting the Presidency Town.

Ootacamund, June 9, 1913.

No. 397.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Edwin Wilfred Killockeley Green, Deputy Collector, Goomsur division, in the district of Ganjam, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

No. 398.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M R Ry. Kamalapuram Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Chittoor, in the district of Cuddapah.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1913.

M R.Ry Tranquebar Venkatachalam Narayanaswami Mudaliyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub Magistrate, Gingee, in the district of South Arcot

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 26, 1913.

No. 399.—Under the provisions of section 2, Act XII of 1880, "An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi," the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ahammed Mohiddin Saheb to be Kazi for the town of Cocanada in the district of Godavari.

No. 400.—In notification No. 645, Judicial, dated 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th October 1912, after the words "third class" occurring in proviso 2 to rule 1, *insert* the words "or such higher powers as are exercisable under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

Octonarined, May 27, 1913.

No. 401.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 15th June 1913, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 5.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Name of village.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages.		
Dharmapuri	Kariyamangalam	Kalappanhalli	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri.
Do.	Do.	Periyanhalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kankatahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pannandahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kariyamangalam	Do.	Do.
		Inam villages.		
Dharmapuri	Kariyamangalam	Dengenahalli	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri.
Do.	Do.	Pandamahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chennyanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mohyanahalli	Do.	Do.
		Government village.		
Pennagaram	Pappirapatti	Palavadi	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri.
		Mitta villages.		
Pennagaram	Pappirapatti	Pallipatti	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri.
Do.	Do.	Andanahalli	Do.	Do.
		Government villages.		
Dharmapuri	Topper	Topper Kanigirahalli	Dharmapuri	Adamankottai.
Do.	Do.	Kammampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Maalvatahalli	Do.	Do.
		Mitta village.		
Dharmapuri	Topper	Kongarahalli	Dharmapuri	Adamankottai.
		Government villages.		
Dharmapuri	Kariyamangalam	Kattumaranahalli	Dharmapuri	Palakodu.
Do.	Do.	Kambarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tattapahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Karadihalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mahisalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bommathalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bagarahalli	Do.	Do.
		Inam village.		
Dharmapuri	Kariyamangalam	Gaddur	Dharmapuri	Palakodu.
		Government villages.		
Dharmapuri	Marandahalli	Gujjanhalli	Dharmapuri	Palakodu.
Do.	Do.	Sangambaraveralah	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chikkaderumbattam	Do.	Do.
		Mitta villages.		
Dharmapuri	Marandahalli	Marandahalli	Dharmapuri	Palakodu.
Do.	Do.	Settihalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Samathalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kandamallanur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Lingapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nadavahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Malamatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mallanur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mudigerahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ganeshavandahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Palavyam	Do.	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Inam villages—cont.		
Dharmapuri	Morappahalli	Pappanhalli	Dharmapuri	Palakodu
Do.	Do.	Perumgadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pungalamvaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Rayapalavaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sakkiramtham	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Seshamalla	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sindavanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Singrahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sirandapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Thimmasamudra	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Venkatavandahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Amidalahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Balagarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bettahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Belagavaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Berikai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bellamahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Beruhalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bettipalayam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Budihalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chandrapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Channapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chennasandra	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chikkakrishnapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chinnapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Dappalidasampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Erandahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Erudagattahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gangavalahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gundalamahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Jakkasandramahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Jartalav	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kadatiboda	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kadattamanta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kadamalloor	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kanavarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kannanur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kesaragali	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kesinayagatta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kodimachali	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kongarapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Doddahattagandahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sanamur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kandayampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sajjalahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Attimuttu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Koravanakapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chikkahatagandahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sagarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Doddahavuli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chikkahavuli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vallur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Belamarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kanagur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Singrahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Boppadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Turumalavadi	Do.	Do.
		Inam villages.		
Dharmapuri	Morappahalli	Chikkatayanahalli	Dharmapuri	Palakodu
Do.	Do.	Uppanahalli	Do.	Do.
		Government villages.		
Perumgadu	Pappanapatti	Gonappakavundanhalli	Dharmapuri	Palakodu
Do.	Do.	Mukkanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pattiyabanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pikkili	Do.	Do.
		State villages.		
Perumgadu	Pappanapatti	Pappanapatti	Dharmapuri	Palakodu
Do.	Do.	Bellurpettai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Murur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pippanalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Doddahanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Guttanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vayapalalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nallappanayakkanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Perakkam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vattamarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Madahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pillappanayakkanahalli	Do.	Do.

Division in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Native villages—cont.		
Pennagaram	Pappireppatti	Achanahalli	Dharmapuri	Palakodu.
Do.	Do.	Mangalahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Settigalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Lokalahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Appanahavandahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bommahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ramakumarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kottaimaradahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pedihalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Varadahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ettiyanahalli	Do.	Do.

No. 402.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 15th June 1913, the village noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police station in column 5.

Division in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached	Name of village	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station in which hereafter attached.
		Government village.		
Dharmapuri	Adamanhottai	Ungarahalli	Harrapuri	Dharmapuri

No. 403.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 15th June 1913, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 5.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages.		
Harur	Palkipatti	Alemalpuram	Harur	Harur.
Do.	Do.	Allirampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pallipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tadampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gopalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Karampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pudupatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kavundampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sulappatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mukaredipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Papampadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Irumanpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kokkarapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Malagappadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pulaiyan	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Perumpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Devarajanaiyan	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annamalahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Jammanalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tenkarakottai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tarumpalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pedhanamotram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kumarapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Silveri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Manglodi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Kadaloor	Gopalapalaiyam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Papireddipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pedder	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kattarapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Tirumanai	Papanayakkanpalayam	Do.	Do.

Division in which present situated.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages—contd.		
Huzur	Hirkamalai	Kunnarampatti	Huzur	Huzur.
Do.	Do.	Irulapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Manjapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilnattur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Melattur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kandampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vedupatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kottanampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Godalur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vengiranpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Illimampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pennera	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Veppampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mundadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pulivalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Veppanayakkanpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Paluvam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Poyyapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Periyapanimadava	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sinnapanimadava	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mattiyampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sadiriyperum	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Perampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kuttaiyachchampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Puthumalai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Andiyur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Melagampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mondakkal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilagampadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Alambadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vedakattumadava	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tambal	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore	Singarapet	Erappatti	Coimbatore.	Chingarapet.
Do.	Do.	Puliyampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Naduppatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Parakkal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	N-Ilavampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vaniyampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kankkampatta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Obakkavalasu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Muthirampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kottanayakkanpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kariyaperumalvalasi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kodimayakkampatta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mallapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ammadampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kuppanattam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vankalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gendigaudanur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Elavanchadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Attipadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pungani	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pallattur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nayakkanur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gurusagaravalasi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Singatappé	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kunukkupatta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Eriyanur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Naralimpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sanasalipudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Reddiyanur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kodakkanur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Periyalalapadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Giddangatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sunakkanvalavalasi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mallapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Muruppatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kurumpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kandattampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kuruvampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kurubarvalasa	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Andiyur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Eggar	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Indur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nagampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Govindapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Kunnattur	Kolavampalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Naulapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Parasur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Savadiyur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ramakkonattar	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kunnattur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kunnampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kuppatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kovampatti	Do.	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages—cont.		
Uttangarai ..	Kunguttur ..	Vakkampatti	Hosur ..	Uttangarai.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kamakshipatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ramakrishnampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kottapatti	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pappanapatti	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Kukkampatti	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Elanchiyur	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Karamandiyapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Mottampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Arumpatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuttavam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pallavadampadi	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Nachipatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Karuppatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sundagarapatti	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tagarapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vadugapur	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Uruppanur	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mudichchirattal	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kilmattur	Do. ..	Morappur.
Hosur ..	Kadaiyur ..	Tirumbadi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Balanagaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Sarappatti	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	Sandippatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nachchanampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vanakkampadi	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Muthanattpatti	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Toppanapatti	Do. ..	Do.
		Mitta or Inam villages.		
Hosur ..	Kadaiyur ..	Kottukolahalli	Hosur ..	Morappur.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Chikkalpadi	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Samyapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Hosur	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Sivarasahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Vayyapatti	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Tengainur	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Kudiramgahkahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Vagaiyampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Singirihalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Unnamahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kanveredihalli	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Oashalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Jigani	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pachahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Perumalhalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mandikampadi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Alampadi uppatti	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Odasalhalli	Do. ..	Do.
Uttangarai ..	Irumattur ..	Kanniyalattur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pattagarapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Chappatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kanampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kattayanahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Tippampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Pethakaruppampatti	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	Amaraj	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Bommandram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Mavadipatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kattur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Talavi	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Varadampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sellampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vagarappampatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Irumattur	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kandampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Dukkampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Palaiyam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Jakkerpatti	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Pallippatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Dollahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Panditarahalli	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kupdalpatti	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sunkadarahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pannikalua	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kelavali	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gollapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kongarapatti	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	Karuvalampatti	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Kadaiturappatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kadayampatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Maryampatti	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mullhanat uram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Alankpatti	Do. ..	Do

Division in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached	Names of villages	Circle in which hereafter included	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Metta or town villages—contd.		
Uttangarai	Irumattur	Veerapatti	Harur	Morappur.
Do.	Do.	Ichchampadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Perumpadapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Agraharam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annamedupatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bommayakkampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pachchaiyandampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pillipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chinna Ichchampadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sonnampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kandikuppam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Arugamattam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kadirinayakkanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tallampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Polur kuppam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sampampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pidiyampalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Punnappatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bommasampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kanapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Murappanayakkampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mallipampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vellalampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pannandipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Muruhampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Schudahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kondlapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mukkanurpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Jedayampatti	Do.	Do.
		Government villages.		
Harur	Pallipatti	Kombai	Harur	Kallipuram.
Do.	Do.	Sunnaganvadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Muppadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nadeppatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kollattuppatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Somanuur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Elandakottupatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pattukuampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pupendippatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kolumakanur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Venkatasamudram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sholeyanur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Obiliyanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tadimur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kurubarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Kadattur	Vadiyuppatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Battalarahalli	Do.	Do.
		Metta villages.		
Harur	Kadattur	Kadattur	Harur	Mallapuram.
Do.	Do.	Dasarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sallakattahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kodakkarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bathalahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mallipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Talavattam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Venkatagiri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Reddireddipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Lingayakkanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Obiliyakkanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Cumanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kanayakkanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sillanahalli	Do.	Do.

No. 404.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 15th June 1913, the villages named in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local areas of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police stations in column 5.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages.		
Hosur	Morappur	Kattalaigrampatti	Hosur	Uttangarai.
Do.	Do	Unnikkeundrampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Vidiyapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sengatipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Kittampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Konampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Billikpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Velampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sakkalapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pachchanampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vellalapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Papanapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kalindapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Palaiyakottai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mettukkangal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kottaiyakoupatti	Do.	Do.
		Mitta or Inam villages.		
Uttangarai	Mattur	Anandur	Hosur	Uttangarai.
Do.	Do	Beddipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sattipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sadayampayakkampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Mallampatti	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	Tulasampatti	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	Indigampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kosapparayakkampatti	Do	Do.
Do.	Do	Gollapatti	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sirumandur	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tiruvanpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Periyakarukkhippatti	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Sengalapatti	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	Vaiyampatti	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Vadiyappatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chinnakarukkhippatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chennakottakulam	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Periyakatakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Lakkampatti	Do.	Do.
		Government villages.		
Hosur	Hosur	Kilamapper	Hosur	Morappur.
Do.	Do.	Timmakattipatti	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	Tarumbrapatti	Do	Do.
Do	Do	Paruyapatti	Do	Do.

No. 405.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 15th June 1913, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 5.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages.		
Uttangarai	Irumattur	Hadarahalli	Krishnagiri	Mattur.
Do	Do.	Kothappatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Jinkalahadrampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vimmalai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilkappam	Do.	Do.
		Inam village.		
Uttangarai	Irumattur	Vadamangalam	Krishnagiri	Mattur.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages.		
Krishnagiri	Kargoor	Kottur	Krishnagiri	Manur
Do.	Do.	Segalarapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ratnalapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kargoor	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Madepalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Malluppadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Uppatiwadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Palepalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Salivarapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gollahalli	Do.	Do.
		Zamindari villages.		
Krishnagiri	Kargoor	Kondappanayanapalli	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri.
Do.	Do.	Marigampalli	Do.	Do.
		Inam village.		
Krishnagiri	Kargoor	Venkatayanam	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri.
		Government villages.		
Uttangarai	Iramattur	Murugampatti	Krishnagiri	Kaveripatnam
Do.	Do.	Pahiyampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Parur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sellagattapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nagojanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pennandur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kudumenahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mandeli	Do.	Do.
Dharmapuri	Kattiyamangalam	Adalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bandarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Damodaranahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Dandi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Velangamudi	Do.	Do.
		Zamindari village.		
Dharmapuri	Kattiyamangalam	Pachalligavanpalli (Pachanarapalli)	Krishnagiri	Kaveripatnam
		Inam village.		
Dharmapuri	Kattiyamangalam	Tellanahalli	Krishnagiri	Kaveripatnam.

No. 408.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1-4th June 1913, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police stations in column 5.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government village.		
Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	Nerlagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri.
		Zamindari villages.		
Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	Ballarapalli	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri,
Do.	Do.	Thippanayanapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kodipalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Anandagiripalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annamandram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hosurapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nattimedu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sidiyal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pedtanapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vanattanapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Virapalli	Do.	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Zemindari villages—cont.		
Dharmapuri ..	Palakode ..	Ambiniamman	Krishnagiri ..	Bayakottai
Do. ..	Do. ..	Attumbalii	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bommur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Boyalahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gollahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Jaggasamudram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Jhtandahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kadamanur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kadirenahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kadigahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Muhendramangalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mattagiri	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nallampalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pilivinayakanahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Parattahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Rangasahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sakyakumudanahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Santapet	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Selattigamahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sykhanahalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tahlbe	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Venkatanarasahalli	Do. ..	Do.
		Inam villages.		
Dharmapuri ..	Palakode ..	Gidlanahalli	Krishnagiri ..	Bayakottai.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Malla Hosahalli	Do. ..	Do.

No. 407.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 15th June 1913, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 5.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages.		
Hosur	Mathigiri	Mathigiri	Hosur	Hosur
Do.	Do.	Nagondapalli	Do.	Do.
		Zemindari or Inam villages.		
Hosur	Bagalur	Bagalur	Hosur	Hosur.
Do.	Do.	Chokkapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Dasiripalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Elemandram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Elachagi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Inhalnagare	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Jumagalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kagatur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kalatipuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kalli Agraharam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kallipuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kammatgalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kurlampalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mattagondapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nanjapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Paddakulta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Seruganapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sukkamathapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sukkasamapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sudajuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tirupalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Venkatrayapuram	Do.	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached	Names of villages	Circle in which hereafter included	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Inam villages.		
Hosur	Bagalur	Attimuddram	Hosur	Hosur.
Do.	Do.	Bellasandram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bandrutpalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chinnaruganpalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Elenndram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gullignanpalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Samanugalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sulvanungalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Seddapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Talapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Virupasandram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Viswanadapuram	Do.	Do.
		Government villages.		
Hosur	Uddanapalli ..	Sanemave	Hosur	Hosur.
Do.	Do.	Ammanpalli	Do.	Soligiri.
Do.	Do.	Pathakotta	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Uddanapalli	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Nagasungalam	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Tyamanedrugam	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Tuppugunapalli	Do.	Do
		Inam villages.		
Hosur	Uddanapalli ..	Agaram Agraharam	Hosur	Soligiri.
Do.	Do.	Venkatesapuram	Do.	Do.
		Zemindari or Mitta villages		
Hosur	Bagalur	Alasapalli	Hosur	Berikai.
Do.	Do.	Alenattam	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Alur	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Angiscttipalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Anleri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Attur	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Bedattapalli	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Bellagunapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bettavanapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bolattur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bollapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bulyatapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chinnahalla	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Devirapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gangondapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kaibanattapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Karibasanapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Karupalle	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kempasandiram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mallasandram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mugulapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Muttigasandram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Muttali	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Muttiapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Uddapallitanad	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Yatamutali	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pitchchugondapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sadugandapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tagunganakunta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tattiragalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tammanapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Upparhalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Uttalapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Yatiriyalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Yeppalli	Do.	Do.
		Government village.		
Hosur	Bagalur	Nandimangalam	Hosur	Berikai.
		Inam villages.		
Hosur	Bagalur	Basalikurai	Hosur	Berikai.
Do.	Do.	Dettiedipalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mavetur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Jalagamapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Turagavenpalli	Do.	Do.
		Government villages		
Denkanikota ..	Taliu	Tullapalli	Hosur	Denkanikota.
Do.	Do.	Gangasagaram	Do	Do.
Do.	Do	Javulagiri	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Kottandadapa	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	Morapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nuttayalajam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Rogasur	Do	Do
Do ..	Do	Pulalyanakutta	Do.	Do.

Division in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached	Names of villages	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station which hereafter attached
		Government villages—cont.		
Dankanikota	Taluk	Panchalurpuram	Hosur	Dankanikota.
Do.	Do.	Ratnagiri	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Saliyapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sankarapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sengapalli	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sultanur	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Taluk	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Uttanatham	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tallikottapur	Do.	Do.
		Inam villages		
Dankanikota	Taluk	Anekkalimmanapalli	Hosur	Dankanikota.
Do.	Do.	Arugalli Agraharam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Awarapalli Agraharam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bathinayakkanapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hale Krishnapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kodiyalur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kuuchena Agraharam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nandimangala Agraharam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sellanatta Agraharam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nayanandoddi Agraharam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Togani Agraharam	Do.	Do.

No. 408.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 14th June 1913, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police station in column 5.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which now attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Mitta or Zemindari villages.		
Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Bilikanapalli Melemalai	Hosur	Saligiri

Ootacamund, June 2, 1913.

No. 409.—Under the provisions of section 2 of Act XII of 1880, "An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi," the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sayyid Sayyid Sahib to be Kazi of Nagore in the Tanjore district.

Ootacamund, May 28, 1913.

No. 410.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16*th April* 1913.

No. 855-I B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 101-J., dated the 19th July 1878, as subsequently amended, and No. 812-E., dated the 19th April 1890, except in so far as they relate to the Baluchistan Agency territories and to the parganas of Todgarh, Diwair, Saroth, Chang and Kot Karana in Merwara, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the territories, save the

portions aforesaid and Berar, of the States in India named below shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be included in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, as follows :—

In the Presidency of Madras.

Hyderabad.
The States in the political control of the Government of Madras.
The portions of the Kalahandi State occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

In the Presidency of Bombay.

Baroda.
Kolat.
Las Bela.
The States in Central India, other than those in the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Agencies and excluding the portions of the Indore State occupied by the Malwa section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway south of the river Narbada.
The States in Rajputana, excluding the portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway and by the Cawnpur-Achnera section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
The States in the political control of the Government of Bombay.

In the Presidency of Bengal.

Nepal.
Sikkim.
The States in the political control of the Government of Fort William in Bengal.
The States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The States in the political control of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, excluding the portions of the Kalahandi State occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
The States in Central India in the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Agencies, namely :—

Baghelkhand.	*Bundelkhand.*	
Baraundha.	Ajaigarh.	Garranli.
Bhaisaunda.	Alipura.	Gaurihar.
Jaso.	Banka Pahari.	Jigni.
Kamta Rajaula.	Baoni.	Lugbasi.
Kothi.	Beri.	Naigawan Rebai.
Maihar.	Bihat.	Orchha.
Nagod.	Bijawar.	Panna.
Pahra.	Bijna.	Samthar.
Paldeo.	Charkhari.	Sarila.
Rewa.	Chhatarpur.	Tori Fatehpur.
Sohawal.	Datia.	The Alampur Pargana of Indore.
Taraon.	Dhurwai.	

The portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway and by the Cawnpur-Achnera section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
The States in the political control of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
Jammu and Kashmir.
The States in the political control of the Government of the Punjab.
The portions of the Indore State occupied by the Malwa section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway south of the river Narbada.
The States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The States in the political control of the Government of Burma.

Provided that all proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

Ootacamund, May 28, 1913.

No. 411.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th April 1913.

No. 853-I.E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian High Courts Act, 1865 (28 and 29 Vict., cap. 15), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 178-J., dated the 23rd

September 1874, as subsequently amended, except in so far as it relates to Berar and to the parganas of Todgarh, Diwair, Saroth, Chang and Kot Karana in Merwara, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that original and appellate criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of His Majesty, being Christians, resident within the territories, save the portions aforesaid, of the States of India named below shall, until the Governor-General in Council otherwise orders, be exercised by the High Courts of Judicature established at Fort William, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively, as follows :—

By the High Court at Fort William in —

Nepal.
Sikkim.
The States in the political control of the Government of Fort William in Bengal.
The States in the political control of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, excluding the portions of the Kalahandi and Patna States occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
The States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

By the High Court at Madras in—

Mysore.
Pudukkottai.
Banganapalle.
Sandur.
The portions of the Kalahandi State occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

By the High Court at Bombay in—

Baroda.
Hyderabad.
The States in Central India other than those in the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Agencies.
The States in Rajputana excluding the portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway and by the Cawnpur-Achnera section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
The States in the political control of the Government of Bombay.
The Makrai State.

By the High Court at Allahabad in—

The States in Central India in the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Agencies.

Baghelkhand.	*Bundelkhand.*	
Barawndha.	Ajaigarh.	Garrauli.
Bhaisaunda	Alipura	Gauribar.
Jaso.	Banka Pahari.	Jigni.
Kanta Rajaula.	Baoni.	Lughasi.
Kothi.	Beri.	Naigawan Rebai.
Maihar.	Bihat.	Orchha.
Nagod.	Bijawar.	Panna.
Pahra.	Bijna	Samther.
Palden.	Charkhari.	Sarila.
Rewa.	Chhatarpur.	Tori Fatehpur.
Sohawal.	Datia.	The Alampur Pargana of Indore.
Taraon.	Dhurwai.	

The portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway and by the Cawnpur-Achnera section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
The portions of the Panna State occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
The States in the political control of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
The States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces other than the Makrai State.

Provided that all proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1913.

No. 412.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 15th June 1913, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the places named in column 5 to be police stations including within their local areas the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Hospet	Hospet	Hospet	Hospet	Hospet Town.
Do.	Chitravadgi	Chitravadgi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Hospet	Rajapuram	Do.	Hospet Rural.
Do.	Do.	Kallahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Jambunadenahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sankalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Karigattara	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ingalgi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Padrahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Papanayakanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ananteswaragudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kurdinyakanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nallapanayagudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nagenahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Amaravati	Do.	Do.
Do.	Chitravadgi	Basapura	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Rampuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gauripuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Jodihalur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Konur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bhavanipette	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mallapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Belagodu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kasavanadurga	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kattilampur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Narasapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mynipuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Kamalapuram	Kamalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nallapar	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Venkatapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Talavargatta	Do.	Hospet Rural.
Do.	Do.	Narasapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Rampi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kadirampuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Singanahunasahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Dhanapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kallughatta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Ramandrug	Ramandrug	Do.	Narayanadevarakeri.
Do.	Chilakanahalli	Chilakanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hiriyanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gollarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Basavanadurga	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Dhanayakanakeri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nagenayakahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Rangapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Obalapur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Guledahalu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Venugoda	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pothlagatta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Timmalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Ramandrug	Gundu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Narasapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Garagu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hyalkundi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Daroji	Hampadenahalli	Do.	Kampli.
Do.	Do.	Jarakuntla	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Jutiganuru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gundahalu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Motti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Suggenahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Upparahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Muvinahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Somalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Devalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hennahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sankalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Daroji	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chinnapoor	Do.	Do.
Dadagalli	Chitradrug	Hampapatnam	Do.	Narayanadevarakeri.
Do.	Do.	Tyamapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kuchchinakunti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Anikal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kesavarasanahandi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pinjar Hegadahal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chitradrug	Do.	Tambrahalli.
Do.	Do.	Kathanayadi	Do.	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Hadagalli	Chintrapalli	Kudlahalu	Hospet	Tambrahalli.
Do.	Do.	Bedihal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hirehal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chikkahalal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Eyashigiduri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mathkalahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hagaribommanahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gudi Chakpuram	Do.	Do.

No. 413.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (z) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 15th June 1913, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police station in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which now attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Bellary taluk	Gadigannur	Hyla Vaddigeri	Hospet	Hospet Rural.
Do.	Do.	Gundu Vaddigeri	Do.	Do.
Rayadrug	Hirehal	Vithapuram	Do.	Gadigannur.
Do.	Do.	Gundihalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ramagiram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Basapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Lakkalahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gangalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gukalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mayaka	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hanumanahalli	Do.	Do.
Madagalli	Tambrahalli	Asandevanahalli	Do.	Maruvanadevarakeri.
Do.	Itigi	Sonna	Do.	Tambrahalli.
Do.	Harapanagar	Bennigola	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Basavakodu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Krishnapur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gadakeri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gaddigan Kadhalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Yenigi Kanapuram	Do.	Do.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1913.

No. 414.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st August 1913, the undermentioned 23 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Perambalur and the undermentioned 9 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Ariyalur in the district of Trichinopoly, be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Valikandapuram. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

PERAMBALUR SUB-DISTRICT.

PERAMBALUR TALUK.

Government.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of villages.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of villages.
1	56	Anukur.	17	14	Pillankolam.
2	48	Asur.	18	20	Pimbalur.
3	55	Brahmadesam.	19	66	Senkonam.
4	15	Kaikalathur.	20	46	Seramattur.
5	22	Kalattur.	21	67	Sirukodal.
6	16	Kariyanur.	22	52	Sitali.
7	53	Kilappuliyur.	23	24	Tevaiyur.
8	23	Muttupalaiyam.	24	27	Tirumanduraj.
9	19	Nerkuppai.	25	21	Tiruvalandurai.
10	13	Nuttapur.	26	10	Tondappadi.
11	18	Pandakappadi.	27	29	Valakkattur.
12	17	Perambalur (Vadakarai).	28	54	Valikandapuram.
13	28	Ponnakunam.	29	11	Venbavur.
14	45	Peramathur	30	47	Velunur.
15	26	Periyur.	31	26	Veraiyur.
16	12	Peravalakurai.			

Inam.

32	..	Adutharai.	33	..	Kurumbur.

ARIYALUR SUB-DISTRICT

PERAMBALUR TALUK.

Government.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.
1	33	Agaramasigur	6	30	Ogalur.
2	32	Attiyur.	7	37	Olappadi
3	35	Kilaperambalur.	8	43	Paravai.
4	31	Kilamattur.	9	34	Vasishtapuram.
5	44	Nanne.			

No. 415.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st August 1913, the undermentioned 39 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Jayankondasholapuram, the undermentioned 31 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Ariyalur and the undermentioned 7 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Audimadam in the district of Trichinopoly, be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Udaiyarpalaiyam. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

JAYANKONDASHOLAPURAM SUB-DISTRICT

UDAIYARPALAIYAM TALUK.

Government.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.
1	66	Irugaiyur.	3	69	Tuttar.
2	68	Sattambadi.			

Zamin.

4		Adichanur.	21	..	Nayinapiriyan.
5	..	Alisikudi.	22	..	Okkanattam.
6	..	Anikurichi	23	..	Palaikudi.
7	..	Edaiyar	24	..	Paramam.
8	..	Elamangalam.	25		Parukkal.
9	..	Endal	26	..	Pilakurichi.
10	..	Irumbilikurichi.	27	..	Pilichikali.
11	..	Kachiperumal.	28	..	Sedalavadi.
12	..	Kadavettankurichi.	29	..	Settamalli.
13	..	Kalamangalam.	30	..	Thathanur.
14	..	Kangiankurichi.	31	..	Thoongan.
15	..	Kanakattankurichi.	32	..	Udaiyarpalaiyam.
16	..	Karugudi.	33	..	Vadakadal.
17	..	Kilmuligai.	34	..	Valarakurichi.
18	..	Managadi.	35	..	Voriankaval.
19	..	Nachiarpettai.	36	..	Veerakkan.
20	..	Naduvalur.	37	..	Veeramkondan.

Shortrium and Inam.

38	..	Govindapattur.	39	..	Kasankottai.

ARIYALUR SUB-DISTRICT.

UDAIYARPALAIYAM TALUK.

Government.

1	93	Alagiamanavalam.	13	81	Nagamangalam
2	88	Alaithuraiyarkattalai.	14	90	Pungukuli.
3	89	Audipattakadu.	15	5	Rayambaram
4	77	Athur.	16	6	Sendarai.
5	78	Ambapur.	17	4	Sennivanam.
6	75	Kavanur.	18	96	Sinnapattakadu.
7	70	Kudambur.	19	76	Thelur
8	92	Kuruvadi.	20	82	Udayavarthiyamur.
9	71	Kilanatham.	21	73	Uliyakudi
10	91	Kumaravalli.	22	10	Vanjinapuram.
11	95	Kovilur.	23	74	Vilangudi.
12	9	Nakkampadi.			

ARIYALUR SUB-DISTRICT—*cont.*

UDAIYARPALAIYAM TALUK—*cont.*

Zamin.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.
24	..	Anandavadi.	27	..	Sholankurichi.
25	..	Kilarayambaram.	28	..	Vannankurichi.
26	..	Kilimangalam.			

Shrotriem.

29	..	Sirukadambur.	31	..	Oriyur.
30	..	Kamee.			

ANDIMADAM SUB-DISTRICT.

UDAIYARPALAIYAM TALUK.

Government.

1	11	Kulumur.	3	14	Maruvattur
2	12	Manappattur.	4	13	Periyakurichi.

Zamin.

5	..	Kuvagam.	7	..	Nagalkuli.
6	..	Murudur.			

No. 116.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st August 1913, the undermentioned eleven villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Namakkal, the undermentioned twelve villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Musiri, the undermentioned seven villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Kulittalai and the undermentioned three villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Thathuyangarpet in the district of Trichinopoly be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Kattuputtur. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

NAMAKKAL SUB-DISTRICT.

NAMAKKAL TALUK.

Government.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.
1	32	Aodapuram	6	44	Maniyankalippatti.
2	38	Arasanattam.	7	42	Mohanur (Nanjai).
3	33	Arur.	8	39	Oravandur.
4	43	Erappu Mohanur.	9	37	Parali.
5	40	Kemaripalaiyam.	10	41	Rasipalaiyam.

Zamin.

11	..	Mettappatti.			

MUSIRI SUB-DISTRICT.

MUSIRI TALUK.

Government.

1	71	Arasalur.	6	79	Nagayanallur.
2	82	Kamalapuram.	7	73	Nattam.
3	77	Murungai.	8	76	Pidaramangalam.
4	78	Murungai Kalathur.	9	81	Tolurpatti.
5	72	M. Puthur.	10	80	Yelurpatti.

Inam.

11	..	Kidaram.	12	..	Velvelputhur.

KULITTALAI SUB-DISTRICT

MUSIRI TALUK.

Government

Serial number	Survey number.	Names of villages.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages
1	74	Silappilaputhur.	2	75	Sriramasamudram.
		Mittah.			
3	..	Kaduvetti.	6	..	Sinnapallipalaiyam.
4	..	Kattuputhur.	7	..	Unniyur
5	..	Periapallipalaiyam.			

THATHAIYANGARPET SUB-DISTRICT.

NAMAKKAL TALUK.

Mittah

1	..	Agrahara Valavandi.	3	..	Vadavalur
2	..	Sevindippatti.			

No 417.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st August 1913, the undermentioned 30 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Paramathi in the district of Trichinopoly be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Velur. The limits of the villages shall be the limit which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

PARAMATHI SUB-DISTRICT.

NAMAKKAL TALUK.

Government.

Serial number.	Survey number	Names of villages.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.
1	61	Devaraya Samudram	12	50	Punjai Idaiyar Melmogham.
2	63	Gopanampalaiyam.	13	59	Sarkar Kondalam.
3	71	Kottamangalam.	14	60	Sarkar Kuttukadu.
4	49	Kumarapalaiyam.	15	65	Sarkar Pandamangalam.
5	72	Kurumbala Mahadevi.	16	66	Sarkar Vengarai.
6	48	Mampalli.	17	73	Sirumalli Kovil.
7	51	Nanjai Idaiyar.	18	52	Tirumalanaama Samudram.
8	45	Pettaipalaiyam.	19	70/1	Vadakarayathur Kilmogham.
9	62	Pottanur.	20	58	Velur.
10	52	Poyyeri.	21	64	Zapti Pandamangalam.
11	57	Punjai Idaiyar Kilmogam.			
		Inam.			
22	..	Aghrara Kondalam	24	..	Agrahara Vengarai.
23	..	Agrahara Kunnathur.	25	..	Bommalapalaiyam Agraharam.
		Mittah.			
26	..	Anangur.	29	..	Sarkar Valavandi.
27	..	Kunnathur (Mittah).	30	..	Selur.
28	..	Sarkar Palapatti.			

No 418.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st August 1913, the registration sub-district of Tiruppalaiturai in the Trichinopoly district be abolished and the villages hereinafter named in column 3 which now form part of that sub-district be transferred to and constitute parts of the registration sub districts mentioned against them in column 4 in the district of Trichinopoly. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.	Sub-district to which they are transferred.
		TRICHINOPOLY TALUK.	
		(Government).	
1	84	Allur	Trichinopoly
2	97	Andanallur	Do.
3	101	Kodiyalam	Do.
4	103	Koppa	Do.
5	102	Kulitturai	Do.
6	105	Kumaravayalur	Do.
7	104	Mardandakurichi	Do.
8	98	Mukkudi	Do.
9	107	Mulliturambur	Do.
10	93	Mullurammalur	Do.
11	94	Palur	Do.
12	108	Pilur	Do.
13	106	Somarasampettai	Do.
14	99	Tiruppalturai	Do.
		(Inam.)	
15	..	Padaiyur	Trichinopoly.
16	..	Puliyur	Do.
		KULITTALAI TALUK.	
		(Government.)	
17	11	Arashkampatti	Kulittalai.
18	26	Iranjur	Do.
19	29	Mudalaipatti	Do.
20	38	Nangavaram	Do.
21	46	Neyadiur	Do.
22	37	Payyanani	Do.
		(Inam.)	
23	..	Alattur	Musiri.
24	..	Sappiyappatti	Do.
25	..	Suriyanur	Do.
26	..	Velinji	Do.
		THURAIYUR TALUK.	
		(Government.)	
27	99	Perugamani	Kulittalai
28	134	Pottaivattalai	Do.
29	140	Srukamani	Do.
30	2	Kariyamanikkam	Srirangam.
31	5	Kiliyanallur	Do.

Ootacamund, May 28, 1913.

No. 419.—In continuation of notification No. 738, Judicial, dated the 14th November 1912, published at page 1110 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 19th November 1912, sanctioning the continuance of the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Berhampur until the 21st May 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to direct, under sections 4, 5, 10 and 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, as amended by Act XXI of 1885, that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Berhampur in the district of Ganjam for a further period of six months from the 21st May 1913 and that it shall continue to exercise during that period the jurisdiction conferred on it by notification No. 763, Judicial, dated the 9th November 1910, published at page 1738 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th November 1910.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1913.

No. 420.—Whereas there is reason to believe that that class of persons in the South Arcot district known as the Vappur Pariahs is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), hereby declares that the said Vappur Pariahs are a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act.

2. Under section 10 (b) of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct that every registered member of the said criminal tribe shall in the prescribed manner notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence, and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Octacamund, June 10, 1913.

No. 12.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 16th May 1913.

No. 806-*F.E.*—Mr. M. Subramanyam, Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for nineteen days, with effect from the 15th April 1913.

Mr. S. Venkatarathna Aiyar, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant-General, Madras has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 15th April 1913 and until further orders.

No. 610 *F.E.*—Mr. K. L. Dutt has been posted as Accountant-General, Madras, with effect from the 28th April 1913.

Mr. G. C. Hart, Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, was placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Accountant General, Madras, from 22nd to 27th April 1913.

No. 613-*F.E.*—Mr. M. Subrahmanyam has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, with effect from the 11th April 1913.

No. 53-*F.*—The following warrant of appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate and report upon certain Administrative questions relating to Indian Finance and Currency is published for general information :—

WHITEHALL.
April 18, 1913.

The KING has been pleased to issue a Commission under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to the following effect :—

GEORGE, R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to

Our Right Trusty and Well beloved Councillor Joseph Austen Chamberlain ;
Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Edmund Beckett, Baron Faber ;
Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Arthur, Baron Kilbracken, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; and
Our Trusty and Well-beloved :—
Sir Robert Chalmers, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury ;
Sir Ernest Cable, Knight, formerly President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce ;
Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, Knight, formerly Sheriff of Bombay ;
Sir James Begbie, Knight, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay ;
Robert Woodburn Gillan, Esquire, Companion of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department ;
Henry Neville Gladstone, Esquire ; and
John Maynard Keynes, Esquire, Fellow of King's College in Our University of Cambridge, and Lecturer in Economics,

GREETING!

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to inquire into the location and management of the general balances of the Government of India ; the sale in London of Council Bills and Transfers ; the measures taken by the Indian Government and the Secretary of State for India in Council to maintain the exchange value of the rupee in pursuance of or supplementary to the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, more particularly with regard to the location, disposition, and employment of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves ; and whether the existing practice in these matters is conducive to the interests of India ; also to report as to the suitability of the financial organisation and procedure of the India Office ; and to make recommendations.

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorised and appointed, and do by these Presents authorise and appoint you, the said Joseph Austen Chamberlain (Chairman) ; Edmund Beckett Baron Faber ; Arthur, Baron Kilbracken ; Sir Robert Chalmers ; Sir Ernest Cable ; Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha ; Sir James Begbie ; Robert Woodburn Gillan ; Henry Neville Gladstone and John Maynard Keynes to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said enquiry.

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents give and grant unto you or any three or more of you full power, at any place in Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission ; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And we do by these Presents authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid.

And we do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And we do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time, if you shall judge it expedient so to do.

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the seventeenth day of *April*, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, in the third year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

R. McKENNA.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT

Ootacamund, June 2, 1913.

No. 46.—Under section 16 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R. H. Hood to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras, *vice* Mr. Westropp resigned.

NOTIFICATION

Ootacamund, May 30, 1913

No. 47.—The Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention imposed in the ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Jeddah, intimation having been received that the port has been free from plague.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, June 3, 1913.

No. 11.—Major W. H. Tucker, I.M.S., to be in charge of the Residency Hospital, Trivandrum, during the absence of Dr. Campbell Perkins on leave.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 10, 1913

No 12.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 21st May 1913

No. 980-*G*.—With reference to notification No. 446-G., dated the 5th March 1913, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Hadji Mirza Mehdi as Consul for Persia at Madras, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

REAPPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, May 28, 1913.

No. 70.—Mr. Devarajulu Vedanayagam Peters and Mr. John Walter Cladius to be Lay Trustees of St. Mark's Church, North Georgetown, Madras.

No. 71.—Mr. Matthew Young, I.C.S., and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Alexander Gayer to be Lay Trustees of St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1913.

No. 212.—Under articles 260, 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Herbert Charles Bennett, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for nine months in continuation thereof with effect from about the 15th October 1913.

Ootacamund, June 10, 1913.

No. 225.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. Madura Narayana Aiyar Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Director of Survey in charge of No. 1 Survey Party, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from date of relief.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, May 27, 1913.

No. 224.—Mr. Frederick John Freshwater Shaw, B.Sc. (London), A.R.C.S., D.I.C., Supernumerary Mycologist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture in India, *to act as* Government Mycologist, Madras, during the absence of Mr. W. McRae on leave or until further orders.

Ootacamund, June 5, 1913.

No. 225.—M.R Ry. Ramalinga Mudaliyar Vyapari Mudaliyar Avargal, First Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, is appointed to act as Registrar, Revenue Secretariat, during the absence of M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur V. A. Ananteraman Aiyar Avargal on leave or until further orders.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1913.

No. 228.—The following appointment in the Madras Agricultural Department is ordered.—

M.R Ry. Rai Bahadur Sadasivi Rangachariar Avargal, M.A., L.T., Senior Botanical Assistant, to be Lecturing Botanist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Ootacamund, May 28, 1913.

No. 227.—The following appointment and posting of a Deputy Collector are ordered.—

M.R Ry. Dewaleri Umamaheswara Rao Garu, Huzur Serishtadar, Kistna, to act as Deputy Collector, Seventh Grade.

M.R Ry. Dewaleri Umamaheswara Rao Garu to Special (Loans) duty in the districts of Chittoor and North Arcot—*vide* G.O. No. 1401, Revenue, dated 14th May 1913.

POSTINGS.

Ootacamund, June 5, 1913.

No. 226.—The following postings of Forest Officers are ordered:—

(1) Mr. Antony Wimbush, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to be Instructor at the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

(2) Mr. Ray Bourne, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, South Malabar.

M.R Ry. Kutur Aswatham Nayudu Garu, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be District Forest Officer, Nellore.

PROMOTIONS.

Ootacamund, May 30, 1913.

No. 229.—The following promotion in the Madras Custom House is ordered:—

M.R Ry. Coddalore Shanmugasundara Mudaliyar Avargal, Preventive Officer, Madras Custom House, to act as Fifth grade Appraiser, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. E. Greene or until further orders.

No. 230.—The following promotions of Survey Officers are ordered with effect from 9th April 1913 until further orders during the absence on leave of Mr. F. V. P. Gomperts :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Madura Narayana Aiyar Ramaswami Ainar Avargal, Assistant Director, fourth class, and Acting Assistant Director, third class, to continue to act as Assistant Director, third class.

(2) Mr. Leslie George Beckwith Firth, Assistant Director, fifth class, and Acting Assistant Director, fourth class, to continue to act as Assistant Director, fourth class.

No. 231.—The following promotions of Survey Officers are ordered during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. H. L. Lushington from 19th April 1913 to 13th June 1913 :—

(1) Mr. Frank Vincent Priestly Gomperts, Deputy Director, third class, *to act* as Deputy Director, second class.

(2) Mr. William Frederick Bateman, Deputy Director, fourth class, and Acting Deputy Director, third class, *to act* as Deputy Director, second class.

(3) Mr. Richard Henry Alan Johnston, Assistant Director, fourth class, and Acting Assistant Director, third class, *to act* as Assistant Director, second class.

(4) M.R.Ry. Dharmavaram Sesha Charla Garu, Assistant Director, fifth class, and Acting Assistant Director, fourth class, *to act* as Assistant Director, third class.

(5) M.R.Ry. Tanjai Annavier Sundaram Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Director, fifth class, *to act* as Assistant Director, fourth class.

REVERSIONS.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1913.

No. 232.—The following reversions of Survey Officers are ordered with effect from 9th April 1913 :—

(1) Mr. Harry Seymour Mullens to revert to his permanent appointment as Deputy Director, second class.

(2) Mr. Frank Vincent Priestly Gomperts to revert to his permanent appointment as Deputy Director, third class.

TRANSFERS.

Ootacamund, May 29, 1913.

No. 233.—The following transfers of Deputy Collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Kanoth Chekkan Avargal, from General duty, South Canara, to General duty, Salem.

M.R.Ry. Muruikkumbady Sakuntharam Nayudu Garu, from General duty, Salem, to the Tanjore treasury.

M.R.Ry. Tannerelly Sesha Aiyar Avargal, from the Tanjore treasury, to the South Canara treasury.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Chettur Gopalan Nayar Avargal, from the South Canara treasury, to General duty, South Canara.

ERRATA.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1913.

Errata to Notification No. 496, dated 31st May 1910, published at pages 660-668 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th June 1910—

Under Srungavarapukota Taluk—

(1) Permanent under-tenure villages at page 661, *omit* "3 Kumaram".

(2) *Add* "45. Kumaram" to the list of whole inam villages in the same taluk at page 661.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 2, 1913.

No. 234.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 20th May 1913.

No. 1925-36.—The following officers are confirmed in the Civil Veterinary Department from the dates noted opposite their respective names :—

* * * * *

Mr. F. Ware, M.R.C.V.S.—23rd November 1912.

* * * * *

Ootacamund, June 7, 1913.

No. 235.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 31st May 1913.

No. 4078-8.—Mr. H. H. Hood, Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bombay to Madras with effect from the 11th May 1913.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1913.

No. 236.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

FAMINE.

Simla, the 21st May 1913.

No. 750—40-2.—With reference to Rule 3 of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1416 F., dated the 25th July 1900, and amended by the Notification in the same Department No. 1321, dated the 5th June 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General in charge of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to be a Member and the Chairman of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

Ootacamund, May 29, 1913.

No. 237.—Mr. John Cuba Campbell MacHutchin, Deputy Director of Survey, first class, will be considered to have been on Special duty in the Central Survey office, Madras, from the 31st March 1913 to 7th April 1913.

Ootacamund, June 5, 1913.

No. 238.—Under section 5 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, the Government have been pleased to confer on M.R.Ry. Anakavur Vedachala Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, all the powers of a Registrar under the Act except those referred to in sections 38 to 42 thereof.

Ootacamund, May 8, 1913.

No. 239.—Whereas the Raja of Ramnad has submitted an application for the survey of the villages mentioned below which form part of the Ramnad zamindari and has consented in writing to defray the whole cost of such survey, the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 17 (*a*) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, directs that the survey of the said villages be undertaken by the Madras Survey Department and conducted under the provisions of the said Act,—

(1) Villages comprised within the Pamban island other than the villages of Pamban and Rameswaram.

(2) Mantapam.

Ootacamund, May 30, 1913.

No. 240.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (3) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, the Governor in Council directs that the survey of the village of Baruva in the Baruva Hunda estate in the Ganjam district be undertaken by the Madras Survey Department and conducted under the provisions of the said Act.

No. 241.—Whereas the ryots of the village of Baruva in the Baruva Hunda estate in the Ganjam district, have applied for an order directing the survey of the village and the preparation of a record-of-rights in respect thereof and have deposited Rs. 500 in the Government Treasuries at Berhampur and Chatrapur for the payment of expenses, the Government hereby direct, in exercise of the powers vested in them by section 164 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, that a survey of the village be made and a record-of-rights in respect thereof be prepared by the Special Settlement Officer, No. V Party, who is hereby appointed to be a Revenue Officer for the purpose. The record-of-rights to be prepared shall show—

(*a*) the name of each ryot's landholder and of each landholder in the village ;

(*b*) the name of the ryot and whether the ryot is an occupancy or a non-occupancy ryot or where there is no ryot, the name of the occupant ;

(*c*) the situation, extent and one or more of the boundaries of the land held by the ryot, as shown in the survey map of the village ;

(*d*) whether the land is irrigated, unirrigated or garden land and if irrigated whether double or single crop ;

(*e*) the rent lawfully payable at the time the record is being prepared and whether the ryot is entitled to the benefit of proviso (*a*) to clause (i) of section 30 of the Estates Land Act, 1908 ;

(*f*) how the rent has been fixed, whether by decree or under the provisions of the Estate Land Act, 1908, or otherwise ;

(*g*) any rights lawfully incident to the holding ;

(*h*) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the times at which and steps by which it increases ;

(*i*) if the land is claimed to be held free of rent, whether rent is actually paid or not and when rent is not paid whether the occupant is entitled to hold the land without such payment and if so entitled on what authority, and the rent payable if the land were liable to rent ;

(*f*) the use by the ryots of water for agricultural purposes whether obtained from a tank, well or any other source of supply ;

(*g*) the repair and maintenance of works for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of the land held by each ryot whether or not such works be situated within the boundaries of such land.

Ootacamund, May 10, 1913.

No 242.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882, that, from the 1st July 1913, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedules below shall be constituted a "reserved forest."

SCHEDULE I.

District.	Taluk.	Name of village.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
Tanjore.	Gudalur.	Chamunda, Dhodapalli, Tambuli	"Chamunda reserve"	*North.*—Starting from cairn No. 1 at the south-east corner of survey No. 318, the boundary runs north north-east for two hundred and fifteen links to cairn No. 2 on its east side, thence a straight line north-east along that side and along the south side of survey No. 316 to cairn No. 3 at the south-east corner of survey No. 614 ; thence along the south sides of survey No. 614 to cairn No. 6 at its south-east corner ; thence a straight line to cairn No. 7 at the fourth survey stone counting in a north-westerly direction from and including the one at the southern-most point of survey No. 613 ; thence along its south side to cairn No. 10 at the second survey stone counting eastwards from its southern-most point ; thence a straight line to cairn No. 11 at the south west corner of survey No. 619 ; thence along its southern side to cairn No. 15, a village boundary pillar at its south-east corner ; thence along the village boundary between Dhodapalli and Chamunda villages for six hundred and eighty-six links to cairn No. 18, the village boundary pillar at the northern most corner of survey No. 636 ; thence along its western and southern sides for one thousand five hundred and twenty-five links to cairn No. 23 another village boundary pillar at its south-east corner (all of Chamunda village) ; thence a straight line east by north for two thousand and fifty links to cairn No. 28 about four hundred links south of the south-east corner of survey No. 142 ; thence a straight line to the south-east corner of survey No. 130 ; thence along its eastern side to cairn No. 25 at its north-east corner ; thence a straight line northwest for three hundred and sixty-seven links to cairn No. 26, the south-east corner of survey No. 141 ; thence a straight line south for six hundred and fifty links to cairn No. 27 about four hundred links east-south-east of the south-east corner of survey No. 143 ; thence a straight line for eight hundred and ten links to cairn No. 28 about five hundred links south of the north-east corner of survey No. 143 ; thence a straight line east-south-east for one thousand one hundred and forty links to cairn No. 29, a village boundary pillar between Dhodapalli and Bedarunga villages (all of Dhodapalli village). *East.*—Thence along the village boundary line between Dhodapalli and Bedarunga to cairn No. 33, a trijunction pillar of Dhodapalli, Chamunda and Bedarunga villages ; thence along the village boundary line between Dhodapalli and Chamunda for one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five links to cairn No. 34 at the foot of the hill ; thence a straight line south-south-east for two thousand links to cairn No. 37 about four hundred links north-west of the village boundary pillar at the northernmost corner of survey No. 102 ; thence a straight line for five thousand and fifty links through survey No. 102 to cairn No. 43 at the north-west corner of survey No. 106 ; thence a straight line south for 150 links to cairn No. 43 on the western boundary of survey No. 106 ; thence a straight line west-north-west for three thousand seven hundred and fifty three links to cairn No. 49, a village boundary pillar between Tambuli and Chamunda villages about four hundred links north-east of the north-west corner of survey No. 101 ; thence a straight line south-east for four hundred links along the said village boundary to cairn No. 48 another village boundary pillar at the north-west corner of survey No. 101 ; thence a straight line south-west for five thousand four hundred and ninety-nine links to cairn No. 56 at the north-west corner of survey No. 5 (all of Tambuli village). *South.*—Thence a straight line west-north-west for three thousand two hundred and sixty-nine links to cairn No. 57 about 675 links west of the northernmost corner of survey No. 645. *West.*—Thence a straight line south-north-east for one thousand eight hundred and thirty links to cairn No. 60 about 160 links south of the sixth survey stone on the eastern side of survey No. 633 counting southwards and including the one at its northernmost corner ; thence a straight line east north-east for one thousand two hundred and ninety-four links to cairn No. 61 ; thence a straight line north-north-west for one thousand one hundred and two links to cairn No. 59 ; thence a straight line almost north for one thousand one hundred and ninety-four links to cairn No. 66 on the east track from Manitara to Dhodapalli ; thence a straight line north-west for one thousand two hundred and eighteen links to cairn No. 64 at the third survey stone on the eastern side of survey No. 619, counting northwards from and including the one at its south east corner ; thence a straight line east-north east for one thousand and seventy links to cairn No. 67, the second survey stone on the south side of survey No. 624, counting eastward from and including the one at its south west corner ; thence a straight line along its southern, eastern, northern and western sides for six thousand six hundred and seventy-three links to cairn No. 74, four hundred and forty three links east of the northernmost corner of survey No. 619 ; thence a straight line west to cairn No. 75 at the last-mentioned corner, thence along the northern side of survey No. 619 for one thousand six hundred and twenty links to cairn No. 69 at its south-west corner ; thence a straight line north-west for three hundred and thirty eight links to cairn No. 81 ; thence a straight line north for ten hundred and fifteen links to cairn No. 82 ; thence a straight line west-north-west for five hundred links to cairn No. 83 thence a straight line west-south-west for five hundred and forty links to cairn No. 84 at the north-east corner of survey No. 695 thence a straight line north west for six hundred and twenty-five links to cairn No. 85, about three hundred and fifty links north by east of the northern most corner of survey No. 695, thence a straight line south by east for three hundred and fifty-one links to cairn No. 86 ; thence a straight line south south-east for two hundred and seventy-six links to cairn No. 87 ; thence a straight line north-east for four hundred links to cairn No. 88 ; thence a straight line south-south-east for three hundred and fifty links south of the southernmost corner of survey No. 616, about two hundred and three hundred and ninety-four links to cairn No. 89 on the eastern side of survey No. 616, about two hundred links south-east of its southern most corner ; thence for three hundred and thirty-four links along its eastern side to cairn No. 90, at its south-east corner ; thence along its northern side to cairn No. 91 at the second survey stone counting from and including the one at its north-east corner ; and thence along the eastern side of survey No. 617 for seven hundred and seventy-six links to the starting point (all of Chamunda village).

REMARKS.—The following cart-tracks have been allowed as rights of way through the reserve :—

(1) *Cart-track from Dhodapalli to Kurvalli, Tambuli and Mandara.*—It enters the reserve about 400 links east of cairn No. 24, branches off in three directions within the reserve about 400 links south of the point, where it enters the reserve and leaves it between cairns Nos. 33 and 34 for Kurvadi, between cairns Nos. 31 and 32 for Tambuli and at reserve and leaves it between cairns Nos. 33 and 34 for Kurvadi, between cairns Nos. 31 and 32 for Tambuli and at cairn No. 71 for Manitara. The cart-track to Manitara re-enters the reserve between cairns Nos. 68 and 67 and finally leaves it at cairn No. 66.

(2) *Cart-track from Tambuli to Chamunda.*—It enters the reserve at 100 links south of cairn No. 54 and leaves it 100 links south of cairn No. 59.

(3) *Cart-track from Dhodapalli to Korakapalli.*—It enters the reserve about 600 links south of cairn No. 28 and leaves it midway between cairns Nos. 27 and 30.

SCHEDULE II.

District.	Taluk.	Name of village.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
Ganjam.	Gumsur.	Pothukura, Vellaipalli, Pavikurapalli, Khairiputti, Gulabandha, Chilikumma, Nagiri and Tonapalli.	"Nagiri reserve" ..	*North*.—Starting from cairn No. 1 about two hundred links south of the southernmost point of survey No. 314 of Pothukura village, the boundary runs east-north-east for five hundred and seventy-seven links to cairn No. 2; thence a straight line east-north-east for seven hundred and forty-four links to cairn No. 3; thence a straight line east-north-east for eleven hundred links to cairn No. 4; thence a straight line east-north-east for one thousand three hundred and eighty-five links to cairn No. 5; thence a straight line north-north-east for five hundred and seventy-nine links to cairn No. 6, about two hundred links south of the south-west corner of survey No. 34 of Vellaipalli; thence a straight line east-north-east for eight hundred and one links to cairn No. 7; thence a straight line east-north-east for eight hundred and twenty-three links to cairn No. 8; thence a straight line south-south-east for one thousand eight hundred and nine links to cairn No. 9; thence a straight line east-north-east for one thousand and forty-nine links to cairn No. 10; thence a straight line east-north-east for one thousand two hundred and twenty-five links to cairn No. 11, a village boundary pillar. *East*.—Thence along the village boundary line between Khairiputti and Vellaipalli for one thousand six hundred and five links to cairn No. 12; thence for two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight links along the village boundary between Khairiputti and Nagiri villages to cairn No. 13; thence a straight line south-south-west for one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five links to cairn No. 14; thence a straight line west-south-west for one thousand eight hundred and sixty links to cairn No. 15; thence a straight line west-south-west for one thousand two hundred and eight links to cairn No. 16, the north-west corner of survey No. 29 of Nagiri village; thence a straight line south-south-west for five hundred and seventy-eight links to cairn No. 24; thence a straight line south-south-west for six hundred and eighty-three links to cairn No. 25; thence a straight line south-south-east for one thousand and sixty-six links to cairn No. 26; thence a straight line south-south-east for two thousand five hundred and five links to cairn No. 27; thence a straight line east-south-east for one hundred and forty-three links to cairn No. 28; thence a straight line north-north-east for two hundred and eighty-four links to cairn No. 29; thence a straight line east-south-east for one thousand four hundred and twenty-three links to cairn No. 30; thence a straight line south-south-east for five hundred and forty-seven links to cairn No. 31; thence a straight link east-south-east for one thousand four hundred and sixty-one links to cairn No. 32 on khandu stone on the western boundary of survey No. 419 of Chilikumma; thence a straight line south-south-west for one thousand one hundred and eighty-six links to cairn No. 33 on khandu stone; thence a straight line east-south-east for one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven links to cairn No. 34 about two hundred and eighty links south-east of village boundary stone between Chilikumma and Gulabandha; thence a straight line south-south-west for nine hundred and seventy-four links to cairn No. 35, thence a straight line south for five hundred and sixty-three links to cairn No. 36, thence a straight line south-south-east for nine hundred and ninety-two links to cairn No. 37, thence a straight line south-south-east for two hundred and fifty links to cairn No. 38 on boundary stone about two hundred links south-west of the south-west corner of survey No. 370 of Gulabandha. *South*.—Thence a straight line west-south-west for one thousand three hundred and fifty-three links to cairn No. 39 a village boundary pillar, thence along the village boundary line between Gulabandha and Tonapalli villages for two thousand six hundred and forty-five links to cairn No. 43, thence a straight line west-south-west for one thousand and fifty-one links to cairn No. 44 at the north-west corner of survey No. 16 of Tonapalli; thence a straight line south-south-east for one thousand and ninety-two links to cairn No. 45 at the south-west corner of survey No. 48 of Tonapalli; thence a straight line south-south-west for eight hundred and one links to cairn No. 46 at the north-east corner of survey No. 31 of Tonapalli thence a straight line west for one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight links to cairn No. 48 at the northern-most corner of survey No. 36 of Tonapalli thence a straight line west for one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven links to cairn No. 49. *West*.—Thence a straight line north-north-west for one thousand four hundred and twenty-five links to cairn No. 50, thence a straight line north-north-west for nine hundred and seventy-two links to cairn No. 51 at the southernmost corner of survey No. 14 of Tonapalli; thence a straight line north-west for two hundred and ten links to cairn No. 52; thence a straight line north-north-east for one hundred and eighty-two links to cairn No. 53; thence a straight line north for four thousand four hundred and sixty-four links to cairn No. 54; thence a straight line north-west for one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight links to cairn No. 57, thence a straight line west-north-west for two hundred and fifty-five links to cairn No. 58; thence north-north-west for three thousand and eleven links to cairn No. 61, about two hundred and sixty links to the north-west of Khandam stone of survey No. 4; thence a straight line west-north-west for nine hundred and fifty-nine links to cairn No. 62 about three hundred links to the north of the northernmost corner of survey No. 6 of Nagiri, thence a straight line west-north-west for one thousand three hundred and eighty-nine links to cairn No. 63; thence a straight line north-north-west for two hundred and twenty-nine links to cairn No. 64; thence a straight line west-north-west for one thousand three hundred and forty-five links to cairn No. 65 about one hundred and fifty links north-east of the southernmost corner of survey No. 83, thence a straight line north-north-east for two thousand two hundred and thirty-two links to the starting point.

REMARK.—The following cart-tracks have been allowed as rights of way through the reserve:—

(1) *Cart-track from Khairiputti to Nagiri*.—It enters the reserve at cairn No. 18 and leaves it about midway between cairns Nos. 60 and 61.

(2) *Cart-track from Chilikumma to Mukkudu*.—It enters the reserve 50 links north of cairn No. 32 and leaves it about 700 links north of cairn No. 50.

(3) *Cart-track from Gulabandha to Mukkudi*.—It enters the reserve at cairn No. 35 and leaves it midway between cairns Nos. 55 and 56.

SCHEDULE III.

Ganjam.	Gumsur	Kanneshka, Tonapalli, Gulabandha, Rolland and Kanghela.	"Rolland reserve" ..	*North*.—Starting from cairn No. 1 about five hundred links north-east of the north-east corner of survey No. 5 of Tonapalli village, the boundary line runs in a straight line south-east for one hundred and ten links to cairn No. 2; thence in a straight line south-west for one thousand and one hundred and fifty links to cairn No. 3, situated at a distance of

District.	Boundaries.
Ganjam —cont.	about four hundred links south-east of the south-west corner of survey No. 4 ; thence a straight line north-north-east for seven hundred and eighty links to cairn No. 4 ; thence a straight line north north-east for four hundred and eighty links to cairn No. 5 ; thence a straight line north-north-east for five hundred links to cairn No. 6, about one hundred links south west of the northernmost corner of survey No. 3 ; thence a straight line east-north-east for one thousand and seven links to cairn No. 7, about three hundred links south-east of the south-east corner of survey No. 31 ; thence a straight line north north-east for two thousand three hundred and twenty links to cairn No. 8, about eight hundred links south of the third angle on the north-east of survey No. 21, counting from and including the one at its north-east corner ; thence a straight line south-east for eight hundred links to cairn No 9, about five hundred and twenty links south of the second survey stone counting westwards from and including the one at the south-east corner of survey No 21 ; thence a straight line south-east for nine hundred and forty links to cairn No. 10, about five hundred and sixty links south-west of the north-east corner of survey No. 21 ; thence a straight line north-north-east for one thousand and two hundred links to cairn No. 11 about two hundred and eighty links north-east of the north-west corner of survey No 20, thence a straight line north by east for one thousand and seven hundred and forty-five links to cairn No. 12, about eight hundred links south of the north-east corner of survey No. 20 ; thence a straight line east-north-east for four hundred and sixty links to cairn No. 13, about one hundred links south-east of the north-east corner of survey No 20 ; thence a straight line south for four hundred and twenty five links to cairn No. 14, about four hundred links east by south of the north east corner of survey No. 21 ; thence a straight line east-south-east for six hundred and fourteen links to cairn No. 15, about one hundred and fifty links south-west of the second survey stone on the eastern side of survey No. 39, counting north words from its north-eastmost corner (all the above-mentioned survey numbers are of Tumpalli village) ; thence a straight line south-east for one thousand eight hundred and ten links to cairn No 16, about four hundred and eighty links south-west of the easternmost corner of survey No. 293 ; thence a straight line south-south-east for one thousand and six hundred links to cairn No 17, about one thousand two hundred and sixty links south of the south-west corner of survey No. 338 ; thence a straight line south-east for eight hundred and forty links to cairn No. 18 ; thence a straight line south-south-east for four hundred and eighty links to cairn No. 19 ; thence a straight line east for one thousand and ten links to cairn No 20, about five hundred and fifty links west by north of the south-west corner of survey No 346
East	—Thence a straight line south for nine hundred and forty links to cairn No 21, the village boundary pillar about four hundred links west of the north-east corner of survey No. 345 (all the above-mentioned survey numbers are of Gulabandha village) ; thence a straight line through cairns Nos. 22 to 24 for three thousand six hundred and fifty-five links along the village boundary between Gulabandha and Sollandi villages, the two villages up to the trijunction pillar (cairn No 25) of Tumpalli, Gulabandha and Sollandi villages, the two villages straight lines through cairns Nos. 26 and 27 for three thousand nine hundred and five links along the village boundary between Sollandi and Tumpalli villages up to cairn No. 28, about one thousand and four hundred and forty links west of the southernmost corner of survey No 31, Tumpalli village ; thence a straight line south-east for one thousand and two links to cairn No. 29, about eleven hundred links south-west of the south-east corner of survey No 187 ; thence a straight line east for one thousand and forty-six links to cairn No 30, about two hundred and eighty links south-west of the south-west corner of survey No. 187, thence a straight line south-east for about seven hundred and forty links to cairn No 31, about four hundred links west-south west of the south-east corner of survey No 186 ; thence a straight line south-east for six hundred and eighty seven links to cairn No. 32, about six hundred and forty links south-south-east of the south-east corner of survey No 183 ; thence a straight line east-south-east for five hundred and eighty eight links to cairn No 33, about eight hundred and sixty links south-east of the north-west corner of survey No 183, thence a straight line south-east for five hundred and sixty links to cairn No. 34 about eight hundred and forty links south-south-west of the north-west corner of survey No. 183 ; thence a straight line south east for seven hundred links to cairn No. 35, about three hundred links south-west of the westernmost corner of survey No. 142, thence a straight line south for five hundred links to cairn No. 36, about six hundred and forty links west of the south-east corner of survey No. 141 ; thence a straight line south-west for one thousand and twenty links to cairn No. 37, about four hundred links north-west of the north-east corner of survey No. 147 ; thence a straight line west for one thousand and eighty-two links to cairn No 38, about two hundred links northwest of the north-west corner of survey No. 147, thence a straight line west-north-west for nine hundred and twenty five links to cairn No. 39 ; thence a straight line south-south-west for four hundred and twenty links to cairn No. 40, about one hundred and seventy links south-west of the westernmost corner of survey No. 147 ; thence a straight line east-south-east for nine hundred and eighty-nine links to cairn No. 41, about three hundred links south-east of its south-west corner of survey No 147 ; thence a straight line south-south-west for six hundred and sixty links to cairn No 42, about six hundred links west of the south-east corner of south-east for nine hundred links to cairn No. 43, about six hundred and sixty links to cairn No 43, at survey No. 137 ; thence a straight line south-south-west for seven hundred and forty links to cairn the Tumpalli Sollandi cart-track ; thence a straight line south for seven hundred and ninety links to cairn No. 45 ; thence a straight line south-east for one thousand and two hundred and eighty links to cairn No. 46 ; thence a No. 14, thence a straight line east-south-east for eight hundred and ninety links to cairn No. 47 ; thence a straight line south-east for one thousand and two hundred and eighty links to cairn No. 48 ; thence a straight line west-south-west for nine hundred and forty links to cairn No. 49 ; thence a straight line south-east for one thousand and two hundred and eighty links to cairn No. 47 ; thence a straight line west for eight hundred and forty links to cairn No 44 ; thence a straight line north north-west for eight hundred and fifty five links to cairn No 45, a village boundary pillar (all the above-mentioned survey numbers are of Sollandi village); thence a straight line north-north-east for one thousand links to cairn No. 46, thence a straight line north-west for four hundred links to cairn No 47 ; thence a straight line north-west for six hundred links west for seven hundred links to cairn No 48 ; thence a straight line north-north-west for one thousand and to the trijunction pillar of Tumpalli, Gurjhalla and Sollandi villages; thence a straight line to cairn No. 53, the trijunction pillar of Tumpalli, Gurjhalla and Sollandi villages; thence a straight line south-west for seven hundred and fifty links to cairn No. 54 ; thence a straight line south-west for one thousand three hundred and twenty links to cairn No. 55 ; thence a straight line south for one thousand and five hundred links to cairn No. 56, about three hundred and sixty links west by north of the north west corner of survey No. 63.
South	—Thence a straight line east-north-east of the north-east corner of survey No. 191 ; thence along the north-eastern boundary of survey Nos. 191, 192 and 193 to cairn No 61 at the north-west corner of survey No. 193 ; thence a straight line west-south-west for one thousand and six links to cairn No 62, about two hundred and forty links north-east of the north-west corner of survey No. 194.
West.	—Thence a straight line north-north-west for one thousand and nine hundred links to cairn No. 63, about six hundred and eighty links south-east of the north-east corner of survey No. 135 ; thence a straight line north north-west for one thousand and two hundred and forty links to cairn No. 64, about five hundred links north-east of the third survey stone on the east side of survey number 134, counting northwards from its south-east corner; thence a straight line north-north-west for seven hundred and sixty links to cairn No. 65, about five hundred links south-east of the fourth survey stone on the east side of the said field counting from the said corner ; thence a straight line north-north-

District.	Boundaries
Gopasani —contd.	west for one thousand and eighty eight links to cairn No 73, about two hundred links east of the north-east corner of survey No. 104 ; thence a straight line west for six hundred and seventy links to cairn No 74 ; thence a straight line west for four hundred and seventy links to cairn No 75, about eighty links north-west of a village boundary pillar, all the above said survey numbers are of Buruphola village) ; thence a straight line west for six hundred and sixty eight links to cairn No. 76 ; thence a straight line north for four hundred and twenty links to cairn No 77 ; thence a straight line north for two hundred and fifty links to cairn No. 78 ; thence a straight line north for four hundred and twenty links to cairn No 79, about five hundred and eighty links north west of a village boundary pillar ; thence a straight line north north-west for eight hundred links to cairn No. 80 ; thence a straight line north north-west for one thousand and three hundred links to cairn No 81 ; thence a straight line north-north-west for one thousand four hundred and eighty links to cairn No 82 ; thence a straight line east-south-east for two hundred links to cairn No 83, the trijunction pillar of Dukkarahodi Kannankika and Poraguli villages ; thence a straight line east north east for eight hundred links to cairn No. 84 ; thence a straight line north-east for eight hundred links to cairn No. 85 about six hundred links south-south-west of the south-east corner of survey No. 4 of Thuppalli village ; thence a straight line south-south-east for eight hundred links to cairn No. 86 ; thence a straight line south-east for four hundred and eighty links to cairn No 87 , thence a straight line north-north-east for nine hundred links to cairn No. 88 thence a straight line north-north-east for seven hundred links to cairn No. 89 ; thence a straight line north west for one thousand and two hundred and forty links to cairn No. 90 ; thence a straight line north-north-west for nine hundred and twenty links to cairn No. 91 , thence a straight line north west for six hundred and seventy eight links to the starting point.

REMARKS.—The following cart-tracks and foot-paths have been allowed as rights of way through the reserve :—

(1) *Cart-track from Dukkarahodi to Sannadi.*—It enters the reserve fifty links east of cairn No. 6 and leaves the reserved cairn No. 42

(2) *Cart-track from Jampalai to Sannadi.*—It enters the reserve one hundred links west of cairn No. 7 and joins cart track No. 1 in the reserve. From the junction another track branches south and leaves the reserve at cairn No. 43

(3) *Foot-path from Tonigoal Lands to Sekarai lands.*—It enters the reserve three hundred links south of cairn No 9 and leaves the reserve between cairns No 27 and 28

(4) *Cart-track from Jampalai to Kathavarajulu.*—It enters the reserve two hundred links north of cairn No. 10 and leaves it midway between cairns Nos. 24 and 25.—

(5) *Cart-track from Erulu land of Burugula to Dukkarahodi.*—It enters the reserve one hundred and fifty links north of cairn No. 41 and leaves it between cairns Nos. 31 and 32.

(6) *Cart-track from Tolukkarom to Burubo land of Burugula.*—It enters the reserve three hundred links north of cairn No 44 and leaves it two hundred links west of cairn No. 38

Ootacamund, May 21, 1913

No. 243.—With reference to the notification No 309 published under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 at page 747 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th November 1885, declaring the Gopasani block to be a reserved forest, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amended and more accurate description of the boundaries of the said forest be substituted for the description contained in the said notification :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk	Name of forest	Description of boundaries.
Coimbatore.	Avanashi	Block No. V, Gopasani.	*North.*—Starting from the junction of Kodungampallam with the Sirumani river the line runs along the right bank of Sirumani river up to its junction with the Bhavani river, thence in a general north-east direction along the right bank of the Bhavani river up to its junction with the western boundary of Kandiyur reserve. *East.*—Thence the western boundary of Kandiyur block to the survey stone at the westernmost corner of survey S-74 No 714 of Kandiyur-Kosavampalayam village, thence the north and west sides of 742, the west side of 736, the north and west sides of 731, the west side of 732, the north and west sides of 733, the north sides of 1000 and 1001, the west side of 1001 and 1002, the north sides of 1003, 1004 and 1005, the east sides of 1007, 1006 and 1014, the north sides of 1014, 1015, 1016 and 1013, the west sides of 1013, 1019, 1020, 1024 and 1026, the north sides of 1027, 1028, 1043 1044, 1045, 1047, 1048 and 1049, the west sides of 1049, 1057, 1058 and 1060, the north sides of 1061, 1064 and 1065 the west sides of 1065, 1090 and 1121, the north sides of 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127 and 1128, the west sides of 1130, 1137, 1138 and 1149, the south sides of 1140, 1139, 1142, 1146, 1145, 1143, 1153, 1152 and 1149, the west sides of 1150, 1151, 1158, 1157, 1155, 1154, 1196 and 1195, the north sides of 1196, 1221, 1222, 1223 and 1224 ; thence the west and south sides of 1224, the south side of 1225, the west sides of 1246 and 1249, the south sides of 1249 and 1290, the west side of 1288, the north side of 1290, the east sides of 1441, 1442 and 1443, the west sides of 1443, 1445 and 1448, the south sides of 1446, 1444, 1449, 1435 and 1433, the west sides of 1429 and 1428, the west and south sides of 1427, the south sides of 1426, 1425, 1418-B, all of old Gopasani village, now Thelungalpalayam; thence the south sides of 291-A, 292, 293, 294, 295 and 1659, west side of 214, all of Thalampalayam village and 1643, the west and south sides of 2-4, the west sides of 295, 296, 298, 299, 300 301, 303, the north sides of 308, 304, 488 487, 477, 476 and 1044, the west sides of 474, 472, 471, 470 1812, 468 and 467 of Thummacombai village, now Thalampalayam, to its south-west corner at the junction of this reserve and Thalagam. *South.*—Thence, the northern boundary of Thalagam reserve westwards up to the survey stone at the north-east corner of survey land No. 1637 of Thalampalayam II bit (old Gopasani II bit) where it meets its western boundary, thence westwards along the north sides of survey fields Nos. 1637, 1622, 1621 1618 and 1615, thence the east sides of 1614, the south sides of 1602, 1602, 1601, 1600, 1599 1598, the east sides of 1596, 1591 and 1588, the north sides of 1589, 1587 and 1586, the west and south sides of 1585, the north sides of 1580, 1580, 1580, 1584, 1582, 1581, 1580, 1577, 1574, 1575, 1574, 1573 1572, the east sides of 1564-A, 1632, the south sides of 1642, 1644, the east sides of 1627, 1621, 1620, the north sides of 1620, 1619, 1618, 1614, 1616 the north sides of 1613 the north sides of 1612, the east sides of 1605, 1604 and 1453, south and east sides of 1439, the east and north sides of 1436, west side of 1151, 1440, 1438 and 1477, the north sides of 1477, 1476, 1473 and 1472, the west side of 1471, 1461 and 1306 (all of Gopasani village bit No. 2) to the south west corner of the last-mentioned by 4 in the right bank of the Kodungampallam. *West.*—Thence along the right bank of the Kodungampallam up to its junction with the Sirumani river, the starting point.

Ootacamund, May 13, 1913

No. 244.—His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased to notify, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the areas described in the schedule appended to this notification "Reserved Forest" under the provisions of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk and village.	Name and description of the block	Boundaries
Coimbatore ..	Kollegal, Gallparam.	Addition to Doddamangagi extension, first bit, consisting of the following patta lands excluded from reserved in and left as an enclosure within the above block:—	Bounded on all sides by the Doddamangagi extension, first bit.
		Gallparam village .. .. S. No. 93 Extent. 0-32 94 0-40	

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under clause (a) of the said section, to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kollegal to be the Forest Settlement officer, who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and to deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act and the District Forest Officer, Kollegal division, for the time being, to be the Forest officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the powers vested in him by section 14 of the said Act to appoint the Collector of Coimbatore, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of said Act.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1913.

No. 245.—With reference to Notification No. 23, dated 29th January 1889, published under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882, at pages 69 and 70, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 29th January 1889 declaring the Mallapuram extension reserved forest to be a reserved forest, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amended and more accurate description of the boundaries of the said forest be substituted for the description contained in the said notification.

SCHEDULE.

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Situation and boundaries.
98	Salem ..	Uttankarai ..	Mallapuram extension ..	SITUATION.—Along the railway line between the Mallapuram Reserve and the railway station.

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Starting from corn No. 1 of the Mallapuram reserved forest 1½ chains north-west of the boundary stone at the south-east corner of survey No. 914 of Kanavoipudur village, Omalur taluk the line runs north-east for about 6 chains to a corn on the southern boundary of field No. 74 of Pandarasettipatti village of Uttankarai taluk, Bommidi division; thence along the southern boundary of the latter till it meets the north-west corner of survey No. 8 of Mallapuram village, Uttankarai taluk; thence west and south sides of the last-mentioned number, and the south sides of survey Nos. 24, 25 and 26 up to the southernmost corner of survey No. 26 till it meets the western side of survey No. 27; thence the west side of the last mentioned number to the north-east corner of survey No. 37 all of Mallapuram village.

East and *South.*—Hence the north, west and south sides of survey No. 37 up to its south-east corner and thence the west side of survey No. 36 up to its south-west corner, both of Mallapuram village; thence along the west side of survey No. 35 of Bommidi village, Uttankarai taluk, up to the northernmost corner of survey the west side of survey No. 53 of the last-mentioned village, thence to a corn (situated in survey No. 69) about 74 chains south-No. 53 of the last-mentioned village; thence in the same direction for west of the north-easternmost corner of survey No. 63 of Bommidi village; thence in the same direction for about 23½ chains to a cairn situated about 4 chains south-west of the southernmost corner of survey No. 66 of Bommidi village, thence south-west by west for about 5 chains to a corn in survey No. 1 of Kanavoipudur village situated about 25 chains north-west by west of the eastern most corner of survey No. 1 of Kanavoipudur village, thence west-south-west for about 10 chains to mira No. 10 of the Mallapuram reserved forest which is 1½ chains north of the southern boundary at the survey No. 1 of Kanavoipudur village, Omalur taluk.

West.—Thence along the eastern boundary of the Mallapuram reserved forest to the starting point of the northern boundary.

Ootacamund, May 14, 1913

No. 246.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act V, of 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are described in the following schedule, as a "Reserved Forest" under the Act:—

SCHEDULE

District.	Taluk	Village.	Name of block.	Boundaries.
Coimbatore ..	Avanashi ..	Nellithorai.	Sundapatti Addition I.	The block consists of survey field No. 449 of Nellithorai village measuring 7 acres and 44 cents, bounded on the north, east, south and west by the Nellithorai and Sundapatti Reserved Forest.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (c) of the said section to appoint the Deputy Collector, Head-quarter Division, Coimbatore, to be the Forest Settlement Officer who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act and the District Forest Officer, Central Coimbatore Division, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act to appoint the Collector of Coimbatore to be the Officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .03 acre, be the same little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Sayer office at Sannamangalam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, Vanjiyur Kaliyatti, inam village attached to 110. Punnaipuli.			
Inam, patham, pormboke	Sri Varadarajaswami koil, manager for the time being His Holiness Sri Sankaracheriyar Swamigal, Kumbakonam Math and Swaminatha Chettiyar.	North and east, No. 212 B; south, No. 212 E, Sayer office; west, No. 213, Local Fund Road No. 16	ACRE. .03

Ootacamund, June 4, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 8.16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Chunampet Salt Factory; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Kudurambakam taluk, Chunampet mania.			
Zamindari pormboke	S. I. R. Ry. Co. Agent, Madras.	North, channel; east, south and west, backwater.	ACS. 8.16

Ootacamund, June 4, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .025 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the use of Sea Customs office; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnaboke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Arantangi taluk, Ammapatnam attached to Mammalkudi chattiram village.			
Patnaik No. 662 ..	Haji V. K. Mahomed Mohideen Rowther of Ammapatnam.	North, land, east, foreshore of the Bay of Bengal; south, Haji V. K. Mahomed Mohideen Rowther's mava building; west, pathway.	cents. 625

Ootacamund, June 6, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·021 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road connecting the Madura Salt Inspector's quarters with the main road in Tallakulam village, Madura taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnaboke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Madura taluk, Tallakulam village.			
Dry, No. 600 C-2 ..	Krishnier	North, No. 600 C-1; east, No. 606, old road; south, No. 600 C-3; west, No. 600 B, channel.	acres 021

Ootacamund, June 4, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·60 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the village site of Vemulapadi, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Gudigonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Gudigonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnaboke, with survey or patnaik number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Gudigonda taluk, Vemulapadi village			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 257.	Rongam Subbamma, wife of Lakshmiamayana.	North, jeroyati land of Datla Suryanarayanaraju Garu and others, east and south, poramboke gorja (path); west, village site of Vemulapadi	acs. 3·60

Ootacamund, June 2, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·24 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for granting in exchange of that taken up for the excavation of a supply channel to the Pasungaranai tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Maduranthkam taluk, No 66, Pattaparavai village.			ACRS.
Dry, No. 49-13 ..	Purushothama Nayaka ..	North, S. No 48; east, No 49-14; south, No. 81; west, No. 49-8.	·24

Ootacamund, May 29, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·32 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a channel to Moniambat tank; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Walajah taluk, Vadugal village.			ACS.
Dry, No. 78 A-3 ..	Paramalingam .. .	North, No. 78 A-1 east, Moniambat; south, No. 78 B-7 C, west, No. 78 B-10 b.	·02
Do No. 78 b-7 b .	Govindarajulu Mudali ..	North, No. 78 A-1, east, Moniambat; south, No. 78 B-7 C, west, No 78 B-10 B.	·16
Do, No. 78 b-6 b ..	A Muman	North, No 78 B-6 a, east, No 78 B-10 B, south, No 78 B-8 C, west, No, 78 B-2 B	·11
Do. No 78 b-4 b ..	Paraan	North, No 85 A-2, east, No. 78 B-4 A, south, No 78 B-8 B; west, No. 78 B-4 c.	18
Do. No. 86 a-2 .	Para Rangara	North, No. 85 B, east, No 86 a-3; south, No. 78 B 6 B; west, No. 85 a B.	·40
Do No. 85 b ..	Paramgam	North, No. 86 a-3, east, No. 85 C, south, No. 86 a-2; west, No 85 a	·81
Do. No. 86 b-2 ..	Kuppusami	North and east, No. 86 A-1; south, No. 85 b; west, No 86 a-3.	·16
Do No 84 b-2 ..	Valluva Vadan .. .	North, No. 82-4 b, east, No. 84 B-1; south, No. 84 a-3; west, No. 84 b.	·19
Do. No. 99 B ..	Subroya Goundan	North and east, No 99 a; south, No. 82-4 b; west, No 99 a.	·37
Do. ..	Ganga	North and east, No. 99 a; south, No. 82-4 E; west, No. 99 a.	·88
Do. ..	Naicks Murugand and Ganga..	North and east, No. 99 a; south, No. 82-4 E; west, No. 84 a.	·48
Dry, No. 78 B-8 E ..	Aarisu	North No 78 b-3 a; east, No. 78 b-6 B; south, No. 78 E-8; west, No. 78 b-4 B.	·30
Do. No 160 B ..	Narayanasami	North, No 161; east, No. 160 C; south, No. 99; west, No. 160 a.	·65
Do. No 99 E ..	N Muragan..	North, No 160; east, No. 99 C; south, No 99 E; west, No 99 a	·04
		Total ..	3·01
Hariambat village.			
Dry, No. 148-2 b ..	Govindaraja Mudaly	North No 148-2 a; east No. 145-2 b, south, No. 148-2 C, west, Vadugal.	06
Do No 145-1 b ..	Do	North, No 145-1 a, east, No. 145-6 b; south, 145-1 C, west No. 148-2 b.	·17
Do No 145-5 b ..	Do	North No. 145-6 a, east, No. 145-4 b; south, No. 145-6 C; west, 145-1 b	81
Do. No. 145-4 b .	Seshachala Reddi . ..	North, No. 145-4 a, east, No 161 b-3 b; south, No. 145-6 C, west No. 145-5 b.	·10
Do, No. 161 b-3 b ..	Do.	North No. 162 b-2 a, east, No. 161 a-2; south, No. 151 b-2 C; west, No. 145-6 b.	·25
Do No 151 a-2 ..	Narayanasami Pillai	North, No 151 a; east, No. 154 b; south, Nos. 152 and 153; west, No. 161 b-2 b.	·29
Do No 154 b ..	Muruesmi Goundan	North, No. 154 a, east, No. 142, south, No. 153; west, No. 151 a-2.	·14
		Total ..	1·81
		Grand Total ..	4·32

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SERVICES PLACED.

Ootacamund, May 21, 1913.

The services of Sub Conductor Alfred Farmer Baker, Supervisor, Second Grade, will be placed temporarily at the disposal of the Marine Department to act as Inspector of Lighthouses, Madras, *vice* Conductor Robert Cuthbert on leave or until further orders.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1913.

The services of Mr William Henry Nicholls, Consulting Architect to Government, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Architect Member of Imperial Delhi Committee

APPOINTMENT.

Mr Edward Joseph Bernal Greenwood B.Sc., A.M.I.E., is appointed, with effect from the 25th February 1913, as the Electric Inspector to the Government of Madras under section 36 (2) of the Indian Electricity Act IX of 1910. He is also appointed as the person to enquire into and report on accidents as provided in sub-section (2) of section 33 of that Act.

TRANSFER.

Ootacamund, May 29, 1913.

Mr Humphrey Francis Dickson, Assistant Engineer, Trichinopoly division, is transferred from the VI to the II Circle. To join in July next.

POSTING.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1913.

Mr Edmund William Patrick Walsh, Executive Engineer, will, on his return from leave, be considered to have been attached to the Tank Restoration Scheme division, III Circle, on the 3th and 10th November 1912.

CANCELLATION OF POSTING AND TRANSFER.

Ootacamund, May 26, 1913.

The posting of Mr John Dover Way, Assistant Engineer, to the charge of the Kurnool division and the transfer of M R.Ry. Ganapathisgrahanam Swamy Aiyar Rama Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to the charge of the Ganjam division, notified in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th May 1913, are cancelled

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1913.

The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12*th May* 1913.

No. 28.—The services of Mr E. M. Thomas, Assistant Consulting Architect to the Government of India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

TELEGRAPHS

Simla, the 17*th May* 1913

No 3717-34.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the additions made by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No 7136-31 (Telegraphs), dated the 28th September 1912 to Rules 331 and 359 of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th of September 1909, as subsequently amended, shall be cancelled

O. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Ootacamund, May 14, 1913.

In supersession of the notification published on page 902, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1907, as amended by the *erratum* noticed on page 587, Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 21st July 1908, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under section 6 of the Madras River Conservancy Act (VI of 1884), the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division, as the Conservator of the Kistna river. The jurisdiction of this officer will extend over the area bounded by the Kistna right flood bank from Vijayantapuram hill above Bezwada anicut to the sea and by the Kistna left flood bank from Duvalur 1¼ miles above Bezwada anicut to the sea.

Ootacamund, May 30, 1913.

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Canals and Public Ferries Act II of 1890, His Excellency the Governor hereby declares that the undermentioned lines of navigation in the Malabar district shall, from the 1st July 1913, be subject to the provisions of the said Act II of 1890 :—

(1) Conolly's canal, from Calicut to Kottapozha, and

(2) Conolly's canal, from Vellangode to Cheruvaye.

H. E. CLERK,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch)

Ootacamund, June 10, 1913.

Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 3·35 acres of land bearing R.S. No. 1139-2 in the Mylapore village of the Madras taluk, Madras district, specified in the notification published at page 38, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th January 1913.

Ootacamund, May 30, 1913.

Under sub-section (2) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 32 cents of land at Madayai, Ponnani taluk, specified in the notification published on page 1224 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1912.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 64 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the Police at Woodwash; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Cheyar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Cheyar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, name or parambokke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	North Arcot district, Wandiwash taluk, Wandiwash village.		
			ACRE.
Eyotwari, dry, S. No. 365 E-1 A	Salva Muhammad Sahib ..	North, No. 360-3 B-1; east, No. 363 E-1, south, No. 363 E-2 B; west, No. 365 F-1	·01
Do. No. 149 F-1	Do	North, No. 360-3 B-1; east, Nos. 363 E-2 A and 364 E-2 B; south, No. 363 F-2, west, No. 363 G-1.	·12
Do. No. 363-3 B-1	Jagannadha Odayar	North, No. 360-3 B-2, east, No. 360-1; south, No. 363 F-1, west, Nos. 360-3 A and 366	·14
Do. No. 361 A-2 B	Ahmad Muthayar ..	North, No. 361 D-1, east, Nos. 361 E-2 A and 361 A-2 C; south No. 361 A-1, west, No. 363.	·21
Do. No. 361 C-2 A	Do. ..	North, No. 361 D 1, east, No. 361 C-2 B; south No. 361 C 2 C, west, No. 361 A-2 B	·02
Do. No. 361 D-1	Do. ..	North, No. 359, east, No. 361 D-2, south, No. 361 C-2 A; west, No. 361 A-2 B.	·08
		Total ..	·64

Ootacamund, May 29, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Sub Registry office at Tamarasseri; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, name or parambokke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Malabar district, Calicut taluk, Tamarasseri village.		
			ACRE.
Garden, portion of S. No. 48-1.	Owner, Palamoli Chalisseth Cheeran Nair (dead), present owner, Palamoli Chalisseth Chappunni Nair, occupier, Nellipurathe Veetil Thuvakki Kunhiraman Palamoli Chalisseth Chando Nair.	North, S. No. 48-1; east, S. No. 49-2, south, S. No. 48-1, west, S. No. 42	·04

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for taking earth for bricks at Venkatapuram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Nuguer is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nuguer and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Coimbatore District, Nuguer taluk, Venkatapuram village			
Dry waste, 1·8 acre in S No. 262-2 and ·02 acre in S No. 264-2 acres.	Sree Raja Rajeswaraja Yerramraju Garu, Inferior Proprietor, Nuguer estate.	North, S Nos 264-1 and 264-2; east, S. No. 263; south, S Nos. 262-3 and 264-3; west, S. No. 267.	ACS 2

Ootacamund, June 7, 1913

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·89 acres, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters and huts for the F-1 Police station; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector of Madras and Collector of Income-tax is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said Land

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambolo, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Mad-at taluk, Egmore village.			ACS.
Inam, R S. No 674 .	G R Anthikesavulu Nayudu, Shrotriemdar of Chintadripet.	North, R S No 674, Egmore (part), east, R . No 1317 of Chintadripet; south, R S No 670 of Egmore (part); west, R S. No 668 of Egmore	
Chintadripet Shrotrium village.			
Inam, R.S No 1275	G R Anthikesavulu Nayudu, Shrotriemdar of Chintadripet	North, R S No 1275, part - east, R S. No. 1274; south, R.S. No. 1666 of Egmore, west, R S No. 1276	
Porambobe, R.S. No 1276	Porambobe in shrotrium village.	North, R S No 1276, part, east, R.S. No 1275; south, R.S. No 1666 of Egmore; west, R.S. No 1277	
Inam, R.S No. 1277	G R Anthikesavulu Nayudu, Shrotriemdar of Chintadripet	North, R S No 1277, part, east, R.S. No. 1276; south, R S. No. 1666 of Egmore; west, R S. No. 1278.	
Porambobe, R S. No 1278	Porambobe in shrotrium village	North, R S No 1278, part, east, R.S. No. 1277; south, R . No. 1666 of Egmore, west, R S No. 1279.	1 89
Inam, R.S. No. 1279	G R. Anthikesavulu Nayudu, Shrotriemdar of Chintadripet.	North, R S No 1279, part east, R S. No. 1278; south, R S No 1666 of Egmore; west, R.S. No 1280	
Porambobe, R S. No. 1280.	Porambobe in shrotrium village.	North, R S No. 1280, part; east, R S No 1279; south, R.S. No. 1666 of Egmore; west, R S. No. 1281	
Inam, R S No. 1281	G R Anthikesavulu Nayudu, Shrotriemdar of Chintadripet	North, R S No. 1281 part; east, R.S. No 1280, south, R.S. No 1666 of Egmore; west, R S No. 1282	
Porambobe, R.S. No 1282	Porambobe in shrotrium village.	North, R S. No 1282, part; east, R S. No. 1281 south, R S. No 1666 of Egmore; west, R S No. 674 of Egmore	
		Total ..	1·89

Ootacamund, June 6, 1913

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Veterinary Hospital; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet, or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore district, Erode taluk, Surampatti village.			
Govt., protwati, dry., S. No. 4, S.F. No. 28 B.	Alla-ud-din Sahib and sons.	North, S.F. Nos. 413 and 414 of Erode village; east, S.F. No. 28 of Surampatti village; south and west, part of S.F. No. 28 of Surampatti village.	Acs. 2

Ootacamund, June 9, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 05 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police Rees at Alur; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Adoni, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector Adoni, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Bellary district, Alur taluk, Alur village			
Rentwati, portion of S. No. 708 B-3.	Bellary Pedda Basappa, Chinna Basappa and Maregowd.	North, No. 708 B-3, and Sub Registrar's office; east, Bellary-Adoni road; south, No. 708 E-3 (Rich part of Khaja Bai), west, No. 708 B-3.	Acre. ·05

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·08 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Sholagunur and Tenkumbedu channels; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector's office, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Sholagunur village			
Govt., dry, No. 248 ..	Venkatasubba Reddi	North, Nos. 243 and 241 B; east, No. 249; south and west, No. 246	Acs. 90
Govt., wet, No. 250-B.	Do. ..	North, No. 250 A, east, No. 251, south, No. 248; west, No. 250 A.	·18
		Total ..	1·08

Ootacamund, June 6, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 47 83 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to Vagaikulam tank in Sengulam village, Ambasamudram taluk; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Ambasamudram taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Tahsildar at Ambasamudram and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tirumalli district, Ambasamudram taluk, Ilanthai village.		acs.
Dry, No. 547-2	Pali Arumugha Nayudu, Pali Karuppasamy Nayudu, Pali Krishnasamy Nayudu, Pali Subbuk Nayudu and Pali Nainar Nayudu.	North, No. 547-1; east, No. 553-3, south, No. 547-3, west, No. 546-16.	·51
Do. No. 553-3	do.	North, No. 553-1; east, No. 548-2; south, No. 553-4, west, No. 547-2	·05
Do. No. 536-2	41. P. Thanna Aiyar	North, No. 536-1, east, No. 546-14; south, No. 536-3, west, Sengulam village.	·03
Do. No. 546-16	47. P. Varga Aiyar and Gopala Aiyar	North, No. 546-15; east, No. 546-13; south, No. 546-1; west, No. 536-2.	·01
Do. No. 546-15	312. Kandaswami Nadan	North, No. 546-6 east No. 546-14; south, No. 545-2, west, No. 546-15	·00
Do. No. 546-14	Do	North No. 546-12, east, No. 546-13; south, No. 546-3, west, No. 546-1).	·10
Do. No. 546-12	Do.	North, No. 546-8, east, No. 545-2; south, No. 546-3, west, No. 546-13	·02
Do. No. 546-10	197 Vellivel Nadan, Subramania Nadan and Vels Nadan	North, No. 546-3, east, No. 547-2; south, No. 546-11; west, No. 546-12	·10
Do. No. 547-3	552. Rama Lakshmi Ammal	North, No. 546-4, east No. 552-2; south, No. 546-2; west, No. 553-3	·07
		Total ..	·45
	Sengulam village		
Dry, No. 27-1	Nerambumbanayagam	North, Idaikal, east, No. 27-2; south, No. 26-1; west, No. 10	4·52
Do. No. 27-3	Do	North, Idaikal; east, No. 28, south, No. 30-1; west, No. 27-2	8·45
Do. No. 28	Do	North, Idaikal, east, No. 29-1; south, No. 27; west Idaikal	17·93
Do. No. 29-1	Do.	North, Idaikal, east No. 29-2; south, No. 30-1; west, No. 28	4·36
Do. No. 29-2	Do.	North, Idaikal; east, No 71; south, No. 30-4; west, No. 29-3	6·14
Do. No. 30-1	Do.	North, No 29-1; east, No. 30-3; south, No 31, west, No. 27-3.	1·44
Do. No. 30-4	Do	North, No. 29-3, east, No 71; south, No. 31, west, No. 30-3.	6·79
		Total .	47·36
		Grand total .	47·81

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt. P. W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Ootacamund, May 26, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 17 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the railway line near Samidevipalli; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector of Markapur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Markapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kurnool district, Cumbum taluk, Samidevipalli village.		acres.
Govt., dry, No. 47 A-1.	Gurava Krishnama	North, No 48 A-1, inam; east, No 497, railway line, south, No. 48-3, path; west, No 43 2, path.	·07
Inam, dry, No. 48 A-1,	Kappala Chinna Chennagari Krishnama.	North, Nos 56 A-2 and 58 A-3; east, No 103, south, No. 47 A; west, No 48 A.	·10
Govt., Irrigable dry, No. 59 A-1	Kappala Yerramma ..	North, Nos. 54-1 and 61 2; east, No 498; south, No. 59 A-1; west, No. 59 A 1.	·04
		Total .	·17

Coimbatore, June 6, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 31 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for pitching embankments to rivers etc., between miles 350/10 and 350/18 on the broad gauge section of the South Indian Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, tharu or poramboke, with survey or puramak number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Walluvanad district, Walluvanad taluk, Tirupalı village	
			Acs.
Dry portion of S. No. 76 A.	Owner and occupier, Krishnath Raman Nambudiri	North, S. No. 76 B; east, S. No. 76 A; south, river; west, S. No. 76 A-1	·10
Wet, S. No. 76 A-1	Do. do.	North S. No. 76 B-1, east, S. No. 76 A; south, river, west, S. Nos. 76 A-2 and 76 E-2.	·18
Wet, portion of S. No. 76 A-2	Owner, Moriyil Subramanya Sambadiri, occupier, Annath Neelamadan Chathiassen and Kunhi-in Ezhuthassan	North, S. No. 76 B-2, east, S. No. 76 A-1; south, river, west S. No. 76 A-2.	·96
		Total ..	·31

Coimbatore, June 7, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·14 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing a crossing station at Settiyappath at mile 278/16 between Manapparai and Vaiyampatti; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. As this is a case of urgency, the said officer is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, tharu or poramboke with survey or puramak number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
		Trichinopoly district, Kulittalai taluk, No. 72, Settiyappatti village	
			Acs.
Govt., dry, S. F. No. 124 A-2.	Arunachalam Pillai ..	North, No. 131, east and south No. 124 A-2; west, No. 130-1 B.	·41
Do. No. 124 A-2.	Do. ..	South, No. 130-2 B-1; east, No. 130-1 C-1; south No. 124 A-1; west, No. 217 E	·02
Do. No. 124 A 6.	Do. ..	North No. 219-3, east and south, No. 124 A-1; west, No. 217 B	·92
Unfranchised loam, dry, No. 130-1 B-4.	Chettiperumam ..	North, Nos. 131 and 130-1 A; east, No. 124 A-2, south, Nos. 130-B and 130-1 C, west No. 130-2 B.	·74
Do. No. 130-1 C-2	Sundappan ..	North, No. 130-1 B-2; east and south No. 130-1 C-1; west, Nos. 130-2 B-2 and 130-2 B.	·26
Do. No. 130-2 B-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 130-2 B-2; east, Nos. 130-1 C-2 and 130-2 B-1; south, Nos. 124-2 E and 217 E; west, No. 130-2 A.	1·33
Do. No. 130-2 B-2	Sundappan and Gramapokkam.	North and east, No. 130-2 B-2; south, No. 217 B, west No. 130-3 A.	·44
Do. No. 130-2 B-2.	Gramapokkam ..	Do. do.	·22
Govt., dry, No. 130-3 E.	Sundappan ..	North, Nos. 130-3 A and 130-1 B-2; east, Nos. 130-1 B 2 and 130-1 C-1; south, No. 130-2 B-2, west, No. 130-3 A.	·29
Unfranchised loam, dry, No. 213-2 B.	Arulappan and Antoni	North, No. 213-2 E-2, east and south, No. 213-2 A; west, No. 214.	·01
Do. No. 213-2 A	Sundappan	North, No. 214 C-2; east, No. 217 B, south No. 212 C & E-2; west, No. 214	·19
Do. No. 213-2 B-2	Do.	North, No. 213-2 A; east, No. 213-2 B-1, south, No. 212-1 B, west, No. 214.	·05
Do. No. 213 A C	Do.	North, No. 214; east, No. 217 B; south, No. 213-2 A, west, No. 214.	·23
Govt., dry, No. 131 B	Meenakshi Ammal, guardian of minor Balakrishnan	North, No. 132, east, No. 131 A, south, Nos. 124 A 2 and 130-1 E-2; west, No. 132	·11
		Total .	5·14

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 24·50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extensions of the Tanjore District Board Railway from Tiruttuzaippundi to Vadarnyam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, (nanja or punanjeke, with survey or puramak number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tanjore district, Tiruttuzaippundi taluk 70. Singalandi village.	Acs.
Gurt., wet, No 78 A-2.	Srinivasa Mudaliyar ..	North, No. 78 E-1 A; east and south, No 78 E-2; west, No 78 A 1	02
Do. No 78 E-2	Do.	North, No 78 E-1 C, east, No. 78 E-1; south, No. 80 B-3; west, No. 78 A-2	·18
Do. No. 78 E-1 E	Dandayudapani Chetti ..	North, No. 78 B 3, east, No. 18 E-1 C; south, No. 78 B-2; west, No. 18 E 1 A	·04
Do. No. 78 A-7 E.	Do.	North, No 78 A-8 E, east, No. 78 W; south, No. 80 C-3 E; west, No 78 A-7 A.	·02
Do No 78 A-8 E.	Vaithinathan Periyari ..	North, No 78 A-8 E; east, No 78 C, D & E; south, No. 78 B-7 E; west, No 78 A-8 A	·03
Do. No. 78 A-8 E	Srinivasa Mudaliyar	North, No 78 A-2, east No. 78 B-8; south, No. 78-A B-9; west, No. 78 A-8 A.	·01
Do. No 78 C.	Nadimuthu Chetti and 4 others.	North and east, No 78 B-2, south, No. 18 D; west, No. 78 A-8 E	·01
Do No 78 D.	Authonimuthu Nadan ..	North, No. 78 C; east, No. 78 B-2, south, No 78 E; west, No 78 A 8 E	·01
Do No. 78 E	Vaithinathan Periyari .	North, No 78 D, east, No. 78 B-2, south, No. 78 F, west, No. 78 A-8 E	·03
Do. No. 78 F.	Dandayudapani Chetti and others	North, No 78 E, north No. 78 B-2; south, No. 80 B-1 & E-2; west, No. 78 A-7 E	·01
Do. No. 80 B-1 and B-2	Srinivasa Mudaliyar	North, No. 78 F, east, No 80 B-3, south, No. 80 A, west, No 80 C-3 E.	·39
Do. No. 80 C-3 E.	Do. ..	North, No 78 A-7 E; east, No. 80 B-1; south, No 80 C-2; west, No. 80 C-2	·05
Do. No. 86 D-3 —D-4	Paramaswara Mudaliyar ..	North, No. 85 A; east, No. 86 B-1; south and west, No. 86 C-1.	1·06
Do No. 86 B-3.	Do. ..	North, No 80 A; east, No. 86 C-1; south and west, No. 86 A 1.	·14
Do wet, No. 86 C-2—C-4.	Do ..	North and east, No. 86 C-1, south, No. 103 K-3, K-2 & C-3; west, No. 86 C-5.	·73
Do. No. 103 K-2.	Krishna Tevan	North, No 103 K-2; east, No. 103 C-3; south and west, No. 103 H-1	·02
Do No. 103 C-3 & C-2.	Gnanam Vaithilinga Mudaliyar	North, No 103 K-2 K-3 and J-3; east, No. 103 D-2; south and west, No. 106 C-1.	·26
Do No 103 D-1 —D-3.	Damodi Chettiyar	North, No 103 I-3 & J-2; east No. 103 D-1; south, No. 103 I 1 and I-3; west, No. 103 C-2 & C-5.	·44
Govt dry, No 103 I-1	Do. ..	North and east, No. 103 I-2, south, No. 103 I-3, west, No. 103 J-2	·01
Do. No. 105 J-3 & J-2	Paramaswara Mudaliyar ..	North and east, No 104 J-1; south, No. 105 C-3, west, No 105 K-2 & K-4.	·13
Govt wet, No. 105 K-2-K-4	Kathamuthu Tevan . .	North, No 103 L-2 L-4, east, No. 104 J-2 & J-1, south, No. 103 E 3 & C-2, west, No 105 K-1.	·33
Do. No. 103 N-2—N-3	Do. ..	North, No. 86 G 2 & G-3; east, No. 104 N-1; south, No. 105 M 2 & M-3; west, No. 105 C-3 & P-3.	·27
Do. No. 103 L-3-L-4.	Krishna Tevan	North, No. 103 M-2-M-1, east, No. 104 L-5, south, No 104 K-2-K 4; west, No. 103 L-3.	·03
Do. No 105 M-2-M-4.	Damodi Chettiyar. ..	North, No. 105 M 2N-3, P-2 & P-3; east, No. 105 M-1, south, No. 105 L-3—L-4, west, No 105 N-3.	·32
Do. No. 105 O-3—O-2	Paramaswara Mudaliyar ..	North, No. 86 G-3 & G-4; east, No. 104 N-3; south, No 105 I-2 & P-3, west, No. 105 O-1.	·18
Do. No. 105 P-3 & P-2	Kathamuthu Tevan	North No. 104 O-4 & O-3; east, No 105 M-3; south, No 105 M-4; west No. 105 P-4.	·65
Do. No. 104 E-2 & E-3	Paramaswara Mudaliyar ..	North, No 104 G-1, east, No. 220 A; south and west, No. 104 E-1.	·69
Do, No 104 I-1 & I-2.	Damodi Chettiyar	North, No. 105 D 1 & D-2, east, No. 120 A; south, No 104 G-1; west, No. 104 H.	·93
Do. No. 117 L-2-L-4	Paramaswara Mudaliyar ..	North, No. 117 L-4, east, No 117 L-1 & L-3; south, No. 17 G-1; west, No. 117 L-5.	·94
Govt. dry, No. 118 H-2 & H-3.	Do. .	North and east, No. 118 H-1; south, Tiruturaippundi road No 118 K-1	·20
Govt. wet, No. 119 A-2-A-3.	Vira Patian	North, No, 120 C-2 & D-1, east, No. 118 A-4; south and west, No 119 A-1.	·41
Do. No. 119 B-1 ..	Muragaiyan Chetti . ..	North, No. 117 C-1; east, No 119 C-1 & C-2; south and west, No. 19 B-2	·03
Do No. 119 C-1 & C-2	Krishna Tevan and Kathamuthu Tevan	North, No. 117 C-1; east, No. 119 D-1 & D-2; south, No 119 A-2; west, No. 119 B-1.	·11
Do. No. 119 D-1 & D-2	Krishna Tevan	North, No 117 C-1; east, No. 119 D-2; south, No. 119 A-3 & A-3, west, No. 119 C-2.	·97

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or pannaikke, with survey or pannaik number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.

Tanjore district, Tiruturaippundi taluk, 70, Singalandi village—cont.

			ACS.
Govt., wet, No. 126 E-2 & E-4	Sundaram Aiyar	North, Tiruturaippundi; east, No. 126 E-3; south, No. 126 A-2 & A-3; west, No. 125 B-1.	·41
Do. No. 126 A-3 & A-3	Mahadeva Aiyar ..	North, No. 126 E-2 & E-3; east, No. 130 E-1; south and west, No. 126 A-1.	·24
Do. No. 127 A-1.	Sundaram Aiyar ..	North and east, No. 127 A-2; south, No. 130 D; west, No. 127 E-4.	·91
Do. No. 127 B-2 & B-4	Subramania Aiyar ..	North, No. 126 B-2 & E-4; east, No. 127 B-3; south, No. 126 B to D; west, No. 127 B-1.	·85
Do. No. 126 E-2 & E-4	Mahadeva Aiyar ..	North and east, No. 126 B-1; south, No. 127 D-2 & E-4; west, No. 126 E-3.	·81
Do. No. 125 E to D	Venkatachala Aiyar	North, No. 127 B-2 & E-4; east, No. 126 E; south, No. 126 B to D; west, No. 125-A.	1·27
Do. No. 124 E to D.	Sundaram Aiyar	North, No. 125 B to D; east, No. 127 E & D; south and west, No. 126 A.	·42
Do. No. 127 B to D.	Venkatachala Aiyar	North and east, No. 127 A; south, No. 125 A-2 and A-4; west, No. 126 E & D.	·85
Do. No. 126 A-2 & A-4.	Subramania Aiyar ..	North, No. 127 E & D; east, No. 126 A-1; south, No. 126 C-2 & C-4; west, No. 126 A-3.	·44
Do. No. 126 C-2 & C-4.	Sundaram Aiyar ..	North, No. 126 A-2 & A-4; east, No. 126 C-1; south, Nedumbalam; west, No. 126 C-3.	·41
Do. No. 139 E-2 & E-4	Guardian Natesa Aiyar ..	North and east, No. 139 E-1; south, No. 139 C-1; west, Nedumbalam.	·64
Do. No. 139 D-2 & D-4	Venkatachala Aiyar ..	North, No. 139 C-1; east, No. 139 D-3; south, Nos. 140 E-2 & E-3 and 138 E-2 & E-3; west, No. 139 D-1.	·37
Do. No. 139 E-2 & E-3.	Guardian Natesa Aiyar ..	North No. 139 D-2 & D-3; east, Nos. 139 D-3 and 143 B-4; south and west, No. 139 E-1.	·09
Inam, wet, No. 143 A-2 & A-3	Nadimatha Chetti and others ..	North, No. 143 B-3 & B-4; east, No. 142 A-3 & A-4; south and west, No. 143 A-1.	·24
Do. No. 142 E-2 & E-4.	Sellam	North, Nos. 139 D-3 & D-4 and 143 B-1; east, No. 143 E-1; south, No. 139 A-2 & A-3; west, No. 139 E-2.	·19
Do. No. 141 E-2 & E-3.	Somasundara Tevan and others.	North and east, No. 141 E-1; south, No. 141 E-2 & E-3; west, No. 141 L-2 & L-3.	·30
Govt., wet, No. 147 E-2 & E-4.	Gurnlam Natesa Aiyar ..	North, No. 151 C-1; east, No. 151 A-2 & A-3; south and west, No. 147 E-1.	·12
Do. No. 151 A-2 & A-4	Kandasami Devan	North, No. 151 C-1; east, No. 151 A-5; south and west, No. 151 A-1	·44
Do. No. 151 B-2 & B-4.	Venkatachala Aiyar	North No. 151 B-5; east, No. 151 C-1; south and west, No. 151 B-1.	·27
Do. No. 151 D-2 & D-4.	Srinivasa Aiyar	North and east, No. 151 D-1, south, No. 151 E-3 & E-3; west, No. 151 C-1	·08
Do. No. 151 E-2 & E-4.	Venkatachala Aiyar	North and east, No. 151 E-1, south, No. 150 E-3 & E-3; west, No. 151 E-3.	·64
Do. No. 151 F-2.	Do	North and east, No. 151 F-1, south, No. 150 C-3, west, No. 150 D-1	·64
Govt., dry, No. 161 N-2 & N-4	Guardian Natesa Aiyar ..	North, No. 161 K-3 & K-3, east, No. 161 N-1; south, No. 161 C-1; west, No. 161 C-3.	·07
Govt., wet, No. 161 O-1 & O-3	Guardian Thangappa and others.	North, No. 141 L-1 & L-3; east, No. 151 C-1; south and west, No. 161 O-4.	·18
Do. No. 150 A-1 & E-4	Venkatachala Aiyar	North, No. 150 E-2 & E-4; east, No. 161 D-1 & E-2; south, No. 161 N-2 & N-3; west, No. 151 A-1	·24
Do. No. 150 B-2 & E-3	Somasundara Tevan	North, No. 150 C-1 & C-3, east, No. 150 B-4; south, No. 150 A-2 & A 4, west, No. 150 B-1.	·34
Do. No. 150 C-1 & C-3	Kandasami Tevan ..	North No. 151 E-3 east, No. 150 C-2; south, No. 150 E 3 & E 4; west, No 150 D-1.	·30
Do. No. 150 E-2 & E-4.	Srinivasa Aiyar	North No. 151 E-2 & E-4; east, 150 D-1; south and west, No. 150 E-4.	·24
Do. No. 149 L-3	Guardian Natesa Aiyar ..	North No. 149 F-1; east, No. 164 A-4; south and west, No. 142 I-1.	·62
Do. No. 149 J-2 ..	Srinivasa Aiyar	North, No. 149 M-2, east, No. 149 K-2; south and west, No. 149 J-1.	·02
Do. No. 149 K-1 & K-2.	Guardian Natesa Aiyar ..	North, No. 140 L-2, east, No. 151 A-3, south, No. 149 F-1; west, No. 149 E-3	·09
Do. No. 149 L-1 & L-2.	Venkatachala Aiyar ..	North, No. 151 A-3; east, No. 151 A 1 & A-3, south, No. 149 K-1 & K-2; west, No. 149 M-3.	·10
Do. No. 149 M-2 & M-3.	Guardian Thangappa and others	North, No. 151 E-2 & E-3, east, No. 149 L-1 & L-2; south, No. 149 J-2; west, No. 149 M-1.	·20
Do. No. 149 N-2 & N-3	Guardian Natesa Aiyar ..	North, No. 150 A 2 & A 3; east, No. 149 M-2 & M-3; south and west, No. 149 N-1	·08
Do. No. 142 I-2 & I-4.	Venkatachala Aiyar ..	North, No. 143 A-2 & A-4; east, No. 162 I-3; south, No. 168 A-1; west, No. 162 I-1	·33
Do. No. 163 E-2 & E-4	Srinivasa Aiyar	North and east, No. 163 B-1; south, No. 163 C-6 & C-7; west, No. 163 C-3 & C-4.	·28
Do. No. 163 C-2 & C-4.	Guardian Natesa Aiyar ..	North, No. 163 A-1; east, No. 163 C-5, south and west, No. 163 C-1.	1·12
Do. No. 163 C-5 & C-7.	Do. ..	Do. do.	68
Do. No. 164 A-2 & A-3	Venkatachala Aiyar ..	North, No. 163 C-2 & C-3; east, No. 165 E-1; south and west, No. 165 E-1.	66
Do. No. 167 E-2, E-3 & E-7	Appaswami Tevan	North, No. 167 D-2 & D-3; east, No. 167 E-2; south, No. 168 B & D; west, No. 167 E-3	·28

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pesambadi, with survey or puttah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Tirutturaippundi taluk, Tirupalandi village—contd.		
Govt., wet, No. 167 D-2 & D-6	Guardian Thirugnana and others	North, No. 168 D-2 & D-4; east, No. 167 D-2, south, No. 167 E-6, E-5 and E 7; west, No. 167 D-7.	ACR. '28
Do. No. 168 D-2 & D-4.	Guardian Natesa Aiyar	North, No 168 E-2 and E-4; east No. 168 D-5; south, No. 167 D 3 and D-6; west, No. 168 D-1.	'59
Do. No 168 E-2 & E-5	Krishnasami Aiyar	North and east, No. 168 E 1; south, No. 168 D-2 and D-4; west, Nos. 166 E-3 and 166 E-5.	'57
Do. No. 168 E-2	Kandasami Tevan ..	North and east, No 169 E-1, south, No 168 E-2, west, No. 163 A-1.	'62
Do No 168 E and D.	Guardian Natesa Aiyar	North, No. 167 E-3 and E-6; east, No. 168 A; south, Nos. 205 C-2, 205 W-3 and 204 V-2; west, No. 168 E.	'97
Inam, wet, No. 168 C-2.	Nadimuthu Chetti and others ..	North, No. 168 D, east, No 168-5 W-2; south and west, No 205 C 1.	'83
Do. No. 205 B-2.	Abdul Rahiman Sahib ..	North, No 205-5 N 3, east, No. 199-B; south and west, No, 205-5 N.	'01
Do No 205-5 N-5 & N 3	Subramania Aiyar ..	North, No 205-5 O-2 & O-4, east, No. 199 A; south and west, No. 205-5 N-1.	'07
Do. No. 205-5 O-2 & O-4	Do ..	North, No 205-5 P-2 & P-5; east, No 199 A; south, No. 205-5 N-2 & N-3; west, No. 205-5 O-1.	'21
Do. No 205-5 P-2 & P-5.	Do. ..	North, No 205-5 Q-2 & Q-5, east, No 197 A; south, No. 205-5 O-2 & O-4, west, No. 205-5 P-1	'20
Do. No. 205-5 Q-2 to Q-5.	Narayanasami Tevan ..	North, No 205 A-1; east, No. 205-5 Q-2; south, No. 205-5 P-2 to P-5; west, No. 205-5 Q-1	'58
Do. No 205-5 S-2 & S-3.	N. R. Subramania Aiyar ..	North and east, No 205 S-1, south, No. 205 A-1; west, No 205-5 T-2 & T-3.	'14
Do. No. 205-5 T-2 & T-4	Narayanasami Tevan ..	North, No 205 S T-1, east, No. 205-5 S-2 & S-3, south, No 205 A-1, west, No. 205 6 V-3 & V 4.	23
Do. No. 205-5 V-3 & W-4.	Do. ..	North, Nos 198 B and 205-6 V-1; east, No 205-5 V-1, T-2 & T-3, south, No. 205-6 V-3, west, No 205-5 W-2 & W-3.	37
Do. No. 205-5 W-2 & W-3	N. R. Subramania Aiyar	North, No. 198 C; east, No. 205-5 V-3 & V-4; south, No. 205 6 W-1, west, No. 205 C-2	20
Govt., dry, No. 161 D-1	N. R. Subramania Aiyar and Kandasami Tevan	North and east, No 161 D-2; south, No. 161 E-3; west, No. 156 A-3.	'09
Do. No. 161 E-2 & E-3	Kandasami Tevan ..	North and east, No. 161 E-1, south, No. 149 M-3; west, Nos 156 A 3 and 149 M-3.	'15
		Total ..	23·70
Jari, No. 217 M-1	....	....	'02
Natham, No. 141 L	....	....	'21
Do. No. 161 A	Vythinatha Aiyar and others ..	....	'82
		Grand Total ..	24·59

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers placed at the disposal of the Press between 27th May and 10th June 1913 is published for general information:—

No. in the List.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1913.	
1	Public ..	No. 655, May 3 ..	Recording the annual report of the Chemical Examiner, Madras, for 1912. [2 pp.]
2	Do. ..	No. 685, May 16 ..	Recording report on Emigration and Immigration in the Madras Presidency for the year 1912. [1 p.]
3	Do. ..	No. 693, May 17 ..	Recording the annual report on the working of the Triplicane Lunger-khana during 1912-1913. [1 p.]
4	Do ..	No. 723, May 21 ..	Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha women, Madras.—Recording with remarks, the report on the working of the—during the year 1912 [1 p.]
5	Revenue ..	No. 1209, April 25.	Recording, with remarks, Board's Proceedings drawing up scheme for the continuance of the pony-breeding operations during 1913-14. [2 pp.]
6	Do. ..	No. 1404, May 14.	Approving the Board's proposal to retain M R Ry. V. Balakrishna Pillai Avargal on his return from leave to Tinnevelly and sanctioning the employment for a period of six months of a Deputy Collector and an establishment for loans work in Chittoor and North Arcot. [1 p.]
7	Educational ..	No. 361, April 24	Building Grant.—Sanctioning a grant not exceeding Rs. 32,682 towards the cost of constructing the Colen Memorial Stanford's Home and Boarding School, Kurnool. [1 p.]

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1913.	
8	Educational ..	No. 580, April 28.	Building Grant.—Sanctioning a grant of Rs. 29,950 for the construction of a building for the Fort Girls' High School, Trichinopoly. [1 a.]
9	Do. ..	No. 617, May 7 ..	Building Grant.—Sanctioning as a special case a grant of Rs. 8,000 towards the cost of construction of a hostel for the Christian students of the Noble College, Masulipatam. [1 a.]
10	Local and Municipal.	No. 649 L., Mar. 31.	Boards.—Approving the proposal of the Rampi Taluk Board and the Kurnool District Board to include the village of Muddapur in the Rampi Kurnool District Board to include the village of Muddapur in the Rampi Union and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the Bellary District Gazettes. [1 a.]
11	Do.	No. 679 M., Mar. 26	Budget estimate.—Suggesting to the Ongole Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in the — for 1913-14. [1 a.]
12	Do.	No. 721 M., April 4	Budget estimate.—Accepting with remarks, the — of the Palni Municipality for 1913-14. [1 a.]
13	Do.	No. 809 M., April 21	Budget estimate.—Accepting with remarks, the — of the Vellore municipality for 1913-14 [2 as.]
14	Do.	No. 880 M., April 26.	By-law.—Approving and confirming the — relating to the control of dogs passed by the Tirupati Municipal Council and directing its republication in the Chittoor District Gazette. [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1913. [Price, 2 as. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 10, 1913.

No. 783.—Under sub-section (1) of section 60 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and with reference to articles 782 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Pierce Langrishe Moore, o r g., I.C.S., President, Corporation of Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months from or after the 25th July 1913.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 784.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Rhodes Morgan to be a member of the South Canara District Board.

No. 785.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Ullala Devappa Kini Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Anekapalle.

No. 786.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Perichippa Chettiyar Somasundaram Chettiyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Calicut.

No. 787.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Chidambaram Narayana Subrahmanya Aiyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Mayavaram.

No. 788.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Venkataswami Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Periyakulam.

No. 789.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. James Samuel Mullen to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cuddapah.

No. 790.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Sahib Nathed Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cuddapah.

No. 791.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major Satis Bose, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cocanada.

No. 792.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant William Calder Paton, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Trichinopoly.

No. 793.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Arthur Gilbert Wright deRozario to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Salem.

No. 794.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Nukhate Venkoba Rao Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Adoni

No. 795.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Saiyid Jamil Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Berhampur.

No. 796.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Bherat Singh Ganapati Singh Avergal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cochin

No. 797.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Udiyavar Krishnayya Avergal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Mangalore.

No. 798.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Venkatasvami Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu to be Chairman of the municipality of Periyakulam.

No. 799.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of Mr. William Robert Hamilton West as Chairman of the municipality of Adoni.

No. 800.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Mailapur Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal as Chairman of the municipality of Bellary.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 801.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Mr. John Patrick Rozario, M.R.Ry. David Danakoti Raju Garu and M.R.Ry. Pelam Parthasarathi Nayudu Garu have been appointed, by election, as members of the Chingleput District Board by the Sundapet Taluk Board.

No. 802.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Krishnama Varadhachariar Avergal and M.R.Ry. Odaiyar Sabhapathi Pillai Sivaprakasam Pillai Avergal have been appointed, by election, as members of the South Arcot District Board by the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

No. 803.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Cheriya Orkattiri Muhammad Keyi Sahib Bahadur has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Malabar District Board by the Palghat Taluk Board.

No. 804.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Bokampalli Subba Nayudu Garu of Pacalarpet and M.R.Ry. Guddipati Sriramulu Nayudu Garu of Panappakkam have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Tiruvallur in the district of Chingleput.

No. 805.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Chinna Mara Reddi Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Siddhavattam in the district of Cuddapah.

No. 806.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Moka Mallappa Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Bellary in the district of Bellary.

No. 807.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Tadikamalla Venkatappayya Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Markapur in the district of Kurnool.

No. 808.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Tanchikunnam Sama Udaiyar Gopalaswami Udaiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Kumbakonam in the district of Tanjore.

No. 809.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Rameswami Aiyar Atmanada Aiyar Avergal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Pattukkottai in the district of Tanjore.

No. 810.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kuppuswami Odayar Singaravelu Odayar Avergal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Kumbakonam in the district of Tanjore

No. 811.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kumble Narasinga Nayak Avergal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Putter in the district of South Canara

No. 812.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Vadakum Matannan Avergal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Wynad in the district of Malabar.

No. 813.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Edavalath Putnyur Vasudevan Nambudiripad Avergal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Tellicherry in the district of Malabar.

No. 814.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Saraswatula Janardana Raju Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Vizianagram in the district of Vizagapatam.

No. 815.—The President, District Board, Kistna, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R Ry. Ambarkhana Jayeram Rao Garu to be a member of the Narsapur Taluk Board.

No. 816.—The President, District Board, Madura, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R Ry. Sivi Perumal Tevar Avargal to be a member of the Usilampetti Taluk Board.

No. 817.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Muthuvijaya Raghunatha Muthukumara Vanangamudi Velayutha Thevar Avargal to be a member of the Pattukottai Taluk Board.

No. 818.—The President, District Board, Ganjam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam, the Tahsildar of Berhampur, the Deputy Tahsildar of Sompeta, M.R Ry. A. P. Patro Garu, B.A., B.L., M.R.Ry. P. Venkatanarayya Pantulu Garu, M.R.Ry. W. Venkatasubbarao Pantulu Garu, B.A., M.R.Ry. V. V. Jogiah Pantulu Garu and M.R Ry. Dinabandhu Pale Garu to be members of the Berhampur Taluk Board.

No. 819.—The President, District Board, Nellore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kandukur, to be a member of the Kanduker Taluk Board.

No. 820.—The President, District Board, Cuddapah, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R Ry. M. Kasi Rao Garu to be a member of the Siddhavattam Taluk Board.

No. 821.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R Ry. Arikesavanallur Ramakrishna Aiyar Gopala Aiyar Avargal to be a member of the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board.

No. 822.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. A. S. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal to be a member of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

No. 823.—The President, District Board, Karnool, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes from office H. M. D. Lalamiah Sahib, a member of the Dhone Union Panchayat, for having neglected for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the Panchayat.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 824.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Coimbatore; hereby notifies, under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that the undermentioned toll-gates will be newly established at the places noted against each and that tolls at the maximum rates specified in schedule B will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through those gates.

Taluk.	Names of the gates proposed	Situation.
Udumalpet ..	Kazatholuvu gate ..	On the road from Dharapuram to Udumalpet at its junction with the road from Karatholuvu to Kolumam.
Erode ..	Ekkatumpalayam gate.	North of Ekkatumpalayam bridge near Chennimalai at a distance of about 12 miles from the Kangayam toll-gate on the road from Erode to Dharapuram.
Gopichettipalayam.	Sub-gate to the Gopichettipalayam gate.	At the fourth furlong of the twentieth mile of the Erode-Satyamangalam road to the north of Polavakulipalayam village.

2. Under sub-section (4) of section 87 of the said Act, payment of tolls at the Ekkatampalayam gate shall clear carriages, carts and animals at the Kangayam gate and *vice versa* and payment of tolls at the main gate at Gopichettipalayam shall similarly clear carriages, carts and animals at its sub-gate and *vice versa*, within the same period of twenty-four hours counted from sunrise to sunrise.

No. 825.—Whereas it appears that the revenue village of Muddapur No. 10 is situated at a convenient distance from the Union of Kampli in the district of Bellary and it is considered desirable to include it in the said union with a view to bring it under sanitary control:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 8 published at page 8 of Part I A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 6th January 1886, so far as it relates to the Kampli Union, the Governor in Council is pleased to include the said village in the said union from the date of this notification.

No. 826.—Under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in schedule I to the rules framed for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and published under notification No. 258 at page 97 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 13th February 1912:—

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			For—		Rs.
Tanjore	Mayavaram	No. 1	Tenkandur firka	2	100
		„ 2	Vilimalai firka	2	
		„ 3	Semalur firka	2	
		„ 4	Shiyali firka	1	
		„ 5	Madanam firka	1	
		„ 6	Tiruvengadu firka	1	
	Negapatam	No. 1	Negapatam firka	1	100
		„ 2	Kivalur firka	1	
		„ 3	Tiruvalur firka	1	
		„ 4	Kedaram firka	2	
		„ 5	Nannilam firka	2	
		„ 6	Kangalanjeri firka	1	
		„ 7	Peralam firka	1	
			Substitute—		
Tanjore	Mayavaram	No. 1	Mayavaram firka	2	100
		„ 2	Tenkandur firka	2	
		„ 3	Sembadur firka	2	
		„ 4	Tirukkadaiyur firka	2	
		„ 5	Shiyali firka	1	
		„ 6	Madanam firka	1	
		„ 7	Tiruvengadu firka	1	
	Negapatam	No. 1	Negapatam firka	1	100
		„ 2	Kivalur firka	1	
		„ 3	Tiruvalur firka	1	
		„ 4	Kuradacheri firka	1	
		„ 5	Nannilam firka	2	
		„ 6	Tirumangal firka	1	
		„ 7	Peralam firka	2	
		„ 8	Vishnupuram firka	1	

No. 827.—Whereas it appears that Mallavapalem, a hamlet of Gudivada, included in the Gudivada union in the Kistna district, is not conveniently situated for purposes of union administration and that there is no advantage in retaining it in the union, and, whereas it is considered desirable that Bethavole, a village in close proximity to the Gudivada town, should participate in the sanitary measures adopted for the improvement of the union, the Governor in Council, under the powers conferred by sections 6 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of so much of notification No. 45 published at page 87 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th February 1880, is pleased to declare that for purposes of the said Act Bethavole shall be included in and Mallavapalem be excluded from, the said union from 1st October 1913 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the panchayat of the union shall from that date be 7.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 828.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Ranipet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		North Arcot district, Walajah taluk, Sholinghur village.	
Dry, S. No. 1073-2 ..	M.R.Rr. Kethanda Ramarajah Nayuda Garu.	North, east and south, No. 1069 A-6 C; west, No. 1073-1.	cents 4

No. 829.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·71 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for a burial ground for the use of the Roman Catholic Christians of Sattankulam village in the Tiruchendur taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tuticorin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tuticorin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Tiruchendur taluk, Sattankulam village.			ACRE.
Govt., dry, No. 139-1.	No. 241, Rangnatan Chetti Subbaya Chetti.	North, No. 137; east, No. 139-2, south, No. 138; west, No. 139-1.	·71

No. 830.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·53 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a latrine at Aravili for Panchamas; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Narsapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Tanuku taluk, Aravalli village.			ACRE.
Jarugu, wet, No. 192-1.	Kanala Bachi Reddi, son of Venkama	North, No. 162-1, east, No. 191-3; south, No. 191-2; west, No. 224.	·50
Do.	Kotala China Venkayya ..	North, No. 190; parta; east, No. 191-3; south and west, No. 191-1.	·01
		Total ..	·51

No. 831.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 78½ cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing buildings for the fishermen of Tiruppapuliyur, and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Tiruppapuliyur village.			CENTS.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 87 B-1.	K. Madhu Rao *alias* Madhava Rao ..	North, No. 86; east, No. 85; south, No. 87 A; west, No. 87 E-2.	38
Nattam poramboke, No. 87 A-1.	Govinda Nattan, minor, by guardian mother Chinnammal.	North, Nos. 87 B and 86, east, south and west, No. 87 A-2.	1½
Do.	Rangasami Nattan, Paradesi Nattan, Velayuda Nattan and five others, dharmakartas of Angalamman Kovil.	Do. do.	1½
Inam, dry, No. 85 B.	T. S. Murugappa Chetti, dharmakarta of Patalesvaraswami.	North, No. 86 A; east and south, No. 87; west, Nos. 87 and 91.	36
		Total ..	78½

No. 832.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 24,483½ sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a conservancy lane in Tiruvallur Town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvallur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvallur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or punnah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
		Chingleput district, Tiruvallur taluk, Tiruvallur village	
Village-site pormboke	Govindaswami Nayudu	North, Virapasami Pillai's house and pormboke lane, east, Nilakanta Modali's vacant site, south, Srinivasa Pillai's house; west, Subbaraya Pillai's house.	sq. ft. 245½
Do.	Nilakanta Modali	North, Kanakaya Pillai's backyard; east, minor Tiruvenkata Chetti's backyard; south and west, Nilakanta Modali's vacant site	
Do.	Do.	North, Nilakanta Modali's vacant site and minor Tiruvenkata Chetti's backyard, east, Husain Sahib's backyard, south, Ami Naina Pillai's garden and backyard; west, backyards of Srinivasa Pillai and Kanakaya Pillai	4,471½
Do	Kanakaya Pillai	North, Govinda Pillai's backyard, east, minor Tiruvenkata Chetti's house, south, Nilakanta Modali's vacant site; west, Kanakaya Pillai's backyard.	467½
Do.	Govinda Pillai	North, Ramanuja Chetti's house; east, minor Tiruvenkata Chetti's house; south, Kanakaya Pillai's backyard; west, Govinda Pillai's backyard	76½
Do	Minor Tiruvenkata Chetti's guardians Raghava Chetti and Swaminmal	North, minor Tiruvenkata Chetti's backyard; east, Chokkalinga Chetti's backyard, south, Nilakanta Modali's vacant site and Husain Sahib's backyard, west, Nilakanta Modali's vacant site.	186
Do	Husain Sahib	North, backyards of minor Tiruvenkata Chetti and Chokkalinga Chetti, east, Vellai Nayakan's backyard; south, Husain Sahib's backyard, west, Nilakanta Modali's vacant site.	217
Do.	Vellai Nayakkan	North, Chokkalinga Chetti's backyard, east, Vannara Bangaru Maistry's backyard; south, Vellai Nayakan's backyard; west, Husain Sahib's backyard.	336
Do.	Chokkalinga Chetti and Annayi Ammal	North, backyards of Chokkalinga Chetti and Kannayya Chetti, east, Naina Chetti's backyard, south, backyards of Husain Sahib, Vellai Nayakan and Bangaru Maistry, west, backyards of minor Tiruvenkata Chetti and Chokkalinga Chetti	762½
Do.	Vannara Bangaru Maistry	North, backyards of Chokkalinga Chetti and Naina Chetti; east, backyards of Vellammal and Chinnammal; south, Vannara Bangaru Maistry's backyard; west, Vellai Nayakka's backyard	105
Do.	Naina Chetti	North, Naina Chetti's backyard, east, Elumalai Chetti's backyard; south, backyards of Vannara Bangaru Maistry, Vellammal and Chinnammal; west, Chokkalinga Chetti's backyard.	1424
Do.	Vellammal and Chinnammal.	North, backyards of Naina Chetti and Elumalai Chetti; east, Narayana Reddi's backyard; south, backyards of Vellammal and Chinnammal; west, Vannara Bangaru Maistry's backyard.	171½
Do	Elumalai Chetti	North, Elumalai Chetti's backyard; east, K. Srinivasa Chetti's backyard; south, backyards of Narayana Reddi, Vellammal and Chinnammal; west, Naina Chetti's backyard.	168½
Do.	Kalvala Srinivasa Chetti	North, K Srinivasa Chetti's backyard; east, backyards of A. Subrahmanya Chetti and Krishnappa Chetti; south, backyards of Narayana Reddi and Pachayappa Reddi; west, Elumalai Chetti's backyard.	335
Do	Narayana Reddi	North, backyards of Elumalai Chetti and K. Srinivasa Chetti, east Pachayappa Reddi's backyard, south, Narayana Reddi's backyard, west, backyards of Vellammal and Chinnammal.	203½
Do.	Pachayappa Reddi	North, K. Srinivasa Chetti's backyard, east, backyards of A. Subrahmanya Chetti and Krishnappa Chetti, south, Pachayappa Reddi's backyard, west, Narayana Reddi's backyard.	116½
Do	Athinelam Subrahmanya Chetti and Krishnappa Chetti.	North, backyards of A. Subrahmanya Chetti and Krishnappa Chetti, east, A. Chakravarti Chetti's backyard; south, backyards of A. Subrahmanya Chetti and Krishnappa Chetti; west, backyards of K Srinivasa Chetti and Pachayappa Reddi	
Do	Do	North, Tangavelu Chetti's backyard, east, backyards of Subrahmanya Chetti and Krishnappa Chetti; south, backyards of A Subrahmanya Chetti and Krishnappa Chetti, west, K Srinivasa Chetti's backyard.	
Do.	Do.	North, backyards of Subrahmanya Chetti and Krishnappa Chetti, east, A. Chakravarti Chetti's backyard; south, backyards of Subrahmanya Chetti and Rangayyi Ammal, west, backyards of Subrahmanya Chetti and Krishnappa Chetti.	1,073½

Description of land, wet or dry, house or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Tirumalliur taluk, Tirumalliur village—cont.			
Village-site poramboke.	Athmalum Chakravarti Chetti	North, A. Chakravarti Chetti's backyard; east, D Nalni Ammal's garden; south, Ramula Chakravarti Chetti's backyard; west, backyards of A. Subrahmanya Chetti and Krishnappa Chetti.	Sq. ft.
Do.	Do.	North, Chakravarti Chetti's backyard; east, D. Nalni Ammal's garden; south, backyards of Rangnayaki Ammal and Rukmini Ammal; west, backyards of A. Subrahmanya Chetti and Krishnappa Chetti.	1,119½
Do.	Durgam Naini Ammal ..	North, backyard of Santa Chetti; east, D Nalni Ammal's backyard; south, D Naini Ammal's garden; west, A. Chakravarti Chetti's backyard.	
Do.	Do. ..	North, backyards of D. Naini Ammal and Viraraghava Chetti; east, poramboke land; south, D Nalni Ammal's garden; west A. Chakravarti Chetti's backyard	310
Do.	Pattabi Subba Nayudu .	North, east and south, P. Subba Nayudu's backyard; west, poramboke land	
Do.	Do ..	North, backyards of Rajabhadar Chetti, Velappa Chetti and Ponnuswami Chetti; east, backyards of Velappa Chetti and Ponnuswami Chetti; south, P. Subba Nayudu's backyard; west, poramboke land.	346½
Do.	Muthura Ponnuswami Chetti and Velappa Chetti.	North, backyards of M. Ponnuswami Chetti and Velappa Chetti; east, Saiyid Muhammad Chahm Sahib's backyard; south, backyards of Ponnuswami Chetti and Velappa Chetti; west, P Subba Nayudu's backyard.	340
Do.	Saiyid Muhammad Chakra Sahib.	North, Muri Appukutti Chetti's backyard east, Muniappa Mudali's backyard south Saiyid Muhammad Chakra Sahib's backyard, west, backyards of Ponnuswami Chetti and Velappa Chetti.	385
Do.	Muniappa Mudali .	North, backyards of Appukutti Chetti, Manjavani Asari and Viraraghava Chetti; east, Venugopal Nayudu's backyard; south, Muniappa Mudali's backyard, west, Saiyid Muhammad Chakra Sahib's backyard.	275
Do.	Venugopal Nayudu ..	North, backyards of Viraraghava Chetti and D Raghava Chetti; east, Subrahmanya pattan's backyard, south, Venugopal Nayudu's backyard; west, Muniappa Mudali's backyard.	2074
Do.	Subrahmanya pattan ..	North backyards of D. Raghava Chetti, Subrahmanya pattan and Rudrakoti Chetti, east, Yegattammal's vasatisthe, south, Subrahmanya pattan's backyard, west Venugopal Nayudu's backyard.	
Do.	Do. ..	North, Subrahmanya pattan's backyard; east, Yegattammal's backyard; south, Hasain Sahib's house and Subrahmanya pattan's backyard; west, Venugopal Nayudu's backyard.	2,611
Do	Yegattammal	North, backyards of Kanaka Ammal, Ekambai Asari and Rukmini Chetti; east, backyards of Kanaka Ammal and Ekambai Asari, south, Yegattammal's backyard; west, Subramanya pattan's backyard.	220
Do	Kanakammal and Ekambai Asari.	North, backyards of Kanaka Ammal and Ekambai Asari and Chinnaswami Asari; east, Chinnaswami Asari's backyard, south, Adapi Saiyid Muhammad Sahib's backyard, west, Yegattammal's backyard	614½
Do.	Chinnaswami Asari ..	North, Chinnaswami Asari's backyard; east, Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib's backyard. south, Saiyid Muhammad Sahib's backyard; west, backyards of Kanaka Ammal and Ekambai Asari.	630½
Do.	Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib	North, backyards of Chinnaswami Asari and K Raghava pattan; east, Narida Govindan's backyard, south, Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib's backyard, west, Chinnaswami Asari's backyard	667½
Do	Govinda Naridan ..	North, backyards of Raghava pattan, Kandaswami Chetti and Murugappa Chetti, east, backyards of Kandaswami Chetti and Murugappa Chetti, south, Narida Govindan's backyard, west, Shaikh Abdul Qadir's Sahib's backyard.	220
Do	Kandaswami Chetti and Murugappa Chetti.	North, backyards of Kandaswami Chetti and Murugappa Chetti; east, Bangara pattan's backyard, south, T Qasim Sahib's backyard, west, Govindan's backyard.	429½
Do	Bangara pattan ..	North, Bangara pattan's backyard, east, Gumma pattan's backyard, south, T Qasim Sahib's backyard; west, backyards of Kandaswami Chetti and Murugappa Chetti.	664½
Do.	Gumma pattan alias Muttial pattan.	North, Gumma pattan's backyard, east, Chinnayya Reddi's backyard, south, Abdul Qadir Sahib's backyard, west, backyards of T. Qasim Sahib and Bangara pattan.	861½
Do.	Chinnayya Reddi ..	North and east, Chinnayya Reddi's backyard; south, Ahmad Ali Sahib's house; east, backyards of Gumma pattan and Abdul Qadir Sahib.	
Do	Do. ..	North, backyard of Appukutti Chetti, Pangavanmmal and Ahamda Ammal, east, backyards of S. A. Ghafur Sahib, Chakra Saiyid and Muhammad Sahib, south, Chinnayya Reddi's backyard; west, Gumma pattan's backyard.	915

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Chingleput district, Tirusulam taluk, Tirusulam village—cont.		
Village-site poramboke.	Ramaperum Abdul Ghafur Sahib and Chakra Sayid Muhammad Sahib	North, Ramalinga Asari's house; east, Ramalinga Asari's backyard, south backyards of R. Abdul Ghafur Sahib and Chakra Sayid, Muhammad Sahib; west, Chinnayya Reddi's backyard.	sq. yr. 300
Do	Ramalinga Asari	North, backyards of Ramalinga Asari and Chinnaswami Asari; east, Havildar Abdul Karim Sahib's house; south, A. Raghava Chetti's mottah well; west, backyards of R. Abdul Ghafur Sahib and Chakra Sayid Muhammad Sahib.	305
Do.	Havildar Abdul Karim Sahib.	North, Havildar Abdul Karim Sahib's house; east, Santa Chetti's backyard, south, Abdul Karim Sahib's house; west, Ramalinga Asari's backyard	880
Do.	Do	North, Santa Chetti's backyard, east backyards of Santa Chetti and M. Appukkutti Chetti; south Husain Sahib's unaissed site; west, Abdul Karim Sahib's house	
Do	Santa Chetti ..	North, Udayana Chetti's house, east, Santa Chetti's backyard, south and west, Abdul Karim Sahib's house.	748
Do	S. Husain Sahib	North, Abdul Karim Sahib's backyard; east houses of U. Muttusami Chetti and Kangappa Chetti, south, Mosque street, west, Husain Sahib's unaissed site	870
		Total	2,083½

No. 833.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre and 87 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an elementary rural school for boys; and, under sections 8 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Raya drug, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Raya drug, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Hilly district, Rayadrug taluk, Rayadrug village.		
Govt., dry, S. No. 347, portion	Somanna Gowd and Sita Hanappa.	North, No. 346; east, south and west, No. 347, portion remaining	ACRE. 1·87
		Total ..	1·87

No. 834.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9·577 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for the construction of a public latrine in Tiruvannamalai town; and, under sections 8 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	North Arcot district, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Tiruvannamalai village		
Village-site poramboke, S. No. 485 A.	Malang Sahib, guardian of minors, Tarki Begum Beg and Tahir Ibrahim	Pottery-shed about to S. No. 485 A, village-site, east, Mosque street in S. No. 485 A, village-site; south, vacant site of Ibrahim Saib's (purchaser S. No. 485 A); west, vacant site of Malang Sahib, S. No. 485 A.	CENTS. 9·577

No. 835.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for laying out a road to the Moorispet latrine as appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tenali division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Tenali village.			
Govt., dry, D. No. 234 B-1 B.	Kogati Venkatasubbayya ..	North, No 234 B-1 A, east, No. 233 A-2; south, No. 201, west, No 234 B-2.	cents. 2
Do. D No. 233 A-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 233 A-1; east, No 233 B-1; south, No. 231; west, No. 234 B-1 B.	1
Govt., wet, D No. 233 B-2.	Kogati Anjayya being minor, guardian and mother Kogati Ramamma.	North, No 233 B-1; west, No. 233 A-1; south, No 231; west, No 233 A-2.	1
Do. D No. 233 A-2.	Kogati Kottayya ..	North, No. 232 A-1; east, No. 232 B; south, No. 231; west, No. 233 B-2.	2
		Total ..	5

No. 836.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·0625 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purpose of stacking road metal in the Mangalore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, No. 108, Kudia Bazar village			
Garden, S. No. 1024 C.	Janardhana, owner and occupier.	North, S. No 1024 B, east, S No 1022; south, S. Nos 1021, 1021 and 1042 A, west, S. No 1045 C.	CENTS 1·0625

No. 837.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10·30 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarry purposes at Rajanagaram, and, under sections 3 and 7, the tahsildar of Rajahmundry is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site proposed for acquisition is available in the taluk office, Rajahmundry, for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Godavari district, Rajahmundry taluk (Rajanagaram), hamlet of Gowripalem Kasi village.			
Govt., dry, No. 99 ..	Kamsali Sapamma, wife of Kasali, and Kasigani Satyanarayana and Sivam being minors, mother and guardian Ammana.	North, S No 101; east, S. Nos. 101 and 102; south, S. Nos. 259 and 103, west, S. Nos 98 and 96.	ACS 10·30

No. 838.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land and the buildings thereon mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12·165 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a scavenging lane between Nannappa Nayakan and Kosamudam streets in Tiruvannamalai town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		North Arcot district, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Tiruvannamalai village	cents.
Village poramboke, No 455 A	Pachayappa Pandi ..	North, houses of Kandaswami Ambari, Badrachala Nayudu and Chokkappa Chetti; east, house of Chengalvaraya Nayakan; south, house of Pachayappa Pandi and Ratnavelu Chetti; west, house of Pachayappa Pandi	1·859
Do	Ratnavelu Chetti ..	North, house of Pachayappa Pandi; east, house of Chengalvaraya Nayakan; south, Vallavari; west, house of Ratnavelu Chetti	·763
Do	Chengalvaraya Nayudu ..	North, house of Chengalvaraya Nayakan; east, house of Venkatarama Nayakan; south, Vallavari; west, house of Ratnavelu Chetti	1·134
Do.	Venkatarama Nayudu ..	North, house of Venkatarama Nayakan; east, public land; south, Vallavari; west, house of Chengalvaraya Nayakan	1·484
Do	Narasappa Mudali ..	North, house of Narasappa Mudali; east, house of T. Narayanaswami Nayudu; south, house of Parigaram; west, house of Narasappa Mudali	·288
Do.	Parigaram ..	North, houses of Narasappa Mudali and Narayanaswami Nayudu; east, house of Parigaram; south, public land; west, house of Narasappa Mudali.	·936
Do.	T. Narayanaswami Nayudu.	North, house of Narayanaswami Nayudu; east, house of Narasappa Mudali; south, house of Parigaram; west, house of Narasappa Mudali.	·690
Do.	Narasappa Mudali ..	North, house of Narasappa Mudali; east, houses of Govinda Mudali and Ramaswami Mudali; south house of barber Arpala; west, houses of Narayanaswami Nayudu and Narasappa Mudali	1·160
Do.	Govindu Maistri ..	North, house of Govindu Maistri; east, house of Raju Mudali; south, house of Ramaswami Mudali; west, house of Narasappa Mudali	·844
Do	Ramaswami Mudali ..	North, house of Govinda Mudali; east, house of Tayammal; south, house of Ramaswami Mudali; west, house of Narasappa Mudali.	·576
Do	Tayammal ..	North, house of Raju Mudali; east, house of Kalyani Ammal; south, house of Tayammal; west, house of Ramaswami Mudali.	·264
Do.	Kalyani Ammal ..	North, houses of Raju Mudali and Venkatachala Mudali; east, house of Muniya Mudali; south, house of Kalyani Ammal; west, house of Tayammal	·256
Do.	Raju Mudali	North, house of Raju Mudali; east, house of Venkatachala Mudali; south, houses of Tayammal and Kalyani Ammal; west, house of Govinda Maistri	·323
Do.	Venkatachala Maistri ..	North, house of Venkatachala Maistri; east, house of Mosal Kattukonan; south, house of Muniya Mudali and Kalyani Ammal; west, house of Raju Mudali	·649
Do	Swarnammal ..	North, houses of Venkatachala Mudali and Mosal Kattukonan; east, house of Venkatarama Mudali; south, house of Muniyappa Mudali; west, house of Kalyani Ammal	·456
Do.	Venkatarama Mudali ..	North, house of Mosal Kattukonan; east, Kosamudam lane; south, house of Venkatarama Mudali; west, house of Muniyappa Mudali.	·440
Do.	Mosal Kattukonan	North house of Mosal Kattukonan; east, Kosamudam lane; south, house of Venkatarama Mudali; west, house of Venkatachala Maistri.	·472
		Total ..	12·245

No. 839.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10·79 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a scavenging lane between Aiyambolam agraharam street and Talugiri Aiyar street in Tiruvannamalai town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, Tiruvannamalai village.			
Village-site paramboke, S No 433 A.	Sivasankara Mudali	North, public street; east, Sivasankara Mudali's house. south Ramaswami Aiyar's house, west, Alvadurai Upadesa's house Subrahmanya Aiyar's house, Venkatammal's house and Sivasankara Mudali's house.	acs. 2·522
Do.	Ramaswami Aiyar	North, Sivasankara Mudali's house; east, Ramaswami's house; south, Sesha Aiyar's house; west, Sivasankara Mudali's house and Victoria school.	1·362
Do.	Sesha Aiyar ..	North, Ramaswami Aiyar's house, east, Sesha Aiyar's house; south, Narayana Rao's house; west, Victoria school and Muregesa Pillai's house.	·250
Do.	Narayana Rao ..	North, Sesha Aiyar's house; east, Narayana Rao's house; south, Parashottama Rao's house, west, Muregesa Pillai's house	·120
Do	Parashottama Rao .	North, Narayana Rao's house, east, Parashottama Rao's house; south, Sitapati Aiyar's house; west, Muregesa Pillai's house and Govindaswami Pillai's house.	·303
Do.	Sitapati Aiyar	North, Parashottama Rao's house, east, Sitapati Aiyar's house; south, Godavari Bai's house; west, Govindaswami Pillai's house	·460
Do.	Godavari Bai ..	North, Sitapati Aiyar's house; east, Godavari Bai's house, south, Venkoba Rao's house; west, Govindaswami Pillai's house and Ramanatha Aiyar's house.	·245
Do	Venkoba Rao . ..	North, Godavari Bai's house; east, Venkoba Rao's house; south, Krishna Rao's house, west, Ramanatha Aiyar's house	·250
Do.	Krishna Rao . ..	North, Venkoba Rao's house; east, Krishna Rao's house; south, Sundara Aiyar's house; west, Bala Rao's house	·385
Do.	Sundara Aiyar ..	North, Krishna Rao's house; east, Sundara Aiyar's house; south, Madhava Chariyar's house, west, Ramachandra Aiyar's house and Viswanatha Aiyar's house	·309
Do.	Viswanatha Aiyar .	North, Ramachandra Aiyar's house, east, Sundara Aiyar's house and Madhava Chariyar's house, south, Telugu Aiyar house; west, Viswanatha Aiyar's house	·421
Do	Ramachandra Aiyar	North, Babu Rao's house and Ramachandra Aiyar's house; east, Sundara Aiyar's house, south, Viswanatha Aiyar's house and Arunachala Aiyar's house, west, Arunachala Aiyar's house and Ramachandra Aiyar's house	·871
Do.	Arunachala Aiyar ..	North and east, Ramachandra Aiyar's house; south, Arunachala Aiyar's house; west, Telugu Aiyar's street.	·872
Do.	Babu Rao .. .	North, Ramantha Aiyar's house, east, Krishna Rao's house and Sundara Aiyar's house; south, Ramachandra Aiyar's house, west, Babu Rao's house.	·240
Do.	Ramantha Aiyar .	North, Ramantha Aiyar's house, east, Venkoba Rao's house and Krishna Rao's house, south, Babu Rao's house; west, Ramantha Aiyar's house.	·292
		Total ..	10·793

No. 840.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·03 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish depot in the 5th ward of the Trichinopoly municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the head-quarters deputy collector, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the head-quarters deputy collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Inam Sangaram village.			
Inam, wet, T.S. No. 2371	Kadiramudar, Karuppayi Ammal.	North, T.S. No. 2369; east, T.S. No. 2367; south, T.S. No. 2371; west, T.S. No. 2372.	acs. 36
Do No. 2371	Appava Mutiriyan	North, T.S. No. 2370; east, T.S. No. 2367; south, T.S. No. 2372; west, T.S. No. 2370.	·23½
Do. No. 2372.	Vahabdai Kouar, Khaja Nurul Sahib (minor) Jri Mauvaram right.	North, T.S. No. 2371; east, T.S. No. 2367, south, T.S. No. 219, Sengalam village; west, T.S. No. 2373.	·39½
		Total ..	1·03

No. 841.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 115½ square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for broadening the Ashe Tirumala Aiyangar street at Uttiramerur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Madurantakam taluk, No 63, Uttiramerur village.			Sq. FT.
Village-site street perumboke, puimash No. 1177 comprised in village-site S No. 818-268.	C. K Srinivasa Aiyangar ..	North, east and south, street; west, house of C. K Srinivasa Aiyangar	115½

No. 842.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Vellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Arni division, Adiyapadi village.			ACS.
Jaghir dry, ellappa-ru, S No 1515	Assessed waste land ..	North, kalvai perumboke S No 1514, east, perumboke S No 1517 and Vellayan patta land S No 1518; south, perumboke S No 1518; west Janardanacharyar's patta land S. Nos. 1492 and 1491.	1·96
Do No. 1518	Tarai perumboke	North, east and south, ellapparai S No. 1515; west, ellapparai S. No. 16.	·04
		Total ..	2

No. 843.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·14 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the local fund school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Saidapet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Saidapet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Saidapet taluk, Nolambyar village.			ACRE.
Govt., dry, S No. 144-3 A.	Parthasarathi Reddi, Vinayaga Reddi, Chinnappa Reddi, Ramachandra Reddi and Duraiswami Reddi	North, S. Parthasarathi Reddi's jarriet site (S No. 144-2); east nethem pallai; south, irrigation channel; west, Parthasarathi Reddi's patta land S. No 144-1 B	·14

No. 844.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 52 78 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an Isolation hospital; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Saidapet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Saidapet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. As the land is urgently required, the said officer is authorized to take possession of it under section 17 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmyrah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chingleput District, Saidapet taluk, Periyakudal village.	acs.
Ayan, dry, No. 18 ..	Mudaliyam Mudali and Venkatachala Mudali.	North, road; east, Aminjikarai village boundary; south, No 19; west, No 21.	1 47
Do. Manavari dry No 19.	Do. do.	North, No. 18 east, Aminjikarai village boundary; south, No 20-2 & 20-1 B; west, No. 21.	21
Dry, No. 20-1 B ..	Arunachala Mudali and Rajagopalachari (mortgagee).	North, No. 19; east, No. 20-2; south, No. 20-3 B; west, No. 20-1 A.	24
Manavari dry, No. 20-2	Arunachala Mudali	North, No. 18; east, Aminjikarai village boundary; south, No. 20-3 B; west, No. 20-1 B	·59
Do. No. 20-3 B.	Do.	North, Nos. 20-1 B and 2; east, Aminjikarai village boundary; south, No. 20-4 B; west, No. 20-3 A	·78
Do. No. 20-3 C.	Do.	North, No. 20-4 B; east, Aminjikarai village boundary, south, No 20-1 B; west, No 20-3 A.	·37
Do. No. 20-4 B	Do	North, No. 20-3 B; east, Aminjikarai village boundary; south, No. 20-3 C; west, No. 20-4 A.	·57
Do No 20-1 B	Arunachala Mudali and Rajagopalachari (mortgagee).	North, No. 20-3 C; east, Aminjikarai village boundary; south, Aminjikarai village boundary; west, No. 23-1 A.	·31
		Total ..	3 31
		Aminjikarai village	
Ayan, Manavari, dry, S. No. 43-1.	Shaikh Ismail Sahib ..	North and east, S. No. 42; south, S. No. 42-2; west, S. No. 44.	·78
Do No 43-2.	Dupaiwami Reddi, Mannar Ammal guardian and step mother of her minor sons, and Selvanayaki Ammal (mortgagee)	North, S. No 43-1; east, S. No 42; south, S. Nos. 44-2 and 45-2, west, S. No. 44.	1·44
Do. No 46-1.	Do, do.	North, S. No. 43-2, east, S. No. 44; south, S. No. 46-2 & 3; west, S No 46-3.	·76
Do. No 51-3.	Do, do.	North S. Nos. 51-1 & 2, east, S. Nos. 39 and 51-4 & 5; south, S. Nos. 51-4, 52 and 53; west, Periyakudal village.	1 91
Inam, dry, S. No. 68	Do. Do.	North, Periyakudal village and S. No. 51-4; east, S. No. 68; south, S. No. 67-1; west, Periyakudal village	93
Do. cumavari, S. No. 38.	Do do	North S. No 51 2; east, S. No. 84-1; south, S. No. 67-2 west, S No 95	·45
Ayan, Manavari, dry, S. No. 67-1.	Do. do.	North, S Nos. 46-2 & 4 and 42; east, S. No. 68-1 & 2; south, S. No 67-2; west, S Nos. 56-3, 67-1 and 66-2.	2 01
Manavari dry, S No. 46-1	Sharfuddin Sahib	North, S. No. 44; east, S. No. 46-2; south, S. No. 48; west, road and S No. 50.	1 39
Do. No 46-2.	Shaikh Husain Sahib ..	North, S. No. 43-2; east, S. No. 46-1 & 2; south, S. No. 47-3 & 4; west, S. Nos. 45-1 and 44.	2 50
Do. No. 46-2.	Sarangapani Mudali	North, S. No. 45-1, east, S Nos. 44-3 & 4 and 67-1; south, S. No. 67-1 & 2; west, S. Nos 46-3 and 47-3.	1·57
Do. No. 47-1.	Do ..	North, S. No. 46-2; east, S. No. 67-1; south, S. No. 56-2, west, S. No. 47-2	0·46
Do. No. 48-3.	Sayyid Amir Sahib	North, S No. 46-1, east, S. No. 49; south, S. No 48-4, west, S. No. 48-2.	35
Do. No. 56-3.	Do	North, S. No. 55-4; east, S No. 55-1; south, S. No 55-2, west, S No 57-3 A.	28
Do. No. 55-5.	Do.	North, S. No 55 2, east, S. No. 56-2; south, S. No. 55-1 & 4; west, S No. 54-1 & 2	·56
Do No. 56-2.	Do.	North and east, S No. 56-2, south, S. Nos. 56-4 and 64; west, S No 66-1	·49
Do. No. 46-4.	Viraraghavan	North, S. No. 46-3; east, S No 49, south, S. No. 57-1, west, S No 48-3.	·49
Inam, Manavari No. 46.	Do.	North, S. No. 47-2 & 3, east, S. No. 56-3; south, S. No. 56-2, west, S. No. 49.	60
Ayan, Manavari, dry, No 65 1.	Do	North S, No. 65-2; east, S. No, 64-3, south, S. No. 56-6; east, S No. 49.	·47
Do. No. 47-2	Devaraja Mudali, Venkatachala Pillai (purchaser), and Balakrishna Nayudu (mortgagee).	North, S. Nos. 46-2 and 47-3, east, S. No. 47-1, south, S. Nos. 48 and 56-3; west, S. No. 47-3.	·14
Do. No. 47-3	Shaikh Husain Sahib ..	North, S. Nos 47-4 and 48-2; east, S. Nos. 48-2 and 47-2, south, S. No 48, west, S. No 49	2·29
Do. No. 47-4	Malai Venkatachala Pillai (pattadar), and Shaikh Husain (enjoyer).	North, S. No. 48-2; east, S. No. 47-3; south, S. No. 47-3; west, S No. 49.	·37

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Chingleput district, Saidapet taluk, Aminjikarai village—cont.		
			acs. c.
Ayan, Manavari, dry, No. 69.	Muslamani Mudali and Venkatachala Mudali.	North, S. No 45-1; east, S. Nos. 47-2 & 4, 48, 55-1 & 2 and 55-6; south, S. No. 54-2, west, S. Nos. 55, 51-3, 6 & 4.	4 45
Do. No. 60..	Do	North, road; east, S. Nos. 45-1 and 46; south, S. No. 51-1 & 2; west, Periyakudal village.	2·70
Do No. 61-1	Balasubramanya Mudali ..	North, Periyakudal village and S. No 50; east, S No. 51-3; south, S. No. 61-3; west, Periyakudal village.	45
Manavari, dry, No. 61-2.	Arunachala Mudali ..	North, S Nos. 60 and 46; east, S. No. 69; south, S. No. 61-3; west, S. No. 51-1	·89
Do. No. 61-4.	Do ..	North, S No. 51-3; east S No. 49, south, S. No hl-2 & 6; west, S. No. 51-3	1·04
Do. No. 61-5.	Do ..	North, S No. hl-4, east S No. 54-2, south, S. No 54-1, west, S. No. 51-3.	49
Do No 54-1.	Arunachala Mudali, Sundara Mudali and Rajagopalachari (mortgagee)	North, S Nos 61-5 and 54-2; east, S. Nos. 55-5 and 55-4; south, S. No. 57-3 A; west, S. No. 52.	·75
Do. No 57-1.	Arunachala Mudali and Rajagopalachari (mortgagee)	North, S. 52; east, S Nos 57-2 and 57-3 A; south, S No. 57-4 A; west, Periyakudal village boundary.	·53
Do. No. 54-2.	Balakrishna Nayudu and Venkatachala Mudali (mortgagee)	North, S No. 49; east, S No. 55-6 & 5; south, S. No. 54-1; west, S 51-5.	·37
Do. No. 58-1	Do do.	North, S. No. 42; east, S. No. 58-4; south, S No. 58-2, west, S. No. h7-1	·53
Do. No. 58-2	Do. do	North, S No. 58-1; east, S No. 58-4; south, S. No 58-3; west, S. No 57-1 & 2.	5.29
Do No 58-3.	Balakrishna Nayudu ..	North, S No 58-2, east, S No. 58-4; south, S. No 60, west, S. No 57-2 & 3.	·52
Do. No. 55-1	Abdul Rahman Sahib ..	North, S. No. 55-2 & 6, east, S Nos. 58-2 and 58-3, south, S No. 54; west, S. Nos. 58-2, 3 & 4 and 57-3 A.	1 56
Do. No. 55-4.	Sayid Tajuddin Sahib ..	North, S. No 55-3; east and south, S. No. 55-1; west, S. No. 57-3 A.	0·22
Do. No 55-2.	Do ..	North, S. No. 46, east, S. No. 55-3, south, S. No 55-1; west, S No. 49	0·79
Do. No. 55-4.	Subbus	North, S No. 55-5; east, S. No. 55-1; south, S. No. 55-3; west, S Nos 54-1 and 57-3 A	0·33
Do. No 55-6.	Do.	North, S. No 55-1; east, S Nos 55-3 and 60-2, south, S. No. 55-5; west, S. Nos 46 and 54-2.	1·17
Do. No. 57-2.	Do.	North S. No. 57-1; east, S. No 58-2 & 3, south, S. No 57-4, west, S. Nos. 58-3 and 59-2.	·91
Do. No 58-3.	Varadaraja Mudali and Kalaipuri Aiyangar (mortgagee)	North S. No 47-1 & 2; east, S No 57-1 & 2 south, S. No. 59-2; west, S. Nos 58-1 & 2, 55-6 and 48	2·13
Do No. 57-3	Sattar Sahib	North, S. No. 57-2, east, S. No. 58-3; south, S. No 59-1; west, S No. 52-3.	·69
Do No 59-2	Murugesa Mudali and Rajaratna Mudali	North, S. No. 56-3, east, S. No. 57-3 & 3; south, S No. 59-1, 2 & 4; west, S. Nos. 60-3 and 55-6 & 5.	2·76
Inam, Manavari, dry, No. 57-3 A.	Sri Ekambaraswami Temple with Arunachala Mudali as trustee for the time being.	North, S. Nos 57-2 and 54-1; east, S No 56-1, 2, 3 & 4; south, S. Nos. 57-5 and 57-3 B, west, S. Nos. 57-1 & 2 and 57-4 A.	2·21
Inam, dry, No. 57-4 A.	Do. do.	North, S No 57-1; east, S No 57-3 A, south, S. No. 57-4 B, west, S. No. 58.	·60
		Total ..	47·75
		Grand Total ..	52·75

No. 845.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 47 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a municipal elementary Hindu school at Tayyil in the Cannanore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Malabar district, Chirakkal taluk, Cannanore Kasar village		
			acres
Garden portion of S No. 2460.	Owner and occupier, Munnan Kaliyan Kunhi Kadan.	North, S. No. 2387; east, S No 2500; south, S. No. 2459 (portion); west, S. No. 2498.	47

No. 816.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·433 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the road on either side of the Chenaliye canal in the Cochin municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Cochin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Cochin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, inam or perambokke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
		Malabar district, Cochin taluk, Cochin village.	Cents.
Dry, portion of S. No. 14-3.	Owners, Raya Shet i, Upendra Shetti and P Thomman Lazar; occupiers, Kappan Abdulla, Acoul Hava and Ayikwa Abdur-rahman	North and east, S. No. 14-2; south, S. No. 14-3; west, footpath.	2·694
Do. No. 21-2.	Owner, P Paulose ..	North, S No. 21-3; east, S. No. 19-3; south, S No. 21-2; west, S. No. 22-2	·273
Do No 22-2	Do	North, S No 22-3; east, S No 21-2; south and west, S No. 22-2	·838
Do No. 21-5	Owner, P. Thomman Lazar ..	North, S No 21-4; east, S No. 21-4; south, S. No. 21-3; west, S No 22-5.	·276
Do No. 22-5.	Do	North, S No 22-5, east, S No. 21-5; south and west, S. No 22-3.	1·152
		Total ..	4·433

No. 847.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·15 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for cutting a channel to divert the godda at the 12th mile 4th furlong of the Narasapatam-Polavaram diversion road; and under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Narasapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Narasapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambokke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Yanapatam district, Golgonda taluk, Kailaspatnam village.		Acs.
Inam, dry ..	Pilla Chamanti	North, remaining portion of the land; east, Yarada river, south, Gowada godda (stream); west, the new Narasapatam-Polavaram diversion road	1·15

No. 848.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·07 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burning and burial ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambokke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Ramnad district, Paramagudi taluk, Soundrakudi village.		Acres.
Inam, dry	Kattavarya Ravuttar ..	North, Unnadi Cudir punja, east, Muttu Pillai punja, south, Kattiya Arubalam Asariyal Ravuttar punja; west, kanmai tidal, punja.	·07

No. 840.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2½ of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of the school building at Allavaram; and, under sections 8 and 7, the tahsildar of Amalapuram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site proposed for acquisition is available in the taluk office, Amalapuram, for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Allavaram village			
Inam, dry, R.S. No. 441-7 E.	Nadimpalli Chinna Ganapatiraju and Muthiraju.	North, R.S. No. 441-6 A & B; east, R.S. No. 441-7 A; south, R.S. No. 442; west, R.S. No. 441 A.	acres. 2½

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1913.

No. 137-P.—In modification of notification No. 134-P., published on pages 351–353 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th May 1913, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I—In the Madras Presidency

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Hindupur. ..	Hindupur.	Coimbatore—*cont.*	Udumalpet ..	Komaralingam.
Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Hospet.	North Arcot.	Tirupattur..	Tirupattur.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore	South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore
	Kollegal ..	Kannur.			
		Palaiyam.			

II—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	II. Bombay—*cont.*	3. *Southern Division*—cont.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		(a) Districts—*cont.*
	(a) Districts—		Kolaba.
	Khira		Ratnagiri.
	Surat.		(b) Towns and ports—
	(b) Towns and ports—		Alibag.
	Bandra.		Vengurla.
	Bassein.		4. *Sind*—
	Bhiwadi.		Town and port—
	Bombay		Karachi.
	Belsar		5. *Political Charges*—
	Madh.		(a) States and Agencies—
	Thana.		Baroda State.
	Vasava.		Cutch State.
	(c) State and Agency—		Janjira State.
	Rewa Kantha Agency.		Kathiawar Agency.
	2. *Central Division*—		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha country.
	(a) Districts—		(b) Towns and Ports—
	Poona.		Aden.
	Satara.		Murad.
	(b) Town—	III. Bengal.	(a) District—
	Poona.		Howrah.
	3. *Southern Division*—		(b) Towns—
	(a) Districts—		Calcutta.
	Belgaum.		Howrah.
	Bijapur.		24 Parganahs.
	Dharwar.		

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—concld.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Manbhum. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (*b*) Towns— Bhagalpur. Gaya. Patna.	VIII. The United Provinces—*contd.*	(*a*) Districts—*contd.* Fara Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Budaun. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah. Farukhabad. Fyzabad. Fatehpur. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Gurgaon. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Kheri. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Nami Tal. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (*b*) Towns— Allahabad. Bareilly. Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Lucknow. Meerut. Mirzapur. Muttra. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur.
V. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Ferozepore. Gujranwalla. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundar. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Sialkot. (*b*) Towns— Amritsar. Lahore. Patiala. (*c*) States— Jind. Kapurthala. Nabha. Pataudi. Patiala.	X. Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Jubbulpore. Nagpur. (*b*) Towns— Bandara. Dhamo.
VI. Burma.	(*a*) Districts— Amherst. Bhamo. Hanthawaddy. Manbin. Myaungmya. Pegu. Pyapon. Tharrawady. Thaton. (*b*) Towns and ports— Bassein. Moulmein. Rangoon.	XI. Central India.	Bhopal State.
VII. Rajputana.	Bharatpur State. Jaipur City. Jaipur State.	XII. Delhi	Delhi City. Delhi Rural area.
VIII. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Ballia. Bahraich.	XIII. Kashmir.	Jammu Province.
		XIV. North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar City.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway

Mangalore.	Tudiyalur.	Perakandili.
Coimbatore.	Madukarai.	Perugaram.
Podanur.	Kagankarai.	Tiruppattur.
Singanallur.		

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli.	Malanur.	Jalarpet.
Kappem	Patchur	Hospet.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No. 632-P., dated 31st May 1906.

Ootacamund, June 10, 1913.

No. 138-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tiruvallur in the Tiruvallur taluk of the Chingleput district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot and South Canara districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ani New Moon and floating festival of Sri Viraraghavaswami

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 29th June to 6th July 1913, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Gudupalli, Kappem, Malanur, Patchur, Jalarpet, Kethandapatti, Mulpatti, Velattur, Gudiyattam, Kavanur, Katpadi, Latteri, Virinolipuram, Bommasamudram and Hospet on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the stations of Mangalore, Coimbatore, Podanur, Singanallur, Tudiyalur, Madukarai, Kagankarai, Perakandili, Perugaram, Tiruppattur, Vellore Cantonment, Vellore Fort and Kaniyambadi on the South Indian Railway for the stations of Tiruvanur Serrapet Road, Tiruvallur, Kadambattur, Manur and Tiruvalangadu on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 139-*P.*—Under rule 52 of the Madras Plague Regulations in force outside the Presidency town, the Governor in Council hereby declares the municipalities of Gudiyattam and Vellore in the North Arcot district to be under observation.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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University of Madras: M. A. Degree Examination, April 1913—Candidates passed and failed.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave granted in the Director's notification in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd April 1913, to Muhammad Abdus Salaam Sahib, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam Muhammadan Range, is extended by twenty-nine days.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 26th May 1913.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days from 11th April 1913—on full salary for twenty-two days and on half pay for the remaining period—to M. R. Ry. E. Narasinga Rao, First Assistant, Government Training School for Masters, Calicut, and to appoint M. R. Ry. V. Narasinga Rau, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Harpanahalli Range, and to appoint M. R. Ry. V. Narasinga Rau, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Harpanahalli, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools and temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Harpanahalli Range, and to appoint M. R. Ry. V. the Range in the probationary class during the absence of the former on leave or until further orders.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 26th May 1913.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the date of his relief, to M.R.Ry. G. V. Subba Rau, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bapatla Range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. T. Ramalinga Sastri, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Ponnur, to act for him in the probationary class during his absence on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 27th May 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month and fifteen days from or after the 15th July 1913 to M.R.Ry. T. Achyutha Rau, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanuku Range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. U. Venkataramanayya, Sub. *pro tem.* Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Gudivada, to act for him in the probationary class during his absence on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th May 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from the date of his relief to M.R.Ry. P. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cocanada Range, acting in the Tiruchendur Range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. T. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub. *pro tem.* Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Penkasi, to act for him in the probationary class on a salary of Rs. 65 per mensem during his absence on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 6th June 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

ERRATUM.

In the Director's notification at page 308 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th May 1913, appointing Miss E. Schofield to be Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Tinnevelly Girls' Range, *vice pro tem.* —

For "Headmistress, Government Girls' School, Cannanore" *read* "Headmistress, Government Mopla Training School for Mistresses, Calicut."

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 27th May 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN WIDOWS, 1913-1914.

Sixty three scholarships will be awarded to Hindu and Mohammedan widows studying in recognized schools and will be tenable for one year in the classes specified below :—

(1) Nine scholarships (three for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 4 each in the third standard or class.

(2) Nine scholarships (three for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each in the fourth standard or class.

(3) Nine scholarships (three for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 6 each in the first form.

(4) Nine scholarships (three for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 7 each in the second form.

(5) Nine scholarships (three for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 8 each in the third form.

Eighteen guardian allowances (six for each circle) of Rs. 5 per mensem, tenable for one year, to supplement scholarships (3), (4) and (5) will be granted to enable Hindu and Muhammadan widows to study in places other than their native towns or villages when the schools in their native towns or villages do not contain the required forms.

(6) Six scholarships (two for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 10 each in the fourth form.

(7) Six scholarships (two for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 11 each in the fifth form.

(8) Six scholarships (two for each circle) of the monthly value of Rs. 12 each in the sixth form.

Twelve guardian allowances (four for each circle) of Rs. 6 per mensem, tenable for one year, to supplement scholarships (6), (7) and (8) will be granted to enable Hindu and Muhammadan widows to study in places other than their native towns or villages when the schools in their native towns or villages do not contain the required forms.

The award of the above scholarships and allowances will be left to the discretion of the Inspectresses.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 26th May 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS—1913–1914.

IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, MADRAS.

One hundred and ninety-nine scholarships will be awarded in recognised Industrial Schools and will be tenable in the classes and for the periods mentioned below :—

56 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 1-8-0 tenable for one year in Standard C.
55 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 tenable for one year in Standard D.
66 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 3 tenable for one year in the Elementary class.
20 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 6 tenable for two years in the Intermediate class.
8 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 9 tenable for two years in the Advanced class.

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The scholarships in Standards C and D and in the Elementary Industrial classes will be awarded on the results of the examinations in Standards B, C and D respectively and those in the Intermediate and Advanced classes on the results of the Government Elementary and Intermediate Technical Examinations respectively. No scholarships will be awarded on the results of the highest examination in any subject.

The conditions of award are as follows :—

(1) These scholarships shall be awarded by the Superintendent of Industrial Education, Madras.

(2) The candidate shall ordinarily have been a student at the time of the examination and at least one year previously in a recognised Industrial School. *Scholarships in industrial subjects will ordinarily be given only to members of the artisan castes or to others whose families are already engaged in the trade.*

(3) The age of the candidate at the time of the examination shall not have exceeded 14 years in the case of Standard C, 17 in standard D 16 in Elementary, 19 in Intermediate and 22 in Advanced examination classes. In the case of Mahammadan candidates the age-limit will be raised by two years.

(4) The scholarship in a given subject shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in that subject, provided that he has passed in the first class. Scholarships may also be awarded at the discretion of the Superintendent to other pupils of promise whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the head of the school to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance. The claims of those sections of the community who are most in need of aid, will, other conditions being satisfied, be first considered.

(5) Candidates who are preparing for a group certificate or a diploma shall have preference over those who are studying single subjects only.

(6) No student shall be allowed to hold at the same time more than one scholarship. If eligible for more than one, he shall elect which he will hold, and the scholarship thus set free will be awarded to the next most deserving student.

(7) The candidate shall bind himself to prosecute his studies in the subject in which he has passed and for which he is to receive a scholarship in a recognised Industrial School.

(8) Scholarships are ordinarily intended for pupils devoting not less than half their time or a minimum of 15 hours a week to industrial work, but the Superintendent of Industrial Education reserves to himself the right to award a double scholarship to pupils devoting the whole of their time to industrial work, if he considers that circumstances warrant his doing so.

General Regulations.

All applications for scholarships awardable under this notification should be submitted to the Superintendent of Industrial Education, Madras, by the correspondent of the institution in which the pupil studied in 1912, through the correspondent of the institution in which he intends to study, on printed forms which may be obtained from the Superintendent. All applications should be dated. Separate forms should be used for each grade of scholarship. If one form is not large enough, the list should be continued on another form.

2. The applications should reach the Superintendent within three weeks of the publication of this notification, or of the publication of the results of the Government Technical Examinations on which the scholarships are awarded, whichever is later. Those submitted after the prescribed date, will be liable to rejection for that reason.

3. Any scholarship vacated in the course of the period for which it is tenable may be awarded for the remaining period to an eligible applicant in the same year of study as the holder of the scholarship vacated.

4. The names of selected candidates will be notified by the Superintendent in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

5. Heads of institutions may grant leave without diminution or loss of scholarship for a period not exceeding one month to scholars who are absent in consequence of severe sickness; but if the leave exceeds this period no allowance is to be granted for the excess period. Casual leave without diminution or loss of scholarship may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding fifteen days in the year, provided such leave does not immediately precede or succeed gazetted holidays. Under the above conditions, leave for scholarship-holders may be sanctioned by the head of the institution, but should be reported to the Superintendent. If a scholarship-holder absents himself without good reason on the re-opening day after the vacation for the institution, the scholarship for the vacation is liable to be withheld at the Superintendent's discretion.

6. No person receiving a scholarship under this notification shall be permitted to hold another scholarship provided wholly or partially by Government without the special sanction of the Superintendent. Such sanction will be accorded only for very distinguished merit.

7. Where the order of merit cannot be clearly ascertained, the Superintendent may at his discretion order a further competitive examination among those who are eligible for scholarships.

8. All scholarships tenable under the above rules are liable to forfeiture, for illness, misconduct, irregularity in attendance or failure to make due progress or to secure annual promotion.

9. A scholarship held in any class shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class and shall not continue to be drawn after he ceases to attend the class. The scholarships are payable monthly.

10. In all cases where poverty has been made a condition of award, applications will be summarily rejected unless the evidence of poverty such that but for the scholarship the applicant could not continue his studies is thoroughly satisfactory.

11. In addition to the register required to be maintained under rule 80 of the Madras Educational Rules an acquittance roll containing the following information shall be maintained by the heads of the institutions concerned and shall be produced at the time of the departmental inspection of the institution :—

(1) Number.
(2) Name of scholarship-holder.
(3) Standard of scholarship.
(4) Monthly value of the scholarship.
(5) Period tenable.
(6) Number and date of the order in which the scholarship was sanctioned.
(7) Month for which the scholarship bill was drawn.
(8) Date of encashment of the bill.
(9) Date of disbursement of the scholarship money, and amount.
(10) Signature of the scholarship-holder.
(11) Remarks.

(Special for Mappillas.)

Twenty scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 will be awarded to Mappillas in the Special Commercial class attached to the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, in accordance with the terms of the Notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of the 13th December 1913. These scholarships will be sanctioned by the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 26th May 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND PREPARATORY CLASSES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS—1913-1914.

[*Note*—The term "standard" includes "class."]

(Special for Mappillas.)

One hundred and sixty scholarships of the monthly value of Re. 1 each tenable in the III standard and 80 of the monthly value of Re. 1½ each tenable in the IV standard will be awarded to enable Mappilla pupils of promise in the Ernad and Waluvanad talaks of Malabar to prosecute their studies for the next higher standard.

The conditions of award are as follows :—

(1) The candidate shall ordinarily have been a pupil at the time of examination and for at least one year previously in a recognized school.

(2) The candidate shall prosecute his studies in a recognized school connected with the Madras Educational Department.

(3) The scholarships shall be awarded or continued and enhanced only to pupils of promise.

These scholarships will be sanctioned by the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.

(Special for Savaras.)

Twenty-five scholarships, as noted below, will be awarded to Savara pupils in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts.

Five scholarships of the monthly value of eight annas each in the Infant standard.				
Do.	do.	one rupee each in the	I	standard
Do.	do.	do.	II	do.
Do.	do.	two rupees each in the	III	do.
Do.	do.	do.	IV	do.

In the absence of Savara pupils, the scholarships shall be awarded to Khond pupils.

These scholarships will, on the recommendation of the Government Agents in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts, be sanctioned by the Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

The conditions specified for Mappilla scholarships shall apply to these scholarships also.

(Special for Khonds.)

Twenty-five scholarships, as noted hereunder, will be awarded by the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, to Khond pupils on the same conditions as those under which scholarships for Mappillas are awarded.

Five scholarships of the monthly value of eight annas each in the Infant standard.
Do. do. one rupee each in the I standard.
Do. do. do II do
Do. do. two rupees each in the III do
Do. do. do. IV do.

In the absence of Khond pupils, the scholarships shall be awarded to Savara pupils.

(*Special for Koyas.*)

Scholarships will be awarded to Koya pupils as in previous years.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 26th May 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

CANCELMENT OF A CERTIFICATE.

It is hereby notified that the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate No. 6636 of Valarpuram Sanjivi Pillai has been cancelled, as unauthenticated alterations have been found in it.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 23rd May 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1913.

SPECIAL TESTS AND COMPLETED SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE.

Candidates who possess completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates, but are not Government servants and have not matriculated, and who are desirous of appearing for the ensuing Special Test Examinations, should submit their certificates in *registered cover* * to the undersigned on or before the 20th June 1913. The Commissioner will judge of the fitness of each candidate on the lines laid down in the Public Service Notification for the eligibility of holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and issue an order to him according permission or not to appear for the examinations—subject to the provisions contained in the notes subjoined to article 4 of the notification regulating these examinations.

Note.—Holders of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates issued by the States of Travancore, Cochin and Hyderabad will follow the procedure laid down above

2. Government servants (holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates) who are in the superior service in posts the sanctioned pay of which does not exceed Rs. 20 *per mensem*, should obtain the necessary permission from the Commissioner to appear for the examinations.

Note.—The maximum pay will be taken as the standard in the case of appointments on *progressive* scale as required in the Public Service Notification.

* The registered cover containing the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be superscribed "Application for permission to appear for the Special Test Examinations, 1913."

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 24th May 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1913

REVENUE TEST (HIGHER AND LOWER GRADES)—MANUALS OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.

It is hereby notified that the examination in the subject of "Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts" will as hitherto be in the Manuals published in 1887.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 4th June 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1913.

MUSIC—INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the following form is prescribed for the ensuing examination in Music Intermediate Grade, with reference to paragraph (1) 5 of the syllabus for that grade:—

Sonata.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras 17th May 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—JUNE 1913.

Candidates for the examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade) to be held in June next are informed that they will have to sit for the *Written* examination at the *Senate House, Chepauk*, Madras. The *Written* examination will be conducted as shown in the following table :—

Day.	Hours.	Subject.
1913 Wednesday, 18th June.	11 A.M. to 2 P.M. ..	Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade).

2. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Practical and *viva voce* examinations :—

Days with dates.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.
FOR ALL CANDIDATES, *At Madras.*					
1913. Thursday, 19th June, Friday, 20th June and Saturday, 21st June.	Minor Sanitary Engineering.	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M. ..	70	Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chepauk.

3. Candidates should bring with them to the examination room the set squares, drawing instruments and scales used by them in the class room.

4. Candidates are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall on Monday the 16th June 1913 and that they will be expected to learn their general numbers from this list.

5. Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination. And candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) *Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit ; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room, ink, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts, or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices, will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. Candidates will, however, be allowed the use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent, giving full particulars in regard to themselves *including their address* and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course but will, on no account, leave his place.

(9) Any answer paper sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer papers and drawings should be stitched or pinned together at the upper left-hand corner, and the whole folded *in two*, lengthwise (not crosswise into four). The place of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoilt copies, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order,)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 20th May 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1913.

It is hereby notified that the following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in Type-writing. Only those candidates who have been notified in the Supplement to the *Fort St George Gazette* of the 10th June 1913 to have satisfied the examiners in the Written test will be admitted to the Oral and Practical examinations

[NOTE 1.—Candidates will, if necessary, be examined *in batches*, but at least every *four* candidates for the *Elementary* grade and at least every *two* candidates for the *Intermediate* grade must have *one* machine among them For the *Advanced* grade each candidate must bring *one* machine.]

[NOTE 2.—When more than one day is fixed at any centre *all* candidates must present themselves in the examination hall on the *first* day, when the day of their examination will be announced to them.

[*N B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with dates.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination
		TYPE-WRITING.			
		FOR CUDDALORE CANDIDATES,			
		At Cuddalore			
1913.					
Monday, 16th June.	Type-writing	Elementary	10 A.M.	14	Town High School, Cuddalore.
	Do	Intermediate	10 A.M.	6	Do.
		FOR COIMBATORE CANDIDATES,			
		At Coimbatore.			
Monday, 16th June.	Type-writing	Elementary	10 A.M.	20	Coimbatore College, Coimbatore.
	Do	Intermediate	10 A.M.	13	Do.
		FOR KUMBAKONAM CANDIDATES,			
		At Kumbakonam.			
Tuesday, 17th June.	Type-writing	Elementary	8 A.M.	17	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	Do	Intermediate	8 A.M.	10	Do
	Do	Advanced	8 A.M.	1	Do.
		FOR SALEM CANDIDATES,			
		At Salem.			
Tuesday, 17th June.	Type-writing	Elementary	10 A.M.	12	Government Training School, Salem.
	Do.	Intermediate	10 A.M.	4	Do
	Do.	Advanced	10 A.M.	3	Do.
		FOR CONJEEVERAM CANDIDATES,			
		At Conjeeveram			
Wednesday, 18th June.	Type-writing	Elementary	11 A.M.	14	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram.
	Do.	Intermediate	11 A.M.	4	Do.
		FOR TANJORE CANDIDATES,			
		At Tanjore.			
Wednesday, 18th June.	Type-writing	Elementary	8 A.M.	53	St. Peter's High School, Tanjore
	Do.	Intermediate	8 A.M.	12	Do.
		FOR TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,			
		At Trichinopoly.			
Thursday, 19th June.	Type-writing	Elementary	8 A.M.	64	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	Do.	Intermediate	8 A.M.	14	Do
		FOR VELLORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,			
		At Madras.			
Thursday, 19th June and two following days.	Type-writing	Elementary	10 A.M. *	145	Senate House, Madras.
	Do.	Intermediate	10 A.M. *	53	Do.
	Do	Advanced	10 A.M. *	8	Do.
		FOR MADURA CANDIDATES.			
		At Madura.			
Friday, 20th June.	Type-writing	Elementary	8 A.M.	35	Madura College, Madura.
	Do	Intermediate	8 A.M.	19	Do.
	Do.	Advanced	8 A.M.	1	Do.

* 10 A.M on the 19th and 8 A.M. on the 20th and 21st June.

Days with dates.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination	Approximate number of candidates to be examined	Place of examination

TYPE-WRITING—*cont.*

FOR NAZARETH, TRIVANDRUM AND TINNEVELLY CANDIDATES.

At Tinnevelly.

1913. Saturday, 31st June	Type-writing	Elementary	11 A.M.	41	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
	Do.	Intermediate	11 A.M.	9	Do.
	Do.	Advanced	11 A.M.	1	Do.

FOR ERNAKULAM, PALGHAT AND TRICHUR CANDIDATES.

At Trichur.

Monday, 23rd June and Tuesday, 24th June.	Type-writing	Elementary	10-30 A.M.	31	District High School, Trichur.
	Do.	Intermediate	10-30 A.M.	1	Do.
	Do.	Advanced	10-30 A.M.	1	Do.

FOR MANGALORE AND CALICUT CANDIDATES.

At Calicut.

Wednesday, 25th June and Thursday, 26th June	Type-writing	Elementary	10-30 A.M.	76	Government School of Commerce, Calicut.
	Do.	Intermediate	10-30 A.M.	13	Do.

FOR MYSORE AND BANGALORE CANDIDATES.

At Bangalore.

Saturday, 28th June	Type-writing	Elementary	10 A.M.	11	R.B.A.N.M's High School, Bangalore.
	Do.	Intermediate	10 A.M.	10	Do.
	Do.	Advanced	10 A.M.	2	Do.

FOR KURNOOL AND BELLARY CANDIDATES.

At Bellary

Monday, 30th June.	Type-writing	Elementary	11 A.M.	18	Municipal High School, Bellary.
	Do.	Intermediate	11 A.M.	18	Do.
	Do.	Advanced	11 A.M.	2	Do.

FOR OOTACAMUND CANDIDATES.

At Ootacamund.

....	Type-writing	Elementary	..	4	Brook's Memorial School, Ootacamund.
	Do.	Intermediate	..	3	Do.
	Do.	Advanced	..	1	Do.

FOR CHICACOLE AND VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES.

At Vizagapatam.

Thursday, 10th July.	Type-writing	Elementary	10 A.M.	15	Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau College, Vizagapatam.
	Do.	Intermediate	10 A.M.	11	Do.
	Do.	Advanced	10 A.M.	3	Do.

FOR COCANADA, AMALAPURAM, RAMACHANDRAPUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES.

At Rajahmundry.

Friday, 11th July	Type-writing	Elementary	10-30 A.M.	21	Government Training School, Rajahmundry
	Do.	Intermediate	10-30 A.M.	10	Do
	Do.	Advanced	10-30 A.M.	1	Do

FOR MASULIPATAM, GUNTUR AND BEZWADA CANDIDATES.

At Bezwada.

Saturday 12th July.	Type-writing	Elementary	10 A.M.	17	G.M.S. High School, Bezwada
	Do.	Intermediate	10 A.M.	5	Do

FOR TIRUPATI CANDIDATES.

At Tirupati.

....	Type-writing	Elementary	10 A.M.	24	H.E.L. Muslim High School, Tirupati
	Do.	Intermediate	10 A.M.	5	Do.
	Do.	Advanced	10 A.M.	2	Do

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 6th June 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

CORRIGENDA

In the University Notification, dated 9rd April 1913, relating to certain Courses of University Lectures under Regulation 394 for the academic year 1913-14, published in the issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th, 15th and 22nd April 1913—

For "15th July 1913" (as the date of the commencement of Mr. Moffat's lectures), *read* "3rd October 1913."

For "Mondays and Fridays" (as the days of delivery of Mr. Erlam Smith's lectures), *read* "Mondays and Thursdays."

(By order.)

Senate House, 27th May 1913. J. J. HENSMAN, B.A., *Manager-in-charge.*

NOTIFICATIONS

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Applications for the following scholarships and prizes will be received up to 1st July 1913. Applicants should furnish all necessary information specified in Volume II of the University Calendar for 1913 in regard to items 1 to 6 and in Volume II of the calendar for 1910 in regard to item 6.

1. Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarship.
2. V. Rama Aiyangar Scholarship.
3. Sir T. Madhava Rau's Prizes.
4. Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar Scholarship.
5. Anne Isabella Subrahmanyam Scholarship.
6. Rama Aiyangar M.A. Scholarship.

(By order.)

Senate House, 9rd June 1913. J. J. HENSMAN, B.A., *Manager-in-charge.*

It is hereby notified that, in the election of three members of the Senate to serve on the Syndicate in the place of Mr. R. Ll. Jones, the Rev. G. Pittendrigh and the Rev. E. M. Macphail, resigned, the following duly nominated members of the Senate received the largest number of votes :—

(1) The Rev. W. Skinner, M.A., D.D.
(2) Mr. Mark Hunter, M.A.
(3) The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.A.S.

The Rev. Dr. Skinner, Mr. Mark Hunter and the Rev. A. Moffat have accordingly been duly elected members of the Syndicate. The election shall take effect from the date of publication of this notification.

(By order.)

Senate House, 9th June 1913. J. J. HENSMAN, B.A., *Manager-in-charge.*

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1913.

The following is the time-table for the examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department to be held on the 1st July 1913, and the following days :—

Date.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
1913.			
Tuesday, 1st July.	12 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Criminal Law	Test A—Criminal.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Salt Manual, Volume I	Test E-i—Salt.
Wednesday, 2nd July.	10 A.M. to 12 NOON	Salt Manual, Volume II	Test E-ii—Salt.
	2 to 4 P.M.	The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre	Test E-iii—Salt.
Thursday, 3rd July.	10 A.M. to 12 NOON	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code.	Test C—Accounts.
	12 NOON to 1 P.M.	Mensuration	Test D-ii—Engineering.
	2 to 5 P.M.	Surveying and Levelling	Test D-i—Engineering.
Friday, 4th July	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Plan Drawing	Test D-iii—Engineering.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Estimating	Do.
Saturday, 5th July.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Excise Manual	Test F—Excise
	2 to 4 P.M.	Customs Law	Test G-i—Customs.
Monday, 7th July.	10 A.M. to 12 NOON	Rules under the Customs Act	Test G-ii—Customs
Tuesday, 8th July	11 A.M.	Languages	Test E—Linguistics.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras, 2nd June 1913. J. W. GREATOREX, *Secretary.*

NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Notice is hereby given that the examination of candidates appearing for the ensuing Salt, Abkari and Customs Tests at Madras will be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, at 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 1st July 1913 and following days.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras,
2nd June 1913.

J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

THE LAW COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.

FIRST TERM.—1913.

Work for the first term for all the classes will commence on Monday, the 7th July 1913, and the attendance will count from that date

New Admissions

B.L., F.L. and Pleadership Classes.—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. Class shall have completed the course of study prescribed for the First Examination in Law and shall have passed the class examinations; and those seeking admission to the F.L. and First-grade Pleadership Classes shall have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University; and those seeking admission to the Second grade Pleadership Examination shall have passed the F.A. Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, or such other examination of any other Indian University as may be declared by the High Court to be equivalent thereto. No candidate will be admitted to the College unless he presents with his application, a transfer certificate showing (*a*) the name of the candidate in full, (*b*) the date of birth as entered in the admission register, (*c*) the dates on which he was admitted to and on which he left the institution, (*d*) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it, (*e*) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled, and (*f*) that he has paid all fees or other money due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

Term Fee.

The Term fee for the F.L. Class will be Rs. 54; for the B.L. Class, Rs. 63; and for the Pleadership Class, Rs. 45. But Muhammadan students will be required to pay only half the usual fee. All fees are to be paid in advance.

Application for Admission.

Application forms may be obtained from the College Writer. These must be duly filled up and filed in the College Office with transfer and vaccination certificates. Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted, and no name will be registered until the application in the prescribed printed form is filed in the College Office.

The Law College, Trivandrum,
4th June 1913.

F. J. R. V. HUNT, Bar.-at-Law,
Principal, Law College.

APPLICATION FOR CARNATIC SCHOLARSHIP IN THE GOVERNMENT MADRASA-I-AZAM, MADRAS.

Under G.O. No. 530, dated 5th August 1905, of the Carnatic Scholarships notification the following scholarships tenable for one year will be vacant on the 1st July 1913:—

	Number of scholarship vacant	Annual value of scholarship.
		Rs.
Upper Secondary Department	1	.. 36
Lower secondary Department	7	.. 18
Primary Department	10	.. 8

2. These scholarships are open to poor and deserving Muhammadan boys. Preference, however, is given to the children of Carnatic Stipendiaries.

3. All applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th June 1913 and should be in the following form. Printed forms can be had on application

Form of application for Carnatic Scholarship.

(1) Name of pupil
(2) Name of school from which the pupil applies for scholarship
(3) Age according to the admission register
(4) Class or form in which the pupil is reading
(5) Occupation of father or guardian with monthly income.
(6) A certificate * from the Headmaster as to the conduct progress and pecuniary circumstances of the pupil
(7) Whether the candidate holds any scholarship and if so, from what date and the name of scholarship
(8) Whether the candidate is the son of a political pensioner or in any way related to one, and if so, quote the authority

* This certificate should be attached if the pupil is not reading in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam

Station.
Date.

(Signature of father or guardian.)

Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road, Madras,
29th May 1913.

C. W. MOSS,
Headmaster, Govt. Madrasa-i-Azam.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1913–1914

Male Centres.

Circle	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
First Circle ..	Vizagapatam	First week of June 1913
	Palakonda	Fourth week of June 1913.
	Peddapur	Second week of July 1913.
	Cocanada	Third week of July 1913.
	Rajahmundry	First week of August 1913.
	Vizianagram	Second week of October 1913.
	Chicacole	Fourth week of October 1913
	Parlakimedi	First week of November 1913.
	Berhampore	Third week of November 1913.
	Aska	First week of December 1913.
	Rasalkonda	Second week of December 1913.
	Amalapuram	First week of January 1914
	Ramachandrapur	Fourth week of January 1914.
	Tellamanchili	First week of February 1914.
	Jeypore	First week of March 1914.
	Parvatipur	Third week of March 1914.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle

3 Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, Waltair, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office as well as from the office of the Inspector of the Circle.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 19th May 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1913-1914.

Male Centres.

Circle	Centre of examination	Time of examination
Eighth Circle ..	Palghat	Fourth week of June 1913.
	Calicut	Fourth week of July 1913.
	Tellicherry	Third week of August 1913.
	Udipi ..	Third week of September 1913.
	Mangalore	First week of October 1913
	Mercara	Second week of November 1913.
	Malapparam	Fourth week of December 1913
	Cannanore	Fourth week of January 1914.
	Cochin ..	Fourth week of February 1914.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, Cannanore, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office as well as from the office of the Inspector of the Circle.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 5th June 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of May 1913 was as follows:—

	Signatures made in												Total number signatures.	Unable to sign.	Total number visitors.	Number on		Total number visitors.	Daily average.
	English.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Sanskrit.	Canarese.	Canarese.	Oriya.	Malayalam.	Burmese.					Males.	Females.		
Natural History and Archæological sections. Week days	3,373	515	264	1,206	24	5	21	...	...	...	...	33	5,721	18,649	24,370	13,899	10,971	24,870	1,317
Sundays	741	104	24	310	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	1,214	4,661	5,875	3,160	2,715	5,875	1,765
Art, Industrial and Ethnological sections. Week days	2,373	425	105	2,709	5	...	21	...	...	...	...	57	5,695	19,491	25,186	15,357	10,054	25,411	1,357
Sundays	617	109	30	903	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	15	1,483	6,703	8,186	5,000	3,186	8,186	1,639

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras, 9th June 1913.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent, Government Museum.

TOUR PROGRAMME OF THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN AND TRAINING SCHOOLS, MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS TO BE INSPECTED OR VISITED AND OTHER WORK.

April.

1. Presentation Convent High School, Georgetown	Madras
2. St. Mary's Orphanage, Georgetown	
3. Presentation Convent Infant School, Georgetown	
4. Presentation Convent High School, Vepery	
5. Presentation Convent Middle School, Vepery	
6. St. Bede's European High School, San Thome, Mylapore	
7. Doveton Protestant College, Vepery	

May.

8. Stanes High School, Coonoor	The Nilgiris.
9. St. Joseph's Convent School, Coonoor	
10. St. Joseph's Boarding Institution, Coonoor	
11. Lawrence Memorial School (Male Branch), Ootacamund	
12. Do. (Female Branch), Ootacamund	
13. Hebron School, Coonoor (Not yet recognised). (Visit)	

June.

14. Stanes European High school, Coimbatore	Coimbatore.
15. Railway school, Podanur	
16. Breek's Memorial school, Ootacamund	The Nilgiris.
17. Nazareth Convent Girls' High school, Ootacamund	
18. St. Agnes' Poor school, Ootacamund	
19. Cordite Factory school, Aruvankadu	
20. Liardet Poor school, Ootacamund	
21. Sacred Heart school, Yercaud	Salem.
22. Government Training school, Salem. (Visit)	

July.

23. Baldwin Boys' High school, Bangalore	Bangalore.
24. Baldwin Girls' do. do.	
25. Proposed European school at Fraserpet, Bangalore. (Visit)	
26. St. Antony's school, Bangalore	
27. St. Patrick's school, Bangalore	
28. Railway school, Bangalore City	
29. Railway school, Arsekeri	Mysore State.
30. Bishop Cotton Boys' High school, Bangalore	
31. Bishop Cotton Girls' High school, Bangalore	Bangalore.
32. St. Agnes' Poor school, Bangalore	
33. Sacred Heart Training school, Bangalore	
34. Sacred Heart College, Bangalore	
35. Railway school, Jalarpet	North Arcot.
Meeting of European School Examination Board.	

August.

36. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore	Bangalore.
37. Contonment Orphanage, Bangalore	
38. St. John's school, Bangalore	
39. St. Andrew's Girls' school, Bangalore	
40. St. Andrew's free school, Bangalore	
41. Government Training school, Anantapur (Visit).	Anantapur.
42. St. Philomenas' High school, Bellary	
43. St. Antony's school, Bellary	Bellary.
44. Holy Trinity Church school, Bellary	
45. St. Joseph's European school, Bellary	
46. Railway School, Guntakkal	
47. Do. Raichur	Anantapur
48. Do. Gooty	Bellary.
49. London Mission Training school, Gooty (Visit).	Anantapur.
50. S P G. Training School, Naudyal. (Visit)	
51. Government Training School, Kurnool. (Visit)	Kurnool.
52. Do. do. Rayachoti. (Visit)	Cuddapah.

September.

53. Railway School, Pakala ... . } Chittoor.
54. Government Training School, Chittoor. (Visit) ... ... }
55. Railway School, Katpadi ... ... } North Arcot.
56. Government Training School, Ranipet. (Visit) ... ... }
57. Union Mission Training School, Ranipet. (Visit) ... ... }
58. St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar ... ... Chingleput.
Meeting of the European School Examination Board.
59. Government Training School, Tanjore. (Visit) ... ... } Tanjore.
60. Railway School, Tanjore ... ... }
61. Government Training School, Trichinopoly. (Visit) ... } Trichinopoly.
62. R.C. Training School, Trichinopoly (Visit) ... ... }
63. St. Joseph's European Boys' School, Trichinopoly ... ... }
64. St. Joseph's European Girls' School, do ... }
65. St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly ... ... }
66. Government Training School, Dindigal. (Visit) ... ... } Madura.
67. Railway School, Madura ... ... }

October.

68. A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai. (Visit) ... ... Madura.
Visit to Tuticorin as per Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No 9455/12, dated 28th January 1913.
69. Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth. (Visit) ... Tinnevelly.
70. South Indian Railway School, Negapatam ... ... Tanjore
71. Wesleyan Mission European School, St. Thomas' Mount ... } Chingleput.
72. New School, Pallavaram ... ... }
73. St. Mary's Convent High School, Cochin .. .. }
74. Boys' and Girls' School, Vypeen ... ... } Malabar.
75. Government Training School, Calicut. (Visit) ... ... }
76. St. Joseph's European Boys' High School, Calicut ... }
77. St. Joseph's European Girls' High School, Calicut ... }
78. St Joseph's School, Tellicherry ... ... }
79. B.G.M. Training School, Nettur. (Visit) ... ... }

November.

80. St. Michael's School, Cannanore ... ... Malabar.
81. Government Training School, Mangalore. (Visit) .. South Canara.
82. Railway School, Saramangalam ... ... Salem.
83. Do. Arkonam ... ... North Arcot.
84. St. Matthias' Boys' School, Vepery ... ... } Madras.
85. St. Mark's Orphanage, Madras ... ... }
86. St. Joseph's European Boys' School, Vepery ... ... }
87. St. Francis Xavier's Mixed School, Madras ... . }
88. Presentation Convent Training School, Madras ... ... }
89. Madras Collegiate Girls' School, Vepery ... ... }
Conducting the European School Examinations.

December.

90. Christ Church Poor European School, Mount Road .. Madras.
91. St. Thomas' Convent Girls' High School, San Thome Do.
92. Bishop Corrie's High School, Madras ... ... } Madras
93. Civil Orphan Asylum, Madras .. .. }
94. St. Peter's School, Royapuram ... . }
95. St. Antony's School, Pudupet. ... . }
96. Railway School, Perambur ... ... } Chingleput.
97. St. Joseph's School, Perambur ... . }
98. St George's Cathedral School, Royapettah ... ... Madras.

January.

Meeting of the European School Examination Board.
99. St. Andrew's Girls' School, Egmore .. .. Madras.
100. Government Training School, Saidapet. (Visit) ... .. Chingleput.
101. Do. Muhammadan Training School, Madras (Visit). } Madras.
102. Government Panchama Training School, Madras. (Visit) }

February

103. St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam ... ... } Vizagapatam.
104 Government Training School, Vizagapatam. (Visit) .. }
105. St Joseph's Girls' School, Waltair .. .. }

106. Tuipany Memorial School, Coconada ... . } Gödävari district.
107. Railway School, Rajahmundry ... ...
108. Government Training School, Rajahmundry. (Visit) ... } Gödävari district.
109. A.E L.M. Training School, Rajahmundry. ,, ...
110. Railway School, Bitragunta ... ... Nellore.

Making arrangements for holding the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

Office work

March.

Making arrangements for holding the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

111. St. Mary's High School, Madras ... ... Madras.
112 Oleet Panchama Training School, Adyar, Madras. (Visit). Chingleput.
113. Doveton Girls' High School, Vepery ... Madras.

Office work and surprise visits to schools in Madras.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 25th May 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Brahman child widow pupils who wish to join the Government Brahman Widows' Hostel, Egmore. There are 8 scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem available, of which Rs. 10 should be paid for board, lodging and medical aid, the balance being intended for school uniform, books, etc.

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

Office of the Inspres. of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras, 15th May 1913.

C. M LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained female teachers of the Higher Elementary Grade, qualified to teach English, for the Headmistress' place in the Board Hindu Girls' School Nellikuppam. The post is a permanent one which carries with it a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th June 1913.

Copies of testimonials should also accompany the applications.

Office of the Sub-Asst. Inspres. of Schools, South Arcot-Tanjore Girls' Range, 16th May 1913.

M F PRAGER,
Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, South Arcot-Tanjore Girls' Range.

WANTED Canarese-knowing Graduate in Mathematics or in Natural, Physical or Chemical Sciences, for a Senior Assistant's post (initial pay Rs. 70 or Rs 80 per mensem) in the Central High School, Mercara. Applicants should furnish information on the following points :—

(i) The subjects taken for the B.A. degree, and date of passing and class in which placed in the several branches

(ii) Any additional qualifications and experience.

(iii) Date of birth and caste.

(iv) Vernacular spoken by applicant.

(v) Minimum pay that applicant is willing to accept on joining the appointment, which is permanently vacant, and date on which he could join

Applicants who already hold Government appointments may, in order to save delay, forward direct to the undersigned a copy of their application, which should be submitted through the proper channel.

Camp Virajpet, 18th May 1913.

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Temporary Clerk in the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly Muhammadan Range, on a salary of Rs 15 per mensem. Only holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates whose second language is Hindustani or who are Muhammadans need apply. The applications with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach the Inspector before the 10th June next.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, Tanjore, 21st May 1913.

A. L. MAYHEW,
Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons qualified under the Public Service Notification for the post of Head Clerk, Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, North Arcot-Salem Girls' Range, with head-quarters at Chittoor. Salary Rs. 20. None but those who have had experience in office work need apply.

The selected candidate will be on probation for six months.

The following particulars should be furnished in the application which should reach the undersigned not later than 15th proximo:—

(1) Name in full; (2) Nationality and caste; (3) Date of birth; (4) Educational qualification; (5) Previous experience, if any; (6) Whether he is already in Government service, if so, designation of appointment and salary; (7) Copies of testimonials, if any.

Office of the Inspress. of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras, 23rd May 1913.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

It is hereby notified that the Second Clerk's post in the office of the undersigned has been filled up.

Office of the Inspres. of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, Coimbatore, 30th May 1913.

A. ARNOLD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Muhammadan Matriculates who can also teach Hindustani for the post of the Fourth Assistant Master, Chattram Secondary School, Orattanadu, on Rs 25—1—30 (biennial).

Tanjore District Board's Office, 1st June 1913.

R. B. WOOD,
President.

WANTED a trained F.A. on Rs. 25—1—30 (biennial) for the post of the Second Form Teacher in the Municipal High School, Dindigul. Apply to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, Madura, with copies of testimonials within the end of this month.

Municipal Office, Dindigul, 3rd June 1913.

K. KUPPUSWAMY AIYAR,
Chairman.

WANTED a B.A., L.T., for the Headmastership of the Board Incomplete Secondary School, Kollegal, Coimbatore district. Salary Rs. 70—2—80 (biennial increment).

2. Preference will be given to those who know Canarese.

Application should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st July 1913.

Kollegal Taluk Board, 4th June 1913

S. P. RANGACHARI,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates for the posts of Teachers in Secondary schools in the State. Initial salary Rs. 60 with further prospects. Details regarding their age, place of birth, optional subjects and Second Language (with the class in each) should be furnished. The applications should be addressed to the Inspector of Secondary Schools, Travancore, and should, in case the candidates are at present employed in any institution, be forwarded through the head of such institution. Testimonials also should be appended.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Trivandram, 6th June 1913

A. W. BISHOP,
Director of Public Instruction, Travancore.

WANTED six Assistant Demonstrators for the class of Anatomy. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Applications from Medical Graduates will be received by the Principal till the 21st instant.

Madras, 6th June 1913.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal, Medical College.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1913. [Price, 1 anna

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1913.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in April 1913 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of August stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	2328	Vaidula Rangaswami Rao	Madras
2	2758	Manambeda Pattabhirama Mudali	Do.
3	2825	Sripersumbudur Venkatachalam	Do.
	2830	Bhattiprolu Sriramamurti	Do.
5	2829	Kappagantula Brahmanandam	Do
6	3711	K. G. Theodore	Trichinapoly.
7	2331	Coimbatore K. Tiruvenkatayya	Madras.
		Second Class.	
	2127	Kattapattur Vaidyanadha Sarma	Madras
	2338	Motupalli Subrahmanyan	Do.
	3430	K. Lakanmana Pillai	Tanjore.
	3858	R. Venkataramana Rau	Trichinapoly.
	3859	K. Seshayyan	Do.
	3861	A. S. Ramachandrau	Do.
	3902	P. K. Subrahmanyan	Do.
		ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)	
		Second Class.	
	2760	N. Guruswami	Madras.
	3242	K. N. Vedantachari	Cuddalore.
		PHOTOGRAPHY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		No candidate has passed.	

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		BOTANY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	1002	L. S. Subrahmanyam	Rajahmundry.
		Second Class.	
	1390	Vempati Venkatachalam	Guntur.
	1623	Ravumtala Venkatasubbarayudu	Bapatla.
		GENERAL BIOLOGY (SPECIAL)—(INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
	2771	T. Krishnamurti	Madras.
		COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	3613	N. Saraswapani	Tanjore.
2	3986	S. Gopalakrishna Aiyar	Calicut.
		Second Class.	
	93	Bavikanti Venugopala Rau	Vizagapatam.
	1642	Muhammad Hafizuddin	Kurnool.
	2041	K. S. Srangapani Aiyangar	Conjeeveram.
	3809	N. S. Venkataramana	Tanjore.
	4078	P. N. Mahadeva Gounk	Trichinopoly.
	4112	R. Tirumalai Aiyangar	Do.
	5224	P. V. Vaidyanathan	Trichur.
	5864	K. A. Venkatarama Aiyar	Calicut.
	6074	P. V. Venkateswaran	Do.
	6103	G. S. Venkatarama Aiyar	Do.
		COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		Second Class.	
	1668	Ponam G Viswanadha Aiyar	Bellary.
	2891	P. K. Subrahmanyam	Madura.
	4040	T. S Ramachandra Aiyar	Trichinopoly.
	5970	V. Madhavan	Calicut.
	6111	R. Halasyam	Do.
	6112	A. Jagadisan	Do
	6113	B. R. Subrahmanyan	Do.
	6115	T. N. Subrahmanyan	Do
	6138	R Varada Raja Rau	Do.
	6161	K. S. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do.
		ANNUITIES AND LIFE INSURANCE (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		No candidate has passed.	
		BANKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	4529	N. R. Krishna Rau	Madura.
2	4331	P. V. Sundaram	Do.
3	1260	Miganda Subrahmanyam	Bezwada.
	2148	Panangipalli Rama Rau	Madras.
5	3998	S Gopalakrishnan	Trichinopoly.
	4263	M Venugopal Pillai	Do.
	4379	M Edward Samuel	Madura.
8	4378	T. Ramaswami	Do
		Second Class.	
	88	Budhiraju Viswanadha Rau	Vizagapatam.
	89	Gottumukkala Rangarazu	Do.
	90	Vatchavaja Appala Sitaramaraju	Do.
	182	Vedam Venkatasubbayya	Do.
	245	Chandana Ketaswara Rau	Cocanada.
	345	Vemuri Suryanarayana	Do.
	350	Jammalamudda Jagannadha Rau	Do.
	1001	Dantu Sarvanna Sastri	Rajahmundry.
	1066	Mandu Nagayyalingam	Do.
	1067	Valluri Ramachandramurti	Do.
	1068	Ketheraru Lakshminarayana	Do.
	1639	Panyam Sitaramayya	Do.
	1641	Mapyam Kannayya	Kurnool.
	1666	Bukkapatnam Narasimhacharlu	Do.
	1671	Kanuiga Srinivasacharlu	Bellary.
	1775	Kola John	Do.
	1890	Pattamadai P. Subbayyar	Tirupati.
	2037	T. S Vaidyanadhan	Vellore.
			Conjeeveram.

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

BANKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	2294	Vasur Srinivasa Raghavan	Madras
	2343	S. Arumugam	Do.
	2391	Meyyur Krishnamachari	Do.
	2485	A. Manikka Nayakar	Do.
	2486	Naduvarambakam R. Kanakasabhapati	Do.
	2670	A. R. Venkataramam	Do.
	2895	Agappa Sambandha Mudali	Do.
	3390	C. Ramayya	Do.
	3602	S. Ramamurti	Tanjore.
	3717	Perumvemba G. Rama Aiyar	Do.
	3718	G. Iyagarajan	Trichinopoly.
	3719	P. S. Subrahmanyan	Do.
	3720	D. Joseph Gnanayetham	Do.
	3726	A. Aravamudha Aiyangar	Do.
	4001	R. T. Srinivasan	Do.
	4003	K. Narasimha Aiyangar	Do.
	4386	S. Srinivasan	Do.
	4389	M. S. Tirumalaswami	Madura.
	4532	V. Gopalakrishna Aiyar	Do.
	4536	K. S. Sundararaj	Do.
	4634	M. Kalyanasundaram	Do.
	4831	K. S. Rama Aiyar	Do.
	4851	D. Kottalaci Aiyar	Tinnevelly.
	4893	T. S. Gopalachari	Do.
	5075	S. Venkatakrishna Aiyar	Do.
	5076	Chittoor C. Ramalinga Aiyar	Trivandrum.
	5077	S. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do.
	5078	T. K. Chidambaram	Do.
	5088	Mathew Ayyakkan	Do.
	5168	P. N. Abraham	Do.
	5434	Peruvemba Swaminadha Aiyar	Ernakulam.
	5694	Vaguicheri A. Natesan	Bangalore.
	5702	R. Gopal Rau	Coimbatore.
	5704	S. Sadasivam	Do.
	5930	K. Achuta Menon	Do.
	5947	M. I. Abraham	Calicut.
	5948	K. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do.
	5949	C. T. Menon	Do.
	5960	Nagayanallur V. Venkata Subbau	Do.
	6037	Chemmanna Karan	Do.
	6082	L. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do.
	6083	K. O. Krishnan Nayar	Do.
	6178	P. R. K. Charlu	Do.

BANKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	5978	S. Krishnamurti	Calicut.
2	5967	L. S. V. Rama Aiyar	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

	1160	Pingali Kutumba Rau	Masulipatam.
	1162	V. Kalyana Raman	Do.
	2033	Narkuram Ramakrishnan	Conjeeveram.
	2153	T. R. Balkissen Singh	Madras.
	2158	D. Punnayya	Do.
	2165	M. S. Srinivasan	Do.
	2187	K. Rangarajan	Do.
	2366	Chittoor Ahmad Ali Khan	Do.
	2490	Wolakur Shaheria Abboy Nayudu	Do.
	2886	K. R. Sundaramma	Do.
	2889	S. Ramaswami Aiyangar	Do.
	2904	Chaganti Bapayya	Do.
	3592	S. Gopalan	Tanjore.
	3610	M. R. Sitaramma	Do.
	3723	R. Ramachandra Jois	Trichinopoly.
	3724	R. Srinivasa Aiyangar	Do.
	4078	P. N. Mahadeva Cousik	Do.
	4112	R. Tirumala Aiyangar	Do.
	4154	K. S. Parasuramma	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

BANKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*contd.*

SECOND CLASS—*contd.*

	4250	A. S. Adisehan	Trichinopoly.
	4483	L. Ramaseshan	Madura.
	4535	T. G. S. Vaidyanadhan	Do.
	4572	A Sundaram Aiyar	Do
	4635	V. Krishnaswami	Do
	4662	P. Pranatartiharan	Do.
	4663	D. S. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do
	4800	G. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Tinnevelly.
	5078	V. Arunachalam Aiyar	Trivandrum.
	5204	K N. Srinivasa Aiyar	Ernakulam.
	5621	R. Lakshminarayana Rau	Salem.
	5733	J. D. Satyanadhan	Coimbatore.
	5953	C. D. Narasinga Rau	Calicut.
	5960	Robert Waddington	Do.
	5962	R Kalahasti Aiyar	Do.
	5963	V. Narasimhachari	Do
	5964	R. A. Venkatarama Aiyar	Do.
	5965	T S. Sankaranarayanan	Do.
	5966	S. Gopalakrishna Aiyar	Do
	5969	L M Vaidyanadhan	Do.
	5973	K. S. Venkataraman	Do
	5975	M. R Sankara Aiyar	Do
	5978	G. Viswanadhan	Do
	5979	S. R. Srinivasan	Do
	5980	B Nagaswami	Do
	5983	Kuchimanchi Satyanarayana Sarma	Do.
	5984	Varahur Sundaresa Aiyar	Do
	5985	R. Venkataraman	Do.
	5988	A B Govinda Rau	Do
	5989	Mutipati Ramanna	Do
	5990	V. P. Govinda Menon	Do.
	5992	K R Gangadhara Aiyar	Do.
	5994	H Krishna Pantulu	Do.
	5995	R. S. Damodara Shenai	Do.
	5998	P. V Sitaram	Do.
	6035	A Sitamma Aiyar	Do
	6037	N Viswanadhan	Do.
	6039	Chittur S. Krishna Aiyar	Do.
	6060	Kizhake Kovilagath Marumahan Raja	Do.
	6062	A. Subrahmanyam	Do
	6072	R V. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do
	6074	A Rangaswami	Do
	6014	P. V. Venkateswaran	Do
	6075	Nandalath Madhava Menon	Do.
	6076	M. R Narayanaswami	Do
	6077	K. P. Sundaram	Do
	6084	K. R. Kailasam	Do
	6089	Thayamkulam S. Viswanadhan	Do.
	6093	M Gopala Aiyar	Do
	6099	P. S Muthuswami	Do.
	6101	Chokkanathapuram N. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do
	6102	P. Krishna Aiyar	Do.
	6137	Chalapurath Krishna Menon	Do
	6141	Rajanga Skandaswami	Do.
	6184	S. Venkatasubba Rau	Do.
	6187	Alampallam V. Krishna Aiyar	Do.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER (ADVANCED GRADE).

No candidate has passed.

HEAT (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	4106	T. N. Srinivasa Rau	Trichinopoly.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	5530	John Victor Edward Tate	Bangalore.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined.
		ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	4106	T. N Srinivasa Rau	Trichinopoly
		PHYSIOGRAPHY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	566	Tejomurtula Venkatesam	Ramachandrapur.
		SECOND CLASS.	
	313	Vinjamuri Purushottam	Cocanada.
	709	Dudda Sarreswara Rau	Rajahmundry.
	709	Tejomurtula Sivaramayya	Do.
		INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (SPECIAL FOR DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY) —(INTERMEDIATE GRADE)	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2337	Bertram Stan Philipse	Madras
		PRACTICAL PHARMACY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	2337	Bertram Stan Philipse	Madras.
		SPECIAL LABORATORY COURSE FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2337	Bertram Stan Philipse	Madras.
		MATERIA MEDICA (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2337	Bertram Stan Philipse	Madras.

(*By order.*)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 30th May 1913.

G MADDOX,
Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1913. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1913.

TYPE-WRITING.

The following candidates, having satisfied the Examiners in the written test, have still to undergo the ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS. Particulars as to the time and place at which the examinations will be held will be found notified in Part I-B of this issue. All other candidates for the *Elementary*, *Intermediate and Advanced grades*, all candidates, that is, whose names are not mentioned below wherever they may have been examined, will understand that, having failed in the written test, they will not be required to appear for the Oral and Practical Examinations.

NOTE 1.—Candidates will, if necessary, be examined *in batches*, but at least every *four* candidates for the *Elementary* grade and at least every *two* candidates for the *Intermediate* grade must have *one* machine among them. For the *Advanced* grade, each candidate must bring *one* machine.

NOTE 2.—The same type and also the number of the machine used at the *written* test should be used for the Oral and Practical Examinations also.

[*N B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Register number.	Name of candidate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*
	CHICACOLE.		VIZAGAPATAM—*cont.*
24	Parinam Srinivasa Rau.	77	Surabhi China Krishnamurti.
26	Duri Kameswara Rau.	190	Mokkarala Venkatasubba Rau.
28	Vurity Satyanarayana.	212	Arni Ramamurti Rau.
29	Ebbavatula Lingamurti.	222	Vijjaparapu Ananta Rau.
38	Motupalli Rangaswami.		
39	Raghupatruni Ramakrishna Patnaik.		COCANADA.
41	William Samuela.	248	Ravi Sivaramamurti.
	VIZAGAPATAM.	251	Surabattula Kondayya.
		252	Potala Sitaramayya.
59	Pokala Ramanjulu Nayudu.	253	Tatavarti Ananta Rau.
64	Pakki Bhima Rau.	350	Jonnalagadda Jagannadha Rau.
66	Pakala Subba Rau.	353	Mangipudi Narayana.
68	Garlapati Narasinga Rau.	363	Surabathula Jagannadham.

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*
	AMALAPURAM
633	Sripada Venkata Rao.
	RAMACHANDRAPUR
703	Pendyala Satyanarayana Sarma.
704	Pedajetti Venkata Suryaprakasa Rao.
	RAJAHMUNDRY
750	J. E. Papayya.
758	S. V. Siva Rao.
762	S. Appaswami.
763	Pandiri Nagalingam.
766	Tarvala Narayana Rao.
1056	Kapavarti Yanagopala Rao.
1091	Garipalla Venkata Suryanarayana.
1098	Kalay Virabhadra Rao.
1101	Nittala Krishnamurti.
1103	Pakala Anjaiah Rao.
1104	Nayani Venkata Subba Rao.
	MASULIPATAM.
1165	Mukteri Venkata Ranga Ramanujacharyulu.
1167	Idupulari Kameswara Hanumanta Rao.
1182	Yarraguntla Narayanamurti.
1187	Andavolu Suryanarayana.
	BEZWADA.
1267	Gampa Venkata Subba Rao.
1272	Kallakuri Sitaramayya.
1274	S. Srisailam.
1276	Basavaraju Kameswara Rao.
1278	Rayyana Subba Rao.
	GUNTUR.
1316	Ramanagari Krishnaswami.
1318	Kauda Venkataramayya.
1321	Panganamamala Ramachandra Rao.
1323	Jonnalagadda Lakshmayya.
1324	Madiraju Seshayya.
1328	Kavipurapu Venkateswara Rao.
1430	Bhonagiri Venkata Lakshminarayana.
1431	Vammethala Bhima Rao.
	KURNOOL.
1640	Kasukhela Seshagiri Rao.
1647	Sangameswaram Raghavendrachari.
1649	Padakandla Seshagirachar.
1650	C. S. Raghunadha Rao.
1651	Abdul Majid Khan Balaikio.
	BELLARY.
1678	Coddapah Srinivasa Rao.
1688	Kadambi Singracharlu.
1691	V. Krishnan.
1693	Appa Somasundar Rao.
1697	Conjeeveram Kuppuswami Aiyar.
1702	P. V. Raja Rao.
1710	K. S. Rajagopalan.
1710	Kolachellam Subrahmanya Sastri.
1714	Srikantam Srikantayya.
1716	Kupangudi Seshagiri Rao.
1718	A. Vijayarangam Mudali.
1719	Singanamala Mariswami.
1720	K. Somasundaram Pillai.

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*
	TIRUPATI.
1742	Kallepalli Venkata Rao.
1744	Bandaralu Jagadiswara Prasada Rao.
1749	Kuppachi Aswada Narayanayya.
1750	Gattupalli Ramamurti.
1752	Somapudi Kanakayya.
1758	Kurnool Raja Ram Singh.
1771	Punugu Shankar.
1776	Ballabandi Ramanacharlu.
1802	Nagarazu Ramakrishna Rau.
1804	Tangirala Venkataramanayya.
1818	Gaddam Desikachari.
1819	Pota Adinarayanayya.
1821	M. K. Sundarachari.
1822	Nemandur Seshachari.
1824	Mallavarapu Chenchu Subba Rao.
1826	Sathanur R. Parasuraman.
1830	Mallavarapu Rama Rao.
1831	Kongari Krishna Rau.
1845	P. Srinivasa Rau.
1848	Raggahalli Venkataverada Rau.
1850	Bhatta N. Subramanyam.
1851	Annavarapu Srinivasulu.
1857	M. Duraiswami Pillai.
1859	Nikkam Srinivasa Rau.
	VELLORE.
1893	G. Nagayya.
1894	M. P. Arumachalam.
1905	V. E. Natesa Chetti.
1918	S. Rameswamayya.
1921	R. Ramachar.
1925	P. N. Virarangavachar.
1928	S. Duraiswami.
1932	Vellore S. Duraiswami Aiyangar.
1934	Calambakam Rajaratna Mudali.
	CONJEEVERAM.
1970	Nallappa Anantachari.
1981	S. Doraisikhamani Mudali.
2003	A. Seshadri Aiyangar.
2008	Vandiwash Radhakrishnan.
2011	T. K. Rajagopalachari.
2012	Chakravarti Srinivasan.
2020	V. Sadasivam.
2022	K. S. Sheik Adam.
2025	S. Srinivasagopalan.
2026	T. R. Kachapeswaram.
2031	A. Venkataramanayya.
2054	Kuvalaivedu Desikachari.
2055	V. Subrahmanyam.
2058	P. Ramachandra Aiyar.
	MADRAS.
2150	A. K. Srinivasan.
2171	Madabusi Venkata Rangacharyulu.
2178	Conjeeveram S. Murugesam.
2181	V. H. Abdul Wahab Khan.
2184	Richard Sarganam.
2194	Salem N. Sandaresam.
2196	Rhoda Mary Philbert.
2208	R. Narasimhachari.
2208	C. Lakshmanachari.
2210	A. R. Sonadararajan.
2212	K. S. Nagaraja Rau.
2221	Ayanam Desikachari.
2222	Teppala Ramakrishna Nayudu.
2224	Poona Parthasaradhi Mudali.
2226	Karamur Tiruvengadam.
2227	Pushpala Viraraghavalu.

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*
	MADRAS—*cont.*
2228	Camula Tiruvengadam Nayudu.
2230	Cotini Vasudeva Nayudu.
2250	R Srinivasan
2260	V Subrahmanya Rau.
2282	T. N. Natesa Aiyar.
2283	Kuppachi Subbayya.
2296	S. Muthuswami.
2304	Thomas Dhanaraj Cornelius.
2310	Kota Appayya Sastri.
2311	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar
2312	Palmur Swamidas.
2320	R Venkataramam.
2323	Hugh Falconer Balaram.
2324	G. Mariasusai Pillai.
2343	S Arumugam.
2343	Dasu Lakshmana Rau
2347	P. Sivaganna Mudali.
2352	Kavinyani Subbayya.
2357	K. Kaliswa.
2359	K Seetu Rau.
2375	R. Varadarajan.
2379	A. Venkatachari.
2393	P. Batcha Pillai.
2401	N. Subbaramma.
2402	Mailrungam V. Ganesan.
2409	N. G Guruswami Aiyar.
2404	Eurnguvay Sambandam Mudali.
2406	Unniattil Padmanabha Menon.
2411	V. K Seeba Aiyangar.
2413	P. Ramam Aiyar.
2414	Suraparaju Venkatasubbayya.
2423	Kolipathahai Gopalathan.
2432	D. R. Krishnan.
2433	S. Sankaran.
2446	T. P. Nataraja.
2448	T S Subrahmanya Sarma.
2456	S. Ramachandra Aiyar.
2457	K. Kochanna Nayar.
2458	M. Dannakodia Pillai.
2458	M. Ghouse Badsha.
2465	Mothi Sampathu Chetti.
2462	K. A. Venkataramanujulu Nayudu.
2469	M. Ramaswami.
2500	M. S. Ramachandran
2517	K Rangaswami Aiyangar.
2526	Conjeeveram S. Kanakasabhapati.
2533	Jannagaddala Narasimhan.
2536	Elisha Lazarus Paul.
2546	Pandhanallj Natesan Mudali.
2554	Trichinopoly Kadirvelu Mudali.
2565	Collector Rajacatoma Mudali.
2568	L Muthukumaraswami.
2569	T. Varadayangar.
2570	T. R Ranganathan.
2572	V. Padmanabha Rau.
2584	Rayam Kodandarama Aiyangar.
2585	Melathiru Srinivasachari.
2588	Vankipuram T Krishnaswami Aiyangar.
2587	Madurantakam Chella Pillai
2588	Madurantakam Radhakrishnan.
2589	Vidavalu Janardhanam Nayudu.
2590	Muthavani Kannabiran
2601	R. Periaswami Mudali.
2602	Sivarama Venkatarangam Mudali.
2621	A. K. Narayanan.
2622	N. Kuppuswami Aiyangar.
2623	T. R. Madhava Rau
2624	V. Kannappa Nayakar.
2625	Wandiwash Sannyasiswami Chetti.
2626	Tiruvarkadu Manikkam Pillai.
2633	Alice Richards.
2634	Kathleen Donaghue.

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*
	MADRAS—*cont.*
2636	Sarah Spooner.
2640	Sadras Ratnasabhapati
2644	Kanhaiyankam Kalyanasundaram.
2648	Chetlur Venkataramma.
2651	Tirupati Sivaprakasam.
2664	S. Srinivasan
2667	S. Natesan Chetti.
2668	Triplicane Venkatesula Nayudu.
2670	A. R. Venkatraman.
2681	C. R. Vijayarangam.
2696	P. Ramanujachari.
2702	A. Chockalingam Chetti
2706	Mary Ida.
2709	Ayyampet Ebrahim Sheik Ismail Sahib.
2814	Ambappillai Sundaravaradachari.
2850	Pulavedu Krishnamachari.
2850	Vengudi Sundaram.
2861	M. V. Venkatachari.
2867	S. Narasimhan.
2866	Kalanji Sampathu Chetti.
2869	A. K. Rangasandha Pillai.
2870	Alandur R. Thiruthayalu.
2975	P. Asirvadham.
2978	A. Diraviam.
3026	T A Sambamurti Aiyar
3028	Dhulipati S. Kumaraswami.
3043	Ammanappa Nallorn Damaswami Aiyangar.
3058	K. Srinivasa Aiyangar.
3059	Arni J Sripadachar.
3061	D. S. Krishna Rau.
3062	Soluvaram Krishnamachari.
3074	C. R Ramaswami Aiyar.
3075	A N Narasimham.
3078	L. V. Anantakrishnan.
3080	G. Jagannatha Aiyangar.
3081	R. Gopala Aiyar.
3086	Arni Kavali Sabapati Rau.
3086	M K. Sankara Aiyar.
3087	Kuligi G Rama Rau.
3088	S. Ramachandar.
3085	C. B. Arulianadhan.
3097	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar.
3101	Polur Ekambara Mudali.
3104	Medavakam Jagannadha Mudali
3105	T. Chinnadurai.
3106	Canaiyachara Punchariya Mudali.
3112	V. Minakshisundaram Pillai.
3122	G. Paramanandham Simeon.
	CUDDALORE.
3203	R Jayaramula Nayudu.
3205	G. Seshayya Nayudu.
3208	T. A. Mahalinga Aiyar.
3209	C. Srinivasa Rau.
3215	A. Subrahmanyam.
3216	T. S. Kuppuswami.
3220	William Joseph Edwards.
3223	A. Venkatarama Aiyar.
3223	V. Raghavadha Rau.
3227	C. V. Gopalakrishnan.
3238	S. S. Vaidyanadha Aiyar.
3239	N S. Srinivasa Rau.
3265	V. Govindanka.
3273	N. R Venkataramu Aiyar.
	KUMBAKONAM.
3284	R. Anantachari.
3291	S. Muthuswami.
3297	S. Kesavachari.
3300	S. Kuppuswami.

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*
	KUMBAKONAM—*cont.*
3309	V. Rangachari.
3304	R. Chinnabeean.
3307	D. Vangaruswami.
3316	V. Srinivasan.
3333	K. R. Ramachandran.
3339	T. K. Venkatachalapati.
3343	K. Sundaresan.
3349	P. Sivasubhanayan.
3351	A. R. Krishnamachar.
3352	S. Ramanadhan.
3391	K. Raja Aiyar.
3397	V. Venkatalaman.
3417	R. Krishnaswami.
	TANJORE.
3438	R. Srinivasanpalan.
3439	R. Tiruvenkatachari.
3440	S. Sundaresan.
3442	A. D. Krishnamurti.
3443	R. Raganatha Rau.
3447	A. Krishnaswami.
3449	A. Subrahmanian.
3453	R. Govindarajulu.
3472	K. Vaidyanadhaswami.
3474	A. Sundararajan.
3475	V. R. Jagannadhan.
3477	K. S. Ramayya.
3478	V. Kuppuswami.
3479	G. Raghunadhachari.
3484	A. Kistna Rau.
3485	K. Sarangan.
3487	M. A. Rajagopalan.
3489	V. Saminadesan.
3492	R. Raghunadha Rau.
3499	S. Narayanaswami.
3499	D. Kolandavelu.
3505	G. Ramachandra Aiyar.
3510	T. K. Radhakrishna.
3513	T. S. Nagaraja Rau.
3514	T. G. Narasimham.
3522	R. Jayaramulu.
3523	K. Vaidyanadhaswami Aiyar.
3525	P. R. Krishnamurti Rau.
3527	V. Sriramakrishnan.
3528	S. Rajagopalan.
3529	V. Venkatachari.
3538	M. G. Santana Rama Aiyar.
3543	C. V. Krishnaswami.
3549	S. M. Lakshmanan.
3551	N. Narayan.
3555	K. Vedayan.
3562	S. Ramachandran.
3563	R. Srinivasa Rau.
3564	T. D. Kuppuswami.
3577	S. Ramanathan.
3580	S. Sitaraman.
3581	A. P. Ganesan.
3592	S. Gopalan.
3597	K. Appuswami.
3599	V. Krishnam.
3621	R. K. Subrahmanyan.
3624	K. Sriramulu.
3638	P. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar.
3641	R. Sundaresa Aiyar.
3642	S. Narayanaswami Aiyar.
3643	M. Prasantavibara Aiyar.
3644	T. S. Venkatarama Aiyar.
3646	T. A. Krishnaswami Rau.
3647	T. A. Ratnaswamayyar.
3649	O. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar.

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*
	TANJORE—*cont.*
3651	A. Ramaswami Aiyangar.
3654	R. Subrahmanya Aiyar.
3658	K. V. Srinivasan.
3658	N. Raghavendra Rao.
3661	L. Raghunadha Rau.
3668	P. S. Venugopalan.
3670	V. Narayanaswamy.
3682	E. V. Williams.
	TRICHINOPOLY.
3717	Perumvemba G. Rama Aiyar.
3718	G. Tyagarajan.
3720	D. Joseph Gnanayutham.
3724	R. Srinivasa Aiyangar.
3731	A. Rameswami Iyengar.
3902	P. K. Subrahmanyan.
3905	A. V. Ramaswami.
3914	A. Duraiswami Aiyar.
3917	G. Subbaswami.
3923	S. Ramayya.
3925	B. N. Srinivasan.
3926	V. Srinivasa Rau.
3929	T. M. Subbarayan.
3930	A. Radhakrishnan.
3943	M. D. Subbaratnam.
3945	A. M. Sunderam Aiyar.
3947	S. Kandaswami.
3959	Syed Abdul Noor.
3962	L. S. Narayanaswami.
3964	V. Venkatarama Aiyar.
3965	L. S. Vaidiswaran.
3965	S. Rajam Aiyangar.
3967	S. Ramachandran.
3968	T. S. Umamaheswaran.
3970	M. Nagaratnam.
3975	K. Kuppuswami.
3976	P. Lakshmanan.
4009	T. S. Muruthuram.
4013	V. R. Ramaratnam.
4023	N. Krishna Rau.
4021	N. S. Varadan.
4025	K. Partha-saradhi Aiyangar.
4029	R. Tyagarajan.
4044	T. P. Venkatarama Aiyar.
4046	V. R. Ramaswami Aiyangar.
4047	S. Ramachandra Aiyar.
4052	N. Subrahmanyan.
4068	V. K. Jagadisan.
4070	K. I. Naganadhan.
4072	S. Paranjothi.
4077	T. N. Somasundaram.
4086	Louis Venketay.
4117	R. Ranga Rau.
4126	P. Sundararajan.
4128	S. Sankaran.
4130	M. Ramanujam.
4132	T. P. Ramalingam.
4142	P. Alagar.
4150	K. V. Subrahmanyan.
4153	K. A. Ekambaram Pillai.
4244	V. Venkatachalam.
4240	K. V. Venkataraman.
4241	M. Muruthamuthu.
4242	L. S. Srinivasan.
4253	K. T. Sankaralingam.
4250	K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar.
4296	A. K. Viswanadhan.
4.97	M. R. K. S. Aiyar.
4298	M. Suryanarayana Aiyar.
4302	N. S. Thandhoni Venkataramanan.

Register number	Name of candidate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*
	TRICHINOPOLY—*cont.*
4312	S. Anantanarayana Sarma.
4323	K. A. Ramaswamibrahmanya Aiyar.
4327	S. Duraiswami Aiyar.
4332	M. R. Kalyanasundaram.
	MADURA.
4368	Robert Devadattan.
4374	N. Subrahmanyan.
4378	Jeremiah M Sundara Raj.
4383	V. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar.
4389	G. Somasundaram Aiyar.
4395	S. Kesavayyar.
4399	V. Nagambrahmanyam.
4418	K. Ramaswami.
4429	V. Sambamurti.
4454	G Ramachandran
4455	E V. Kalyanasundaram.
4457	S. Raghupati Rau.
4458	M. Narayanaswami.
4464	S. Govindaswami.
4483	L. Ramanathan
4486	S Anantakrishnan.
4487	P. S. Rangaswami.
4491	B. Srinivasan
4499	S. Maruthapandian.
4501	S. Nagaswami.
4502	J. Ratnaswami.
4503	K Muthunarayanaswami.
4511	P K Srinivasan.
4512	R. S. Sivaramakrishnan.
4515	M Sundarajanadian
4529	N. R Krishna Rau.
4543	V. K Chellam.
4539	A. Venkateswara Aiyar.
4544	R. Srinivasan.
4545	T. S Ramamurti Aiyar
4549	R. Kannuswami.
4557	P. A. Krishnaswami.
4582	M. S. Subrahmanyan.
4583	O. R Tirumangadam
4583	A. David Pushan.
4587	V. Rangaswami.
4613	A. Sastha
4624	M R. Apathodharanam.
4633	O. S. Srinivasan.
4641	S Ramaswami.
4642	C. Muthuswami.
4659	C. Venkatramayya.
4660	T. S Srinivasan
4681	M Vaidyanadha Aiyar.
4682	R. Muthuswami Aiyar.
4684	M. S Krishnaswami.
4692	W. S Krishna Aiyar.
4702	D. Balasundaram.
4713	V. Venkatarayan.
4721	K. Lakshmanarayanan.
4718	Narani S. Anantanarayanan.
4718	S Sankaran.
4719	V. Krishnamurti.
4724	M. Venkataraman.
472	K V. Subbaraya.
4728	P V Sadasivan
4729	V. Krishnaswami Aiyar.
4731	K. Parthasarathi
4733	N. Muthuswami Pillai.
4734	S. Kalimuthu
4736	A Muyandi Servai.
4737	S Sankara Narayanaswami.
4739	M. Duraiswami
4741	M. Alagappa Mudali.
4742	V. K. Tahanivelu.

Register number	Name of candidate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*
	TINNEVELLY.
4789	A. Ignacimuthu.
4787	M Narayanan
4813	S. Venkatachalam Aiyar
4829	S. Varadachari
4838	S. Venkatapati Aiyangar.
4841	K. R Srinivasa Aiyangar.
4842	G S. Tirumalai Aiyangar.
4878	Joseph Israel Devadasan.
4878	M Pattabhiraman.
4883	K. Ramakrishnan.
4894	C. R. Parameswara Aiyar.
4924	T K. Natarajan
4943	V. Sundaram.
4944	K. P. Narayana Menon.
4952	R. Krishna Rau.
4958	M. Kailasam Aiyar.
4960	K. Mahalingam.
4966	R. Ranga Aiyar.
4969	V. Venkataraman.
4972	M Sivaramanabrahmanya Aiyar
4974	T. S. Sambasiva Aiyar
4981	T. K. Venkateswara Aiyar.
4984	A. Kanakasabhapati Pillai
4990	R Sankaranarayana Pillai
4991	S. Uttiravasagam Pillai
4992	M R Rangaswami Reddi.
4994	S. Muthayya Son.
4997	T. S. Srinivasagam Pillai
4992	P. R. Narayanaswami.
5008	D Devadasan.
	TRIVANDRUM.
5084	V. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar.
5115	V. R Venkateswara Aiyar.
5120	R. Hanumantachar.
5123	T. H Ramaswami.
5125	V. R. Rajagopala Aiyangar.
5126	V. R Seshadri Aiyangar.
5141	S Harihara Aiyar
5149	K. Parameswaran Pillai.
5153	R. Parameswaran Pillai.
5160	T Sivasankara Pillai.
5159	S. Sankaranarayanan Potti.
	ERNAKULAM.
5173	P. Mathew Varkky.
5174	N Kailasa Aiyar.
5180	S Subrahmanyan.
5183	S. Harihara Aiyar.
5191	M. R. Rama Aiyar
5192	A Krishnamurti Aiyar.
5196	Thomas C Paul.
5211	P. A. Vaidyanadha Aiyar.
5213	Vemplasseri Narayana Menon.
	TRICHUR.
5220	E Narayana Menon
5221	P. K. Madhava Menon
5223	Muthedath Krishna Menon.
5229	Anay th K Achuta Pisharodi
5238	Kolmur V. Chera.
5218	P L J b.
5239	C P. Thomas.
5244	Joseph T Antony.
5252	C. Damodara Mannadiar.
5269	T. K Subrahmanya Aiyar.
5269	S. Subrahmanya Aiyar.
5278	T Gopala Menon

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*
	MYSORE.
5347	Thavur K. Shama Rau.
5349	Mysore Venkatasubbayya.
5360	G. K. Venkataraman.
5361	K. N. Subbayya Chetti.
	BANGALORE.
5431	Munipalli Jayaramayya.
5432	T. M. Krishnachetti.
5455	Conjeeveram Guruswami Mudali.
5473	A. R. Sivaprakasam.
5483	M. S. Rajamannar Aiyangar.
5562	Tirakkodur R. Venkataramana Rau.
5569	Francis Antony Anderson.
	SALEM.
5578	K. Sakkaram Rau.
5579	P. S. Krishnan.
5586	V. Venkatesa Rau.
5585	B. Ramachar.
5587	P. V. Thiyeswaran.
5599	K. Srinivasan.
5627	S. Nataraja Aiyar.
5641	C. Ethirajulu.
5645	C. S. Duraiswami Aiyangar.
5652	V. Sivaramayya.
5666	K. Srinivasachar.
5671	S. Y. Venugopal.
5675	W. Jeyapati Manasseh.
	COIMBATORE.
5708	S. Ananda Rau.
5709	S. V. Duraiswami Aiyar.
5710	Coimbatore S. Subrahmanyan.
5717	Singanallur R. Narayanan.
5718	R. Vaidyanadhan.
5721	Palladam A. Sriparam Rau.
5722	C. Ramakrishnan.
5723	G. Subramanya Chetti.
5724	P. Marappayyan.
5726	D. J. Devanesan.
5730	C. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar.
5733	R. V. Subrahmanyan.
5734	S. R. Krishnan.
5735	C. R. Seshagiri Rau.
5737	S. Lakshminarayanan.
5738	C. T. Narasimhan.
5751	G. Swaminadhan.
5772	S. Subramanya Aiyar.
5773	N. Raghavendra Rau.
5774	M. Narayanaswami.
5785	R. Narayanaswami Aiyar.
5786	G. Subrahmanyan.
5788	E. L. Padmanabha Aiyar.
5790	S. S. Srikantan.
5791	B. Panchapakesa Aiyar.
5794	Varadayyangarpalayam S. Ramaswami Aiyangar.
	OOTACAMUND.
5824	P. V. Venkataraman.
5833	K. S. Parameswara Aiyar.
5836	M. Chidambaram.
5837	M. Pandaranga Rau.
	PALGHAT.
5847	Alampallam S. Venkatarama Aiyar.
5853	P. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*
	PALGHAT—*cont.*
5876	L. A. Krishna Aiyar (son of Ayyadurai Pattar).
5878	T. G. Raghava Aiyar.
5895	Kalpathi V. Vaidyanadha Aiyar.
5896	Tarakad D. Vaidyanadhan.
5902	Chathapuram Y. Varada Rajan.
5914	Tarakad P. Rama Aiyar.
5915	Chathapuram S. Sesha Aiyar.
5916	Lakshminarayanapuram P. Krishna Aiyar.
	CALICUT.
5949	C. T. Menon.
5956	Nagayanallur V. Venkata Subban.
5976	S. R. Srinivasan.
5980	B. Nageswaran.
5981	Pallasana A. Gopalakrishna Aiyar.
5983	Kochumanchi Satyanarayana Sarma.
5986	Chandrasekharapuram S. Krishna Aiyar.
5987	V. N. Ramana Rau.
5991	R. S. Vaidyanadhan.
5992	K. R. Gangadhara Aiyar.
5998	P. V. Sitaram.
6007	Chittur S. Anantanarayana Aiyar.
6008	K. Kelu.
6014	Manjeri S. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar.
6015	P. A. Venkitachala Aiyar.
6016	Aylam K. Sivaramakrishnan.
6018	K. R. Chellayya.
6019	C. M. Krishna Aiyar.
6021	N. Padmanabha Aiyar.
6043	V. A. Ananthanarayana Aiyar.
6044	Kallarkuzhiyil Appu Nedungadi.
6046	V. Duraiswami Aiyar.
6048	Ramanadhapuram R. Harihara Aiyar.
6050	P. H. Anantanarayana Aiyar.
6057	Chemmanian Koran.
6058	P. R. Sarvagapani.
6060	Kizhake Kovilagath Marumahan Raja.
6063	Panjarke Vasudeva Bhat.
6064	Pejavar Rama Rau.
6065	Pangal Ramachandar Rau.
6067	S. V. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.
6072	R. V. Subramanya Aiyar.
6077	K. P. Sundaram.
6078	P. V. Sundaram Aiyar.
6083	K. O. Krishnan Nayar.
6084	K. A. Kailasam.
6086	K. R. Venkataraman.
6092	M. S. Subrahmanyan.
6095	P. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar.
6102	P. Krishna Aiyar.
6111	R. Halasyam.
6112	A. Jagadisan.
6113	S. R. Subrahmanyan.
6121	D. Narayana Aiyar.
6125	Narani S. Sesha Aiyar.
6126	V. Kumara Menan.
6129	Nellicheri A. Krishna Aiyar.
6133	V. Achutan Menon.
6134	Vengalil Narayana Menon.
6143	A. Narayana Rau.
6144	V. Ananta Rama Aiyar.
6151	P. Narayanan Nayar.
6163	O. A. Chacko.
6164	Kattalan Gwyana.
6166	Pangal Ananda Rau.
6168	Parampuhavil Krishna Menon.
6182	Kallukkil Krishnan Nayar.
6186	T. Ramachan Nedungadi.
6198	Patekat Gopala Menon.

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*contd.*
	CALICUT—*contd.*
6219	R. Krishna Aiyar.
6220	Parali K. Vaidiswara Aiyar.
6224	P. A. Raghunadha Aiyar.
6227	Tartur G. Viswanadha Aiyar.
6297	Vettach Kala Kata Eradi.
	MANGALORE
6255	Adige Gopalakrishna Rau.
6257	Kambal Subanna.
6263	Mangalore Inamdara Kamath.
6266	Balakudra Ramachandracharya.
6274	Kasargod Rama.
6279	Panambur Vishanmurti.
6280	P. Chidambara Natarajan.
6286	Puthli Sunder Rau
6291	Bantwal Narayng Rau.
6297	Thomas M. D'Sa.
6301	Andrew S. Jathanna.
	INTERMEDIATE GRADE.
	CHICACOLE
43	T. V. Narasimham.
48	Chatti Tirta Vasudeva Rau.
	VIZAGAPATAM.
56	Kalipatnapu Suryanarayana.
80	Kalipatnapu Appalaraju.
81	Sukuru Sri Rama Rau.
176	Cherukuri Bapayya.
234	Kallakuri Suryanarayana.
234	Bollapragada Sanyasi Rau
236	Patumutta Mallapuraju.
240	Bajina Suryanarayana Rau.
241	Bayana Swami.
	COCANADA.
347	Kasturiyagu Narasimha Rau.
364	Sripadi Ramamurti.
365	Pattamatta Venkata Ranga Rau
366	Gattu Srikrishna Devaraya Venkata Rau
	RAMACHANDRAPUR
707	Coca Rama Rau.
	RAJAHMUNDRY
768	Mariganti Ramanujachari.
1111	Yeloti Ramasubayya.
1114	Duvvuri Bhimasankaram.
1115	Varanasi Narasimham
1117	Vinjamuri Somayajulu.
	MASULIPATAM.
1162	V. Kalyanaraman.
1170	Vemuri Narayanamurti
	GUNTUR
1251	Tangirala Satyanarayana.
1326	Pothuri Seshagiri Rau
1415	Mantri Suryanarayana Rau.
1433	Vajha Balakrishna Rau.
1441	Tumulari Venkatajiganarayana *alias* Venkatanarayana.
1443	Muhammad Ismail

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	INTERMEDIATE GRADE—*contd.*
	KURNOOL.
1652	G. Madhva Rau.
1653	P. T Seetanugasundaram.
	BELLARY.
1673	S. Subrahmanyan.
1680	Chatlur S. Rajagopalachari.
1681a	Nadadur Devanayakam Aiyangar.
1721	T. G. Gurumurti
1724	K. Srinivasa Aiyengar
1726	Swami Venkata Ramana Aiyar.
1731	T. S. Sankaran.
1733	Bhonpla Srinivasa Rau.
	TIRUPATI.
1805	Calvakala Subrahmanya Sastri.
1806	Aluz Vedaguri Ayya.
1808	Isaac Solomon.
1811	K. S. Venkataraman
1865	G. L. Sadasivayya.
2567	Pimpati Ramayya.
1880	Midatura Subrahmanya Sarma.
1870	Mutharaju Hanumanta Rau.
	VELLORE
1930	K R Seshu Aiyangar.
1932	S Nagaraja Rau.
	CONJEEVERAM
1966	Ammanur Ranganhari.
2037	T. S. Vaidyanadhan.
2040	Damal V. Krishnamachari.
2050	V. K. Kuppusami Aiyangar.
	MADRAS.
2183	T. S Krishnamachari.
2186	V. T. Devanadhachari.
2201	Vanaherla Subba Rau.
2206	Parakkarenai Mudabuai Chakravarti
2233	N. Rajagopalachari.
2244	G. Anantachari.
2247	Kumaitor M. Tiruvenkatachari.
2251	Pogular R. Narayanaswami Aiyar.
2264	V. Vaidyanadhan
2268	M P Somasundaram Pillai.
2316	S Sivaraman.
2331	David John Sundam Raj.
2345	P Venkatamma.
2390	Pillarisetti Bhaktaratsala Nayudu
2518	V. L. Subba Rau.
2541	Callur Venkata Subrahmanyam.
2564	J Sundaram Aiyar.
2620	U. Lakshmanarao.
2629	Tirumalai K. Balasubrahmanya Modali
2653	Chettipunyam Sampath Aiyangar.
2654	Cashi Kalyana Ramaswami
2705	Mary Alphonsa.
2709	P. S. Subrahmanyan
2906	K. S. Narayanaswami Aiyar.
2978	Peddinti Ramaswamayya.
2981	Nanam S. Venkataramam.
2982	Nadadur Narasimhachari.
3032	Mylapore V. Subrahmanyan.
3033	M. C. Sri Rama Aiyangar.
3034	S. D. Venkataraman.
3035	Kappagunta Jwalanarasimham.
3036	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar.
3037	Narasingapuram Kodandaswami Nayudu.

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	INTERMEDIATE GRADE—cont.
	MADRAS—cont.
3124	Pathur N. Subba Rau.
3125	N. S. Sundaram Aiyar.
3126	Q. K. Parthasaradhi.
3127	V. Subrahmanyam.
3129	Vriddachalam S. Ramachandra Rau.
3131	G. S. Venkataraman.
3138	S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar.
3144	P. V. Sitarama Aiyar.
3146	A. V. Sundaram Aiyar.
3150	C. R. Krishnaswami.
3159	M. Ramaswami Aiyar.
3160	P. N. Raghunadha Rau.
3162	Ombha Prabhakara Sastri.
3168	Tarangesamram S. Singararelu Mudali.
3170	C. R. Gurusadarajulu.
3173	P. Viraraghavayya.
3176	T. R. Kannabiran Pillai.
3178	Arthur S. Peters.
	CUDDALORE.
3204	C. S. Viraraghara Aiyar.
3231	V. Viraraghavan.
3233	A. Thopa Rau.
3235	A. Subba Rau.
3237	A. Shanmugvelaradham.
3285	C. S. Mathuswami.
	KUMBAKONAM.
3285	V. Sundaram.
3289	T. M. Krishnaswami.
3290	P. S. Varadarajan.
3299	V. Krishnaswami.
3299	K. Mahalingam.
3306	K. Damodaran.
3310	V. Jambunadhan.
3311	A. Srinivasan.
3319	M. S. Krishnamurti.
3342	A. Srinivasa Rau.
3346	N. Srinivasa Raghavan.
3347	S. Vaidyanadhan.
3392	K. Ramachandran.
3424	G. Gopalan.
3425	T. S. Parthasarathi Aiyar.
3427	T. A. Pranatartihara Aiyar.
	TANJORE.
3451	M. Balachandran.
3462	P. A. Muthukrishnan.
3476	T. N. Jagannadhan.
2511	G. Gopalaswami.
3513	K. S. Devarajan.
3540	R. Gopalan.
3561	M. Natesan.
3626	M. S. Rajagopala Aiyar.
3697	T. R. Madhava Rau.
3698	R. Balasubrahmanyan.
3704	T. P. Subbayya Raja.
3705	T. G. Nataraja Pillai.
	TRICHINOPOLY.
3740	C. R. Srinivasa Rau.
4015	R. Seshadri Aiyangar.
4018	S. Narayana Aiyar.
4071	K. Ranganadhan.
4072	P. N. Sahadeva Gosalk.
4081	M. Mahalingam.
4082	P. N. Subrahmanyam.
4110	T. N. Srinivasa Rau.
4116	T. A. Ranganadhan.

Register number.	Name of candidate.
	INTERMEDIATE GRADE—cont.
	TRICHINOPOLY—cont.
4125	V. N. Barathi.
4289	V. Raghavachari.
4334	N. V. Ramaswami Aiyar.
4340	N. Sitarama Aiyar.
4343	S. Krishnaswami Rau.
	MADURA.
4381	T. K. Sundara Rajan.
4384	A. R. Ramakrishnan.
4401	S. Narayanachar.
4402	K. Venkoban.
4415	V. Subrahmanyan.
4416	H. G. Abdurahman Khan.
4417	K. Subrahmanyan.
4419	R. Sundara Sarma.
4465	S. Kuppuswami Rau.
4466	M. G. Ranganwami.
4467	V. Aiyaswami.
4468	D. Aivadurai.
4481	S. Seshagiri Rau.
4583	V. Anantaraman.
4687	T. N. Yagnanarayanan.
4701	Tadepalli S. Venkateswara Aiyar.
4748	D. M. Subrahmanyan.
4757	M. Appadurayyar.
4769	G. Arumugam.
	TINNEVELLY.
5011	T. P. Narasimhan.
5014	Kalakad V. Sankara Aiyar.
5014	M. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar.
5019	T. S. Ramayya.
5020	V. Krishna Aiyar.
5021	K. S. Harihara Aiyar.
5025	Chinnamanur R. Krishna Rau.
5033	S. Robert Sellaraj.
	NAZARETH.
5047	A. Seeha Srinivasan.
	MYSORE.
5346	C. Solomon.
5371	S. Suryanarayana.
	BANGALORE.
5456	Arcot D. Srinivasan.
5453	Francis Lazarus Monime.
5468	Arcot Kumaraswami Mudali.
5466	Vellore K. Narayanaswami Mudali.
5471	Tandalam B. Nadamuni.
5538	Nayudu Narasimhulu Nayudu.
5570	K. Viraraghavan.
5571	A. Sundararijanayakam Mudali.
	SALEM.
5631	T. R. Narayanan.
5675	N. Krishna Rau.
5678	T. V. Kuppuswami.
5681	D. Vijaya Raghavan.
	COIMBATORE.
5698	V. Hanumanta Rau.
5712	N. Muthuswami.
5715	A. Chidambaram.
5732	S. V. Subrahmanyan.
5782	C. R. Venkataramaran.
5784	P. R. Ranganadha Rau.

Register number.	Name of candidate	Register number.	Name of candidate.
	INTERMEDIATE GRADE—*cont.*		ADVANCED GRADE—*cont.*
	COIMBATORE—*cont.*		BELLARY
5802	Nelliaberri N. Rama Aiyar.	1632	N. S. Swaminadhan.
5805	S. N. Viraraghava Aiyar.		
5807	K. S. Krishnan.		TIRUPATI.
5808	Vilayanur P. Venkateswara Aiyar.	1784	Nadathur Kesavachari.
5811	V. Anantakrishnayyar.	1789	Navalur Ramaswami.
5813	T. Subba Rau.	1812	Trichinopoly Raghava Aiyangar.
5815	M. K. Subrahmanya Pillai.		
	OOTACAMUND.		MADRAS.
5821	T. R. Pichaimuthu.	2536	Coratur Duraiswami Mudali.
5827	Tiruvallur Gopalan.	2543	Ahikudi S. Ratnavelu Pillai.
5842a	T. A. Narayana Aiyar	2636	S. Rangaswami Sastri.
		2950	Velasar Ramanadha Aiyar.
	PALGHAT.	3161	Ambal Krishnamachari.
5862	P. R. Ramachandra Aiyar	3185	Vandiwash B. Duraiswami.
		3187	T. Krishnaswami.
	CALICUT.	3191	V. A. Venkataramana Aiyar.
5965	S. Gopalakrishna Aiyar.	3195	Velamoor Desikachari
5987	L. S. V. Rama Aiyar.		
5993	C. L. Raghavan.		KUMBAKONAM.
6074	P. V. Venkateswaran.	3286	V. Narasimham.
6096	P. K. Sankaranarayanan.		
6102	Chubbanathapuram N. Ramaswami Aiyar.		MADURA.
6107	T. M. Duraiswami.	4565	S. Muthuswami Aiyar.
6116	A. Ramaswami.		
6117	Lalgudi S. Amirtam Aiyar.		TINNEVELLY.
6123	Venganallore V. Sankaranarayanan.	5037	S. G. Grubb.
6213	Ramanadhapuram A. Annaswami Aiyar		
			ERNAKULAM.
	MANGALORE.	5209	P. V. Srinivasa Aiyar.
6267	Bantwal Janardhan Baliga.		
6303	Mangalore Subba Rau.		MYSORE.
		5372	R. Subrahmanya Aiyar.
	ADVANCED GRADE.		
			BANGALORE.
	VIZAGAPATAM	5573	Anupendy R. Appaji Rau.
195	N. Sambasivan.		
198	V. S. Ramaswami.		SALEM.
		5634	T. V. Duraiswami Aiyar.
	RAJAHMUNDRY.	5636	C. S. Srikanta Aiyar.
2122	Kallakuri Narasimhamurti.	5682	K. Ramaswami Aiyar.
	KURNOOL.		OOTACAMUND.
1656	Hindupur Srinivasa Rau.	5842c	Namasivaya Mudaliyar Chetti.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 4th June 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1913. [Price, 2 *pice*.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1913.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Government Technical Examinations held in April 1913 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of August stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of Candidate.	Where examined.
		PRACTICAL DISPENSING FOR COMPOUNDERS (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	1950	Kogathakara Venkatachala Nayakar	Chittoor.
2	1189	Galla Seshayya	Masulipatam.
		Second Class.	
	326	Kudupudi Ramayya	Cocanada.
	1197	Kone Narayanaswami Nayudu	Masulipatam.
	1946	A. Muruntaan	Chittoor.
	1947	V. S. Natesan	Vellore.
	1948	P. S. Balakrishnan	Do.
	1949	A. P. Appaswami Pandithan	Do.
	1951	Ibrahim Khan	Chittoor.
	2338	K. Swaminadha Pillai	Madras.
	2339	Kondur Kuppuswami	Do.
	4762	V. Tangavelu Pillai	Madura.
		THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		Second Class.	
	2033	P. R. Krishnaswami	Conjeeveram.
	2889	S. Ramaswami Aiyangar	Madras.
	2892	K. P. Raghava Menon	Do.
	4333	G. Somasundaram Aiyar	Madura.
	4855	T. G. S. Vaidyanadhan	Do.
	4647	S. Minakshisundaram Aiyar	Do.
	5038	A. Sitarama Aiyar	Calicut.
	5083	K. O. Krishnan Nayar	Do.
	5089	Thayamkulam S. Viswanadhan	Do.
	5091	Kurut Padmanabha Menon	Do.
	5095	P. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar	Do.
	5094	Desamangalath Attur Govinda Warior	Do.
	5097	Nakanevithi Ammanni Achan	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE (ADVANCED GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	6098	P. S. Muthuswami	Calicut.
	6099	P. K. Sankaranarayanan..	Do
	6100	S. Ranga-wami Aiyar	Do.
	6101	Chokkanathapuram N. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do.
	6103	G. S. Venkataramna Aiyar	Do.
	6104	M. S. Lingam	Do.
	6105	P. Muthuswami Aiyar	Do.
	6106	P. Suryasekhara Aiyar	Do.
	6108	Samraj Tirumal Rau	Do.
	6110	Ailam K. Venkitachala Aiyar	Do.
	6111	R. Balaraam	Do
	6112	A. Jagadisan	Do.
	6113	S. R. Subrahmanyan	Do.
	6114	N. Venkataraman	Do
	6115	T. N. Subramanyan	Do.
	6116	A. Ramaswami	Do.
	6117	Lalgudi S. Ammiam Aiyar	Do.
	6118	T. N. Sathurama Aiyar	Do
	6119	A. Sundara Aiyar	Do.
	6121	A. Y. Sambasiva Aiyar	Do.
	6133	R. Varada Raja Rau	Do.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	3403	V. Narasinga Rau	Kumbakonam.
	3404	K. Sundararajan	Do.
	4108	S. R. Srinivasan	Trichinopoly.
	4147	U. R. Ganapati	Do.
	5435	H. R. Krishna Rau	Bangalore.
	56 3	K. R. Subba Rau	Coimbatore.
	6088	Tarak-d S. Ganapati Raghavatar	Palghat.
	6284	S. Venkatasubba Rau	Calicut.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras 8th June 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1913. [Price, 6 pies.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of candidates who passed the M.A. Degree Examination held in April 1913 :—

Rank.	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated
		BRANCH I (MATHEMATICS).	
		Second Class.	
1	25	Vaidyanathan, L. S.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
2	13	Narasimharaghavachar, Andaparam	Private study.
		Third Class.	
1	10	Srinivasa Rau, Chikkalapur V.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	10	Muttukrishnan, S.	Private study.
3	17	Rameswami, T. M	Madras Christian College.
4	8	Krishnaswami, T. K.	Presidency College, Madras.
5	1	Amrita Rau, Karnad	Private study.
		BRANCH II-A (PHYSICAL SCIENCE).	
		First Class.	
1	41	Venkata Rau, Ankola	Central College, Bangalore
2	40	Subrahmanyan, P E	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
		Second Class.	
1	37	Swaramakrishna Aiyar, V.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	34	Manikkam, Jonathan, P.	Christian College, Madras.
		Third Class.	
1	33	Kuppana Aiyangar, D. Parthasarathi.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	42	Viswanatha Aiyar, Vaitaynur N.	Madras Christian College.
3	43	Yagneswaran P.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		BRANCH II-B (CHEMISTRY).	
		Second Class.	
1	47	Srinivasa Rau, M.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
		Third Class.	
1	44	Narayana Aiyar, Peruvamba A. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
2	46	Sitaraman, K.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
		BRANCH III-A (BOTANY).	
		Second Class.	
1	48	Ekambaram, Todla	Private study.
		BRANCH III-C (ZOOLOGY).	
		Second Class.	
1	51	Duraisean, David W.	Private study.
		Third Class.	
1	56	Moses S. Tangaiya	Madras Christian College.
2	53	Karunakaran Nayar, Kolazhi ..	Presidency College, Madras.
3	52	Chennappaiya, Halenad	Do
		BRANCH III-D (GEOLOGY).	
		Third Class.	
1	57	Duraiswami, Tiruvai S.	Presidency College, Madras.
		BRANCH IV (PHILOSOPHY).	
		First Class.	
1	70	Suryanarayanan, Sainlur S. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
		Second Class.	
1	65	Satyanarayanamurti, Jayanti ..	Madras Christian College.
		Third Class.	
1	68	Subrahmanyam, P. V.	Madras Christian College.
2	64	Sankunni, Pottanpurayil	Private study.
3	66	Sayanna Sastri, Yalweti	Madras Christian College
4	67	Sivaramae, P. S.	Do.
5	61	Kameswara Rau, Srijadi	Private study.
6	63	Rangaswami, G.	Presidency College, Madras.
7	69	Acharchaiya, Varanasi P. ..	Private study.
		BRANCH V (HISTORY).	
		First Class.	
1	82	Nilakantan, A.	Madras Christian College
		Second Class.	
1	72	Babu Rao, Kollipara G.	Private study.
2	88	Srinivasachari, Chamabarem S. ..	Do.
3	74	Jagadisan, S.	Madras Christian College.
		Third Class.	
1	84	Raman Nambissan, Tekkepat ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
2	83	Subbaiya, N. R.	Private study.
	92	Venkatarya Aiyar, Subrahmanya ..	Presidency College, Madras.
4	81	Seshan, T. R.	Madras Christian College
5	75	Joseph, Panjikaran C.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	76	Khadirullah, P.	Presidency College, Madras.
	87	Sivaramakrishna Rau, Kasa ..	Private study.
		BRANCH VI (ENGLISH).	
		First Class.	
1	98	Krishnamurti, R. (Sanskrit) ..	Madras Christian College.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		BRANCH VI (ENGLISH)—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	110	Yagnanarayana Aiyar, Sripa-krishna K.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
2	109	Venkataramana, Valavanur R.	Private study.
3	97	Kesava Rau, Veddi ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	101	Madhava Kurup, Koyippilli	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	104	Sitaraman, P. A. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	107	Subrahmanyan, K. ..	Do.
		THIRD CLASS.	
1	103	Ramachandra Rau, Gajavelli	Presidency College, Madras.
2	96	Annaji Rau, Periyapatam S. ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
3	99	Gnanaprakasam, D ..	Private study.
		BRANCH VI (TAMIL).	
		THIRD CLASS.	
1	112	Somasundara Bharati, Satyanand ..	Private study
2	111	Muthuswami, V.	Do.
		BRANCH VI (TELUGU).	
		THIRD CLASS.	
1	114	Venkatasubbaiya, Potnuchi ..	Private study.
		BRANCH VI (LATIN).	
		THIRD CLASS.	
1	122	Balasigam, Samuel	Private study.
2	123	Kannappa, Uchil	Do.

FAILURE LISTS.

The following is the list of failures in the M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1913:—

BRANCH I (MATHEMATICS).

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
2	Absent.
3	Do.
4	Do.
5	Do.
6	Do.
7	Pure Mathematics.
8	Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
11	Do. do.
12	Do. do.
14	Do do.
15	Deficiency in total number of marks
16	Absent.
18	Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
20	Do. do.
21	Do. do.
22	Do do.
23	Pure Mathematics.
24	Deficiency in total number of marks.
26	Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
27	Do. do.
28	Do. do.
29	Do. do.

BRANCH II-A (PHYSICS).

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
30	Mathematics
31	Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry.
32	Chemistry
35	Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry.
36	Physics and Mathematics.
38	Chemistry.
39	Physics and Chemistry.

BRANCH II-B (CHEMISTRY)

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
44	Deficiency in total number of marks.

BRANCH III-A (BOTANY).

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
49	Botany
50	Do.
51	Do.

BRANCH III-C (ZOOLOGY).

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
54	Zoology.

BRANCH III-D (GEOLOGY).

Register number	Subjects failed in.
53	Geology.

BRANCH IV (PHILOSOPHY).

Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in
60	Absent	69	Deficiency in total number of marks.
62	Ethics.	71	Psychology, Logic and Ethics

BRANCH V (HISTORY)

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in
73	Science of History	85	Science of History and Political Economy.
78	Absent.	90	Do. do.
79	Absent	92	Political Economy.
80	Deficiency in total number of marks.	93	Deficiency in total number of marks.
81	Science of History.		
83	Science of History and Political Economy.		

BRANCH VI (ENGLISH)

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
95	Text books.	105	Text books.
99	Absent.	106	Deficiency in total number of marks.
100	All other subjects.	108	All other subjects
102	Deficiency in total number of marks	120	Absent

BRANCH VI (TAMIL)

Register number	Subjects failed in
113	Absent.

BRANCH VI (TELUGU).

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
77	Text books and all other subjects.

BRANCH VI (MALAYALAM).

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
115	Deficiency in total number of marks.	117	Deficiency in total number of marks.
116	Text books.		

BRANCH VI (SANSKRIT)

Register number.	Subjects failed in	Register number	Subjects failed in.
118	Text books and all other subjects	121	Text books and all other subjects.
119	Deficiency in total number of marks.		

(By order)

Senate House, 10th June 1913.

J. J. HENSMAN,
Manager in charge.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

REGISTRATION.

Appointment.—The following appointment of a Sub-Registrar is ordered :—

Nanath Kunhi Marakkar, Sub-Registrar, Eighth Grade, sub. *pro tem*, to be Sub-Registrar, Eighth Grade, with effect from the 15th May 1913.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Nandalike Deva Rao, from Hosdrug to Udipi (South Canara district).

M.R.Ry. Manjeshwar Padmanabha Prabhu, from Udipi to Hosdrug (South Canara district).

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Cotacamund, 2nd June 1913.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Rajarsu Chakrapani Rao Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Trichinopoly district, privilege leave for one month from date of relief under article 200 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Posting.—M.R Ry. Thiruppakuli Puttabhirama Pillai, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Trichinopoly, to be in charge of the Registrar's office, Trichinopoly, during the absence of M R Ry. Rajarsu Chakrapani Rao Avargal on leave or until further orders.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 7th June 1913.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for twenty-three days granted to M.R.Ry. J. Sundarayya Pantulu Garu, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Party No. II, Coimbatore cum Trichinopoly, will be extended by two days.

Board of Revenue (Rev. Sett., Sur., L. Rds. & Agri.), Chepauk, 27th May 1913. S. VENKATARAMADAS, *Secretary.*

LAND REVENUE.

Extension of Leave.—The Board has extended the privilege leave granted to Mr. M. G. Sykes, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur division, North Arcot district, by one day.

Leave cancelled.—The privilege leave for one month granted to M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Gopalan Nair Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector, South Canara district, and notified at page 695 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th March 1913, has been cancelled.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Chepauk, 31st May 1913.

Leave.—Under article 280, Civil Service Regulations, the Board is pleased to grant Mr. A. W. Leshington Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, privilege leave for sixteen days from or after 26th June 1913.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Chepauk, 6th June 1913. W. G. McFARLAND, *Secretary.*

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Tanjore Chandrasekara Vasudeva Rau Sub-Inspector, Second Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Kattumavadi Circle, temporarily, *vice* M.R.Ry. Nallur Somayaji Sama Aiyar Ramanatha Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, transferred.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, 26th May 1913.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. George Tabor Auston Acting Superintendent, Preventive Service, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from or after 29th May 1913.

Promotions.—The following promotions are ordered in the Madras Customs House, consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. George Tabor Auston, Acting Superintendent, Preventive Service:—

Mr. William Alfred Adlington Pugh, Preventive Officer on Rs. 150, to act as Superintendent, Preventive Service.

Tanjore Amiruddin Sahib, Preventive Officer on Rs. 125, to act as Preventive Officer on Rs. 150.

M.R.Ry. Virivambakkam Doraiswami Pillai, Preventive Officer on Rs. 90 and acting Preventive Officer on Rs. 100, to act as Preventive Officer on Rs. 125.

Mr. James Walter Burgess, Preventive Officer on Rs. 70 and Acting Preventive Officer on Rs. 80, to act as Preventive Officer on Rs. 100.

Transfers.—The services of Mr. Henry Albert Pereira, Acting Assistant Inspector, Kanaparti Circle, are placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Chingleput, for antimalarial operations at Ennore and its vicinity. To join expeditiously on relief.

Mr. Jeremiah James Buckley, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Ennore to the Kanaparti Circle, *vice* Mr. Henry Albert Pereira, Acting Assistant Inspector, on other duty. To join at once.

Saivid Muhammad Usman Sahib, Sub. *pro tem.* Third-grade Assistant Inspector, Ennore Circle, is posted to the Krishnapatam Circle, *vice* Mr. Clarence Henry Gilby, Assistant Inspector, transferred. To join at the end of the manufacturing season at Ennore.

This cancels the posting of Assistant Inspector M.R.Ry. Annusami Ramaswami Sastri to the Krishnapatam Circle ordered in Board's Notification, dated 6th May 1913, published on page 640, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th May 1913.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, 27th May 1913.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Vinganallur Appathurai Narayanaswami Aiyar, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Hosur Circle pending relief by Assistant Inspector Mr. Clarence Henry Gilby from the Krishnapatam Circle. To join urgently.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. Odiyalur Narayanaswami Aiyar Radhakrishna Aiyar Avargal, Inspector, on return from leave, is posted to the Erode Circle.

Mr. Noel James Ernest Hereford, Inspector, is transferred from the Erode to the Vellore Circle. To join on relief.

Mr. Ernest Higginson Ardagh Travers Drapes, Inspector, is transferred from the Vellore to the Mangalore Circle. To join on relief.

Mr. Joseph Francis William Johnson, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the charge of the Mangalore to the charge of the Vedaranyam Circle, *vice* Mr. William Arthur Robert Lowe Evans, Assistant Inspector, reverted from the Circle charge. To join on relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 28th May 1913.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Malayambakkam Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avargal, Second Assistant, Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, to be in charge of the Office of First Assistant, Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Ramalinga Mudaliyar Vaiyapuri Mudaliyar Avargal on other duty or until further orders.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 7th June 1913.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

Leave.—Mr. A. E. Marriott, Inspector, Madura Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month from 28th May or date of relief. The Inspector, Dindigal Circle, will hold charge of Madura Circle in addition to his own during Mr. Marriott's absence on leave or till further orders.

23rd May 1913.

T. R. BARTER,
Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS ESTABLISHMENT.

Promotions and Reversions.—

I. PROMOTION.

With effect from 8th April 1913.

M.R Ry. R. Mahalinga Aiyar, B.A., Officiating Accounts-clerk, to be Officiating Accountant on Rs. 80. Dated 7th May 1913.

II. REVERSIONS.

With effect from 22nd April 1913.

M.R.Ry. E. Venkatappaya Pantulu, Accountant, Third Grade, temporary rank, to Accountant, Third Grade officiating.

M.R Ry. C. N. Subramania Aiyar, Accountant, Fourth Grade, temporary rank, to Accountant, Fourth Grade, officiating.

M.R.Ry. R. Srirangarajan, B.A., Accountant, Fifth Grade, temporary rank, to Accountant, Fifth Grade officiating.

M.R.Ry. C. J. Tyagaraj, Accountant, Sixth Grade, temporary rank, to Accountant, Sixth Grade, officiating.

M.R.Ry. M. R. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, B.A., Accountant, Seventh Grade, temporary rank, to be Accountant, Seventh Grade, officiating.

III. REVERSIONS.

With effect from 2nd May 1913.

Mr. D. E. Jeremiah, Accountant, Third Grade, officiating, to Accountant, Fourth Grade, permanent.

M.R Ry. P. Kattama Rao, Accountant, Fourth Grade, officiating, to Accountant, Fifth Grade, permanent.

M.R Ry. K. V. Narasimhaia, Accountant, Fifth Grade, officiating, to Accountant, Sixth Grade, permanent.

M.R Ry. C. Madanagopal Pillai, Accountant, Sixth Grade, officiating, to Accountant, Seventh Grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. R. Mahalinga Aiyar, B.A., Officiating Accountant, to be Accounts-clerk, officiating.

IV. PROMOTIONS.

With effect from 4th May 1913.

M.R Ry. R. Mahalinga Aiyar, B.A., Officiating Accounts-clerk, to be officiating Accountant on Rs. 82.

K. L. DATTA.
Accountant-General.

Fort St. George, 31st May 1913.

FOREST.

Leave, Promotion and Transfer.—The following arrangements are ordered:—

(1) B. V. Jogeswara Rao, Ranger, Fifth Grade, Kurnool West, is granted privilege leave for one month and in continuation thereof furlough for five months with effect from date of relief by No. (3).

(2) W. Fimmelfeldt, Deputy Ranger, Second Grade, Kurnool West, is promoted to act as Ranger, Sixth Grade, subject to the Board's approval, and is posted to the charge of Pattikonda Range and relieve No. (1).

(3) B. S. Sankaran, Deputy Ranger, Second Grade, Kistna, is transferred to Kurnool West and relieve No. (2). To join at once.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Waltair, 31st May 1913.

Transfer.—Sayid Ibrahim Albix, Ranger, Fourth Grade, is transferred from Madura to Salem North, to be in charge of Salem West Range, *vice* Mr. Cornwell appointed Extra Assistant Conservator on probation; to join forthwith.

Appointment.—Mr. A. P. Vekoy, Deputy Ranger, First Grade, is appointed to act as Ranger, Sixth Grade *vice* Mr Cornwell appointed Extra Assistant Conservator on probation) and posted to the charge of Cumbum Range, Madura district.

J. S. BATTIE,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 25th May 1913.

Promotion.—S. Srinivasa Row, Deputy Ranger, Second Grade, to act as Ranger, Sixth Grade, with effect from date of taking charge from A. R. Narasimha Ayyangar.

Transfer.—A. R. Narasimha Aivangar, Ranger, Fourth Grade, is transferred from the Nilgiris to Tirunelveli Range, South Coimbatore district. To join on relief.

Coimbatore, 24th May 1913.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, F. W. Lopez, Acting Ranger, Sixth Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave on medical certificate from 25th May 1913.

Leave.—C. Karunakara Menon, Acting Ranger, Sixth Grade, is granted privilege leave under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations for one month from date of relief.

F. A. LODGE,
Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 30th May 1913.

PUMPING AND BORING DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—In modification of this office order No. 1st, dated 25th April 1913, and under article 278 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. V. Rangachar, Supervisor of Pumping and Boring Operations, is granted leave on medical certificate on half pay for three months in continuation of the three months' privilege leave already sanctioned.

Postings.—In consequence of the arrangements made in connection with the grant of further extension of leave for three months on medical certificate to M.R.Ry. V. Rangachar, Supervisor of Pumping and Boring Operations, from 13th May 1913, the following postings are ordered:—

(1) M.R.Ry. B. Ahkish Naidu, foreman on Rs. 50 and Supervisor on deputation in the temporary establishment, to officiate as Supervisor in the permanent establishment, *vice* M.R.Ry. V. Rangachar, Supervisor from 1st May 1913. He will continue in charge of the North Arcot section.

(2) M.R.Ry. P. S. Ranganatham Pillai foreman on Rs. 50, is deputed to act as Supervisor, temporary establishment. He is to be in charge of Bezwada section.

(3) M.R.Ry. C. Kameswara Rao, Supervisor of Pumping and Boring Operations, Bezwada section, is transferred to the Godavari section.

S. RAJAGOPALASAWMY,
Officer in charge of Pumping and Boring Operations.

Madras, 26th May 1913.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Promotion.—

With effect from 18th February 1913.

M.R.Ry. Pundi Ananthu Srinivasachari, from Overseer, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Overseer, First Grade, permanent.

Ootacamund, 28th May 1913.

Leave.—Under article 336, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Appaswami Aiyar Mangudi Narayanaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Second Grade, temporary rank, Chingleput division, is granted, with effect from 19th March 1913, leave on medical certificate for five months.

Promotions—

With effect from 19th March 1913, *vice M.R.Ry. Appaswami Aiyar Mangudi Narayanaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Second Grade, temporary rank, on leave on medical certificate.*

M.R.Ry. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., from Overseer, Third Grade, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

With effect from 28th March 1913.

M.R.Ry. P. Nagaraja Rao, B.A., from Overseer, Third Grade, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

C. A. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Ootacamund, 28th May 1913.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. K. V. Sankara Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 19th May 1913 forenoon.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. Swamy Aiyar Natesa Aiyar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade, transferred to the I Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 4625-C., dated 14th May 1913, is re-posted to the Ganjam division for the charge of the Russelkonda sub-division.

Camp Vizianagram, 22nd May 1913. A. H. MORIN, *Superintending Engineer, I Circle.*

Leave.—M.R.Ry. M. Ramaswami Pillai, Supervisor, Second Grade, Godavari Western division, is granted, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three weeks from 5th June 1913 or date of relief.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Aharam Krishnamoorty Iyya, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Godavari Western division, is granted, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for six weeks from 19th April 1913.

Bezwada, 29th May 1913. C. MILDRED, *Superintending Engineer, II Circle.*

Posting.—M.R.Ry. K. R. Venkataramu Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade, is posted to the charge of the Investigation sub-division of the Tank Restoration Scheme division, III Circle, during the period M.R.Ry. M. Ramanatha Aiyar, Supervisor, holds charge of the Penukonda sub-division, *vice* Conductor J. S. Mahony on leave or until further orders.

2. This cancels the postings of M.R.Ry. K. R. Venkataramu Aiyar to the charge of the Penukonda sub-division notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th May 1913.

Bellary, 27th May 1913.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations B. Ramaswami Aiyangar, temporary upper subordinate, Cuddapah division, is granted privilege leave for one month in continuation of the privilege leave for one month already granted to him in this office notification, dated the 24th March 1913, and notified on page 937 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st April 1913.

Bellary, 2nd June 1913. W. J. J. HOWLEY, *Superintending Engineer, III Circle.*

Extension of Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Paramur Mahadeva Sankara Ramaswami Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Salem division, is granted an extension of two months' privilege leave on medical certificate from the forenoon of 17th May 1913.

Coimbatore, 31st May 1913. W. M. ELLIS, Col., *Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.*

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for one month with effect from the 8th April 1913, forenoon, already granted to Mr. F. H. Smith, Assistant Engineer, North Presidency division, is extended by 24 days. He is also permitted, subject to the conditions laid down in articles 260, Civil Service Regulations, to affix Sunday the 1st June 1913 to the extension now sanctioned.

This cancels the extension of privilege leave for 24 days and the permission to affix thereto the 31st May and 1st June 1913, granted in this office No. 618-S, dated 23rd May 1913.

Madras, 4th June 1913. S. D. PEARS, *Superintending Engineer, V Circle.*

Posting.—M.R.Ry. R. Panchanatha Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, transferred to this Circle by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is posted to the Tank Restoration Scheme division.

Trichinopoly, 26th May 1913.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Gudubad Narayana Rao Avargal, Sub-Engineer, transferred to the VI Circle, is posted to the Madura division for the charge of the Uthumapalayam sub-division.

Trichinopoly, 30th May 1913. S. B. MURRAY, *Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.*

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. M. A. Srinivasa Aiyangar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, posted to the VII Circle, in Chief Engineer's Memo. No. 182-D, dated 5th June 1913, is reposted to the South Arcot division.

To report himself for duty to the Executive Engineer at Cuddalore.

9th June 1913. A. V. RAMALINGAM, *Offg. Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.*

POLICE.

Leave.—Mr. Frederick Lionel Mullaly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coorumbum, privilege leave for seventeen days from the 17th May 1913, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 4th June 1913. H. F. W. GILTMAN, *Ag. Inspector General of Police.*

MEDICAL.

Postings.—Third class Military Assistant Surgeon W. S. Martin, I.S.M.D., attached to General Hospital, Madras, is posted to Police and Sub-Jail Hospital, Kamptee.

Second-class Military Assistant Surgeon P. J. McGrath, I.S.M.D., on relief at Kamptee, is posted to General Hospital, Madras.

(By order.)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Capt., I.M.S.
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 28th May 1913.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

The Committee appointed by Government to consider whether the General Hospital, Madras, should be transferred from its present site to some other locality will receive and consider any representations which the public may desire to make on the subject. All such representations should be addressed at an early date to the Hon'ble Mr. A. Butterworth, I.C.S., Board of Revenue, Chepauk.

Board of Revenue (Rev. Sect., S., L. Rds. and Agri.), Chepauk, 5th June 1913.

S. VENKATARAMADAS,
Secretary.

The following notice from the General Officer Commanding 7th (Meerut) Division, dated 16th May 1913, is republished :—

SITES—NEW DELHI CANTONMENT.

Capitalists desirous of building bungalows in the New Cantonment of Delhi, suitable for Officers' Quarters or Mess-houses, are invited to submit their applications to the Assistant Quartermaster-General, 7th (Meerut) Division.

In submitting the same applicants should state the number of bungalows they would be prepared to build, size and estimated value of each bungalow.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund, 23rd May 1913.

NOTICES OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC ROOM, OPEN 11 A.M. TO 4 P.M.; SATURDAYS, 11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888 should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price, 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price, 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.*—The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs, or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques: any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be

purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 3 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

Ahmedabad—R C Technical Institute.
Bangalore—Indian Institute of Science.
Bombay—Record Office.
" Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
" The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
Calcutta—Patent Office, No 1, Council House Street.
" Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
" Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Cawnpore—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
Chinsurah—Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
Chittagong—Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
Dacca—Office of the District Board, Dacca.
Delhi—Office of the Chief Commissioner.
Hyderabad—Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
Jalpaiguri—Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
Lahore—Punjab Public Library.
London—The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
Madras—Record Office, Egmore.
" College of Engineering.
Mysore—Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
Nagpur—Victoria Technical Institute.
Poona—College of Engineering.
Rangoon—Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
Roorkee—Thomason College.
Sholapur—Office of the Collector.
Allahabad—Public Library.
Karachi—Office of City Deputy Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price.
	Rs. A. P.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0 10 0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 .. .	0 2 0
(c) *Gazette of India* (Part VII) Weekly Notifications of the Patent Office	0 2 0
Annual subscription with postage	5 0 0
(d) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index 1900—1908 and chronological lists 1900—1904)	9 0 0
(e) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 .. — .. each	1 0 0
(f) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly) .. .. "	0 8 0
(g) Patent Office Journal, 1912	1 0 0
(h) Specifications of inventions .. .. each	0 8 0

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

Calcutta, 29th May 1913.

CHANGE OF POSTAL ADDRESS.

The letters to this hospital should in future be addressed as follows:—

The Superintendent,
Government Ophthalmic Hospital,
Post Box No 764, Egmore.

Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras,
22nd May 1913.

W. C. GRAY, Capt., I.M.S.,
Ag. Superintendent.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

Settlement Party No IV will remove its head-quarters from Tinnevelly to Madura on 1st June 1913. It is requested that all communications intended to reach the officer in charge of the party on or after the 1st June may be sent to Madura.

Revenue Settlement Office, Party No. IV,
Tinnevelly, 22nd May 1913.

H. R. PATE,
Special Settlement Officer.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned gold coins, etc., to the value of Rs. 133-12-0 was found in a metal vessel in December last in patta land S. No. 140, dry, of Tenchittambalam village, Tenkasi taluk, belonging to one Sivarsmakrishna Aiyar of Sundarapandiapuram village:—

Serial number	Description of articles.	Number of coins, etc.	Estimated value.	Month on which found.	Persons by whom found
			Rs. A. P.		
1	Old gold coins	15	118 4 0	December 1912	Vairavan, Pattan, Ammuthan, Pichan, Kuppanadan, Kottaimadan, Madan, Sankarlingam, Pethian, Sladan, Sankiamadan, Karuppan and Mukkan.
2	A beer gold melted mass ..	1	14 0 0		
3	Small pieces of gold	6	1 8 0		
4	A circular flattened metal vessel ..	1	.		
	Total ..		133 12 0		

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent duly authorized before the Collector of Tinnevelly at his office at Kokkirakulam on the 7th July 1913 in view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
17th February 1913.

J. C. MOLONY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found on 27th January 1913 by Mr. A. Peiro, agent of Messrs. Dymes & Co., while excavating on behalf of the Nellore Municipal Council the foundations for a storage tank near the Nellore Municipal water-works in survey No. 1576/45 of Nellore village, Nellore taluk, Nellore district:—

Serial number.	Description.	Weight.	Height.	Approximate value
		Mds. Sers.	Ft. In.	Rs. A. P.
1	A copper image of Parvathi, Parameswara, Kumaraswami with base .	3 36	3 0	260 0 0
2	Do. Nateea	0 27	1 6	45 0 0
3	Do. Chandisvara	0 36½	1 6	60 0 0
4	Do. Bhrungisvara	1 1	1 6	88 0 0
5	Do Vinayaka	0 38½	1 3	60 0 0
		TOTAL		
6	Metal lamp stand, pieces	1,140	..	7 8 0
7	Do	615	..	
8	Metal lamp stand	1,830	..	7 10 0
9 & 10	Metal lamp stand, pieces	840	..	3 8 0
11	Metal lamp stand without base	690	..	2 12 0
12 & 13	Two metal tripod stands	360	..	1 8 0
14	Metal bell and handle without pendent	320	..	1 0 0
15	Metal conch	90	..	0 8 0
16	Metal lamp offering stand	90	..	0 8 0
17	Metal incense offering stand	90	..	0 8 0
18	Four metal horns	375	..	1 8 0
19	Four metal pipes	140	..	0 8 0
20	Metal Maharatnamam	265	..	0 12 0
21	Broken pieces of metal plates	859	..	3 4 0
22	Stone tripod	1,120	..	1 0 0
23	Three shell conches (1 big and 2 small)	..	..	0 14 0
				526 8 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear in person or by agent, before the Collector of Nellore at his office on 10th July 1913 in view to their claims being enquired and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
24th February 1913.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

Under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on 13th July 1912 three gold necklets of the value of Rs. 11 were found by cow-herds buried in the ground by the side of a bank adjoining a Local Fund patta of proprietary Pedapudi, Razole taluk of the Godavari district. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Godavari, at Cocanada on 15th August 1913 to establish their claim to the same.

Godavari Collector's Office,
17th March 1913.

E. B. ELWIN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 33-3-4 was found in an earthen vessel when excavating the foundation for a new school building in the village of Nittara in the Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur district, Madras Presidency :—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Estimated value of the articles.	Amount valued
1,700 lead coins .. .. 224 pieces of lead	84 ¼ seers.	Annas 6 per seer	Rs. A. P. 33 3 4

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on 20th August 1913 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
5th April 1913.

W. FRANCIS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 75-14-0 have been discovered by Govindasami Padayachi and Panchama Marudan of Kollumangudi attached to Pillai vattam of the Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district, from S. No. 294-B, classed as inam dry, belonging to Sri Mahakabanathaswami of the said village, while digging earth therefrom for erecting a fence :—

Description of article.	Weight in seers.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
One Varadaraja Perumal	61½	30 14 0
One Amman	28½	14 10 0
One Amman (broken)	32½	18 4 0
One Chakram	19¼	9 12 0
One Sankam	3½	1 13 0
One Peedam on which Sankam is placed	3½	1 10 0
One broken copper plate	2½	1 2 0
		75 14 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 10th October 1913, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
30th April 1913.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 211-14-0 have been discovered by Subramania Ambalagaran, Raman Ambalagaran and Veeran Ambalagaran of Inam Karuppur village attached to Kannagudi East of Pattukkottai taluk from Patimah No. 587 classed as inam dry land of the said Karuppur village, while digging earth therefrom for raising a mud wall :—

Description of articles.	Weight in seers	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
One Nataraja	135	87 8 0
One Ganapathi	46½	32 15 0
One Sivagamasundari Amman	85½	54 4 0
One do.	74½	37 6 0
One Umamaheswarar	21	10 8 0
One Santana Gopalan	4½	2 7 0
One broken lamp	8½	4 14 0
One broken trumpet	4	2 0 0
	Total ..	231 14 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 10th October 1913, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
4th May 1913.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found some day in November last by Kuchala Gurnadu while digging

earth in that portion of village site No. 218 of Narasingole village, Kanduker taluk, Nellore district, which is in the occupation of the said Gurtadu.

	Rs.	A.	P.
A. Gold coins converted into an ingot weighing	13	10	0
Do. an ingot weighing	9	2	0
B Gold coins and ingots—(1) wire, (2) 3 pieces, (3) 3 coins usually known Kanak Varahas, (4) 1 circular piece all weighing ..	3	3	0
Total ..	25	15	0
valued at about Rs.	618	12	0

2. All persons claiming this treasure are required to appear before the Collector of Nellore on 10th October 1913 at Nellore, so that their claims may be enquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
8th May 1913

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that about the close of March 1913, Ram Reddi Raghava Reddi of Kodur, hit upon a copper vessel, while digging earth for building a wall in dry field S. No. 1365-B measuring 0·21 acre. The copper vessel contained gold coins. Most of them have been recovered. The rest were sold and the sale-proceeds have also been recovered.

2. In the course of investigation the Tahsildar of Nellore made further excavation at the place of the find by deepening and extending the original pit and unearthed three other vessels.

	TOLAS
I. A copper pot with an S shaped spout, 8" high, 2' 3" in girth and with a narrow mouth 2½" in diameter, containing gold coins usually known as varahas or pagodas, weighing about	1,797
II. An earthen pot 7" high, 2' 2½" in girth and with a mouth 2" in diameter and placed on a circular earthen stand containing gold coins as above, weighing about	1,466
III. An earthen pot 7" high, 2' 4" in girth, and with a mouth 3" in diameter and placed on a circular earthen stand containing gold coins as above, weighing about	1,484
	4,747

3. The total value is approximately Rs. 1,41,849.

4. All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on 20th October 1913 in view to their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
8th May 1913.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5, clause (a) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on the 13th day of May 1913, treasure consisting of Rs. 90 was found by one Chinnu Maistry, a washerman residing in Washerman Street, Egmore, while he was removing earth from his land for constructing his hut.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by an authorised agent before the Collector of Madras at his office in the North Beach Road on Wednesday the 1st October 1913 at 12 noon with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Madras Collector's Office,
20th May 1913.

R. F. AUSTIN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 1st day of November 1912, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 35 was found hidden underneath a boulder in the village of Chintalgunta of Chittoor taluk in the district of Chittoor.—

Description of the property.	Estimated cost.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Apuranji bangaru (gold) saradu	25	0	0
2 Six thoomu katima bangaru (gold) kasula	4	0	0
3. One bangaru (gold) kasula with Sanskrit inscriptions	3	8	0
4. Two bangaru madhobina reku thandla (folded pieces of thin gold)	1	8	0
5 Four bangaru sanna thandla (gold wires)	1	8	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chittoor at his office at Chittoor on Tuesday the 2nd day of December 1913 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Chittoor Collector's Office,
25th May 1913.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Ag. Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 8th May 1915.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class				Total Births.			DEATHS. Class				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.							Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.	
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	134,130	..	87	4	..	51	40	91	1	77	6	..	46	38	84	..	1	..	29	8	3	..	31	35·4	32·7
Trichinopoly ..	123,612	7	87	10	..	51	23	74	5	44	3	1	32	31	63	..	..	..	8	3	1	32	31·2	22·4
Calicut ..	78,417	9	38	34	2	36	38	76	8	16	23	1	25	20	45	..	2	..	7	6	1	33	50·3	29·9
Kumbakonam ..	64,647	..	26	2	..	16	12	28	1	20	1	..	11	11	22	..	..	..	5	..	3	14	22·6	17·7
Tanjore ..	60,341	2	47	5	..	31	23	54	2	37	1	..	17	23	40	..	..	..	8	8	..	26	46·7	34·6
Nagapatam ..	60,168	2	25	7	..	14	20	34	4	17	2	..	12	11	23	..	..	..	3	3	2	11	29·3	19·2
Salem	59,153	3	54	..	..	23	32	55	..	25	1	..	8	18	24	1	..	..	4	6	1	12	48·5	21·2
Cuddalore ..	58,574	..	24	3	..	33	17	47	2	22	8	..	10	18	28	..	..	..	6	2	3	16	43·3	24·9
Cocanada ..	54,110	..	13	1	..	13	6	19	..	14	..	..	3	11	14	..	..	..	1	3	1	9	13·8	13·8
Conjeeveram ..	53,884	..	36	..	..	18	28	38	..	25	..	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	1	2	1	18	38·2	24·2
Vellore ..	49,749	..	28	3	..	17	15	32	..	20	2	..	11	11	22	..	2	..	1	2	1	16	33·5	23·1
Rajahmundry ..	46,417	..	25	1	..	14	12	26	3	17	4	..	16	8	23	..	..	..	4	3	4	11	29·0	21·8
Mangalore ..	48,412	18	15	4	..	21	11	32	8	8	2	..	7	9	16	..	1	4	1	3	3	4	34·5	17·2
Coimbatore ..	47,007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	..	5	1	11	..	20·0
Palamcottah ..	44,909	1	25	10	..	16	20	36	1	18	5	..	15	4	19	..	..	..	3	6	3	7	41·8	22·1
Tuticorin ..	44,605	1	35	5	..	24	17	41	..	19	2	..	12	9	21	..	..	..	9	1	1	18	47·7	29·4
Palghat ..	44,319	1	26	14	..	23	25	51	1	10	2	..	6	17	23	..	..	..	8	3	..	14	59·6	27·1
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	2	20	3	..	15	10	25	..	20	..	..	13	7	20	..	3	..	5	1	..	9	30·0	24·0
Masulipatam ..	42,123	2	18	1	..	13	9	22	..	12	2	..	10	4	14	..	1	..	5	1	..	7	27·2	17·8
Guntur ..	40,529	1	22	3	..	14	12	26	..	16	4	..	11	8	20	..	..	..	8	1	..	13	33·6	25·7
Tuticorin ..	40,185	7	14	1	..	8	14	22	2	11	2	..	6	9	15	..	..	..	3	3	..	9	28·5	19·5
Ellore	37,816	..	26	4	..	18	12	30	2	20	4	..	11	15	26	..	..	..	8	8	2	16	41·4	40·0
Vizianagram ..	37,550	..	15	..	..	7	8	15	..	18	..	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	2	5	2	7	20·8	22·2
Bellary ..	34,956	1	30	9	1	12	13	31	1	8	10	..	4	13	18	..	..	..	4	2	3	9	46·2	26·8
Nellore ..	33,248	2	17	8	..	12	12	25	1	14	8	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	4	3	..	16	39·2	36·1
Bezwada ..	32,557	2	18	2	..	8	11	20	..	8	3	..	6	2	12	..	..	..	1	1	3	7	31·7	19·0
Adoni	31,616	..	16	2	..	9	9	18	..	6	1	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	29·7	11·8
Berhampur ..	31,456	..	13	..	..	7	6	13	..	13	..	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	2	2	3	6	21·5	21·5
Tellicherry ..	28,258	1	13	9	..	7	16	23	2	7	2	..	11	6	17	..	2	..	3	1	4	1	42·6	30·9
Srivilliputtur* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore ..	28,957	3	8	9	..	11	9	20	2	11	1	..	11	3	14	..	..	..	2	5	2	6	36·0	25·2
Mayavaram ..	27,121	..	6	..	..	3	3	6	..	11	1	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	3	4	..	5	11·5	23·1
Kurnool ..	26,048	..	14	13	..	11	16	27	1	8	3	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	12	2	..	5	54·1	38·0
Dindigal ..	25,052	4	14	4	..	14	8	22	2	14	3	..	11	8	19	3	..	..	1	1	..	15	45·8	36·6
Ootacamund ..	18,829	2	3	2	4	7	3	11	4	3	2	6	7	6	13	..	..	..	3	1	..	9	30·8	36·0
Total ..	1,625,677	57	855	171	7	571	19	1,098	48	611	114	7	380	380	780	2	12	4	140	93	52	8	34·8	24·8

* Not received.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
27th May 1915.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 10th May 1913.

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other classes	Total Births. M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other classes	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total	Causes of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Lung diseases.	Injuries.	All other diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	134,136	..	86	5	..	43	48	91	1	72	8	..	35	46	81	..	..	..	15	30	4	3	29	35·4	31·5
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	12	63	6	9	46	46	92	5	41	5	3	28	28	56	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	49	37·6	23·6
Calicut ..	78,417	1	85	18	..	23	32	55	1	18	22	..	22	19	41	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	31	36·6	27·3
Kumbakonam ..	64,647	..	30	1	..	16	15	31	1	27	2	..	16	17	33	..	..	..	12	1	3	..	14	23·8	24·2
Tanjore ..	60,541	3	29	3	..	17	18	35	3	28	..	..	12	19	31	..	1	..	4	8	..	..	18	30·2	26·8
Negapatam ..	60,168	1	17	9	..	14	16	30	2	18	9	..	20	9	29	..	..	..	7	4	1	..	17	26·0	25·1
Salem ..	58,153	..	68	4	..	31	28	59	..	28	..	..	9	11	20	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	14	52·0	17·6
Cuddalore ..	56,574	..	33	3	..	18	17	36	..	22	1	..	11	12	23	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	17	33·2	21·2
Cocanada ..	54,716	..	17	1	..	2	9	18	..	10	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	3	17·3	9·6
Conjeeveram ..	53,864	..	42	..	..	20	22	42	..	38	1	..	19	15	34	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	22	40·7	32·9
Vellore ..	49,746	3	22	8	..	18	18	34	..	11	4	..	10	5	15	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	9	35·5	16·7
Rajahmundry ..	48,427	..	20	..	..	13	16	29	..	30	..	..	14	17	30	..	..	..	3	3	2	1	17	31·2	32·3
Mangalore ..	48,412	7	17	3	..	13	14	27	3	3	3	..	14	8	22	..	2	..	1	1	3	1	9	29·1	22·5
Coimbatore ..	47,007	1	30	2	..	20	13	33	..	22	1	..	14	9	23	..	1	..	..	8	1	..	14	39·6	25·5
Palamcottah ..	44,909	1	16	11	..	16	14	30	2	13	3	..	12	12	24	1	..	..	2	5	0	1	10	34·8	27·9
Tinnevelly ..	44,905	..	28	4	..	18	14	32	1	23	..	..	11	13	24	..	..	..	1	6	2	..	15	37·2	27·9
Palghat ..	44,318	1	25	4	..	18	4	20	..	18	..	..	9	9	18	..	..	..	2	4	..	1	11	23·5	21·6
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	2	9	1	..	10	1	11	..	27	2	..	18	19	29	..	2	..	4	1	3	3	15	13·2	34·8
Masulipatam ..	42,123	1	17	4	..	13	9	22	1	13	2	..	8	8	16	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	10	27·2	19·8
Guntur ..	40,529	1	18	4	..	8	15	23	..	11	10	..	10	7	21	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	14	29·6	27·0
Tuticorin ..	40,155	6	25	2	..	17	16	33	4	7	..	..	6	6	11	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	8	42·8	16·3
Ellore ..	37,812	1	24	3	..	18	12	28	..	23	3	..	12	14	26	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	16	38·8	35·8
Vizianagram ..	37,536	..	20	..	..	10	10	20	..	11	..	..	6	6	11	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	27·8	15·3
Bellary ..	34,958	2	15	11	1	16	13	29	7	7	1	..	8	8	16	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	2	43·3	22·4
Nellore ..	33,246	..	13	1	..	8	6	14	..	6	3	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	9	22·0	14·1
Berwada ..	32,867	1	16	..	..	8	8	16	..	10	3	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	25·4	20·4
Adoni ..	32,545	..	3	13	..	15	3	18	..	4	1	..	8	5	13	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	6	29·7	13·2
Berhampur ..	31,466	..	12	2	..	2	12	14	..	10	1	..	5	5	9	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4	23·2	18·2
Tellicherry ..	29,256	2	8	7	..	10	7	17	3	7	7	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	6	30·3	30·3
Srivilliputtur ..	29,066	..	29	..	..	15	14	29	1	8	..	..	6	12	17	..	4	..	2	3	4	..	4	52·0	17·9
Cumbum ..	28,957	3	6	7	..	7	9	16	1	2	3	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	5	28·8	19·8
Mayaveram ..	27,121	2	24	1	..	16	13	27	..	9	1	..	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	51·9	19·2
Kurnool ..	26,040	..	12	9	..	13	7	20	..	8	4	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	40·0	22·0
Dindigul ..	25,052	6	17	2	..	19	8	27	1	13	4	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	54·7	35·4
Ootacamund ..	18,329	3	2	2	7	8	7	15	3	3	1	2	9	8	17	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	41·6	24·8
Total ..	1,082,348	64	810	140	17	562	508	1,070	42	691	118	5	387	372	759	..	15	6	117	96	49	14	463	33·8	23·8

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
2nd June 1913.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 7th June 1913.

No.	Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (1st July 1912 to 7th June 1913).		Grand Total.		No.
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	
1	Anantapur	736	864	3	3	3	3	93	60	1,468	1,107	1,604	1,366	1,721	1,364	1	1	13	3	190	179	34	30	1	1	10	10	695	60	307	203	3,690	3,423	1
2	Bellary	356	327	110	85	4	3	3,253	1,605	6,956	5,660	9,999	7,964	10,897	9,805	2,500	2,170	660	537	6,760	4,308	113	107	7	4	1,168	395	10,167	10,154	117	840	65,858	56,710	2
3	Chingleput	6	4	6	6	6	6	2	2	17	905	15	13	5	5	6	6	1	1	13	13	3	3	1	1	3	3	—	—	2	2	86	66	3
4	Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	131	115	127	153	266	304	4
5	Coimbatore	6	1	45	34	—	—	468	309	734	649	3,337	3,178	9,073	4,111	319	240	1	1	508	118	1,154	1,008	4,111	3,873	2,031	1,459	2,005	1,784	1,779	1,502	31,146	24,186	5
6	Cuddapah	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	601	376	93	93	5	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	—	—	1	1	316	230	982	704	6
7	Kanara	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	8	33	33	6	6	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	52	19	7
8	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	6	6	30	13	8
9	Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
10	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	8	4	10
11	Kurnool	176	248	—	—	—	—	18	6	830	488	991	815	343	73	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	1,650	979	1,650	979	11
12	Madras City	12	11	6	—	1	1	3	3	14	12	12	10	5	5	10	10	1	1	6	6	3	3	6	6	3	1	10	1	10	1	110	110	12
13	Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	6	6	6	27	27	3	3	1	1	6	6	3	3	16	16	1,005	1,005	3	3	3	3	1,081	1,072	13
14	Malabar	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	1	13	9	12	12	10	10	260	231	32	24	311	249	160	160	6	6	13	10	1,357	1,120	14
15	Nellore	8	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	9	15
16	Nilgiris, The	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	33	34	909	453	115	89	108	107	38	35	140	91	123	110	179	39	42	28	257	165	92	61	2,444	1,999	16
17	North Arcot	888	651	14	11	98	98	1,619	1,284	1,189	906	1,796	1,425	771	484	41	40	13	8	66	31	11	11	15	6	146	131	1,407	905	1,784	1,285	9,690	7,451	17
18	Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	18
19	Salem	901	608	859	692	1,008	1,113	1,406	1,001	4,702	4,097	1,113	911	339	1,792	191	96	907	331	1,000	971	500	383	103	124	8,100	4,199	1,402	1,124	207	224	27,851	17,760	19
20	South Arcot	—	—	6	6	6	6	3	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	16	1	1	37	16	20
21	South Canara	1	1	1	1	6	2	65	6	1,114	84	148	470	716	145	102	100	1	1	194	104	548	102	102	264	105	100	226	102	200	171	4,102	3,455	21
22	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	4	4	1	1	1	1	6	3	25	16	22
23	Tinnevelly	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	7	6	6	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	15	7	23
24	Trichinopoly	7	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	3	3	78	62	1	1	3	3	107	80	24
25	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	2	39	9	25
26	Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	9	26
27	Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	110	—	—	158	110	27
28	Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	28
29	Banganapalle State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
30	Pudukottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	Total	2,706	2,004	1,314	854	1,340	1,272	9,166	6,179	27,814	24,008	25,621	18,313	28,076	16,962	3,000	2,808	823	670	1,078	6,446	2,018	1,408	1,020	3,340	20,361	8,407	19,985	15,207	9,009	6,533	126,869	99,413	

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 7th June 1913.

Name of taluk and place.	Reported during the week ending 17th May 1913.						Reported during the week ending 24th May 1913.						Reported during the week ending 7th June 1913.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Vaniyambadi district ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellary district ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittoor district ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore district ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore town ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	4	1	4	1
Cuddapah district ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ganjam district ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Madras town ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
North Arcot district ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Canara district ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nanjanad town ...	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	4	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	3	3	3	3	1	1	7	6	8	7	1	1	4	1	5	2

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
9th June 1913.

W. A. JUSTICE, Capt., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in Mr. J. R. B. Branson, the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee:—

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of public examination of the insolvents.
112 of 1913 ..	24th April 1913	A. Chockalingam Pillai and Nataraja Pillai, Sanitary Inspector and Clerk, respectively, residing at No. 8, Kalandaiah street, Purasawalkam, Madras.	29th April 1913	25th July 1913.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
30th May 1913.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 10 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, BEZWADA.

Thammana Jagannadham .. .. *Petitioner.*

(1) Tadavarti Suryanarayana, (2) Chitturi Venkatasubbayya, (3) Chinduru Nagabhushanam, (4) Yalamanchili Mahalakshmi *alias* Bullamma, wife of Krishnayya, (5) Yalamanchili Purnayya, (6) Peddibhotla Sankaraya and (7) Mandava Venkamma .. .. .. *Counter petitioners.*

Notice under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing on 24th June 1913. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so on that day either in person or by a pleader.

(By order.)

District Munsif's Court, Bezwada,
13th May 1913.

A. PURUSHOTTAM,
Officer in charge of District Munsif.

No. 11 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bezwada.

Grandhi Subbayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
(1) Moto Atchayya, (2) Manepalli Suryanarayana, (3) Idara Venkataraw (4) Kaligolla Ramaswami, (5) Majeti Subbayya, (6) Moto Atchayya, (7) Tadivarti Sirumalu (since died), (8) Kongallu Kotayya, (9) Yandura Subbayya, (10) Potti Swami, (11) Kaiangi Kotiratnam, (12) Tavva Ranganayakulu, (13) Ranga Subbarow, (14) Perajee Anilayee, (15) Nambaru Subbarow, (16) Yandoru Pullayya, (17) Desi Virabhadrudu, (18) Achanta Ramayya, (19) Chemati Chanchayya, (20) Masuda Kotayya, (21) Grandhi Venkatarotnam, (22) Grandhi Jagannadham, (23) Po'asarapu Basavayya and (24) Tadivarti Mangamma, wife of seventh counter-petitioner .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to for hearing on 25th June 1913. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so on that day either in person or by pleader.

(By order,)

District Munsif's Court, Bezwada, 11th May 1913. A. PURUSHOTTAM, *Officer in charge for District Munsif.*

No. 12 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bezwada.

Kopparavari Nazimulu .. .. *Petitioner.*
(1) Dekiparti Venkayya, (2) Davarapalli Basavayya, (3) Raja Venkata Rangayya Apparow Garu, (4) Ketapalli Lakshmamma, (5) Potti Swami, (6) Vaneman Subbayya and (7) Bhimavarapu China Gouvareddi .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to for hearing on 25th June 1913. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so on that day either in person or by pleader.

(By order.)

District Munsif's Court, Bezwada, 11th May 1913. A. PURUSHOTTAM, *Officer in charge for District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bezwada.

Kandukuri Rahim Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
(1) Kilaru Venkayya (2) Ranga Venkatappayya, (3) Chintalapudi Lakshmayya, (4) Gude Kondayya, (5) Pusani Veerayya, (6) Daggupati Sarabhayya, (7) Daggupati Subbayya, (8) Rachapudi Venkata Lakshmi Narasimham, (9) Sowdagar Abdul Azeem Sahib and (10) Sanku Narasayya .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to for hearing on 18th June 1913. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that day either in person or by pleader.

(By order.)

District Munsif's Court, Bezwada, 11th May 1913. A. PURUSHOTTAM, *Officer in charge for District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chittoor.

Annayya *alias* Ramappa Nayudu and Mallappa Nayudu, sons of Appapa Nayudu, residing in Mupireddipalli, hamlet of Penumoor, Chittoor taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*
Nadavanoor Pedda Lakshmayya and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have been adjudged insolvents by this Court on 18th April 1913.

District Munsif's Court, Chittoor, 2nd June 1913. T. RAJARAM RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1913 (in S.C. No. 1566 of 1911) in the Court of the District Munsif, Conjeeveram.

Namasivaya Pandaram son of Gurunatha Pandaram of Siva Pandaram caste, residing on the Mutt of Gnanaprakasa Swamigal at Nimantha-kara Street, Big Conjeeveram .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thiruvengada Mudali and six others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed Namasivaya Pandaram has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, that the petition stands posted to 29th July 1913 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by a pleader before this Court at 10 A.M. on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Conjeeveram, 7th June 1913. A. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 7 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Immadisetti Venkataratnam of Rajahmundry .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Jalla Venkamma and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudicated insolvent by order of this Court, dated 17th April 1913, on his petition, dated 21st July 1911, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts on or before 18th July 1913 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, and that the petition stands posted to the 18th July 1913 for further proceedings.

(By order)

District Court, Godavari,
5th June 1913. P. VENKATA RAMAYYA,
Officer in charge.

No. 14 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Balla Kamaraju of Peddapur .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*
Maddu Mallayya and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors)*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudicated insolvent by order of this Court dated 17th April 1913, on his petition, dated 6th October 1911, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts on or before 18th July 1913 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, and that the petition stands posted to the 18th July 1913 for further proceedings.

(By order.)

District Court, Godavari,
5th June 1913. P. VENKATA RAMAYYA,
Officer in charge.

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Sri Kakarlapudi China Venkatapatiraju Garu of Tuni .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Sri Raja Nallaparaju Meerju Venkatapatiraju Garu and others .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudicated insolvent by order of this Court, dated 19th February 1913, on his petition, dated 12th March 1912, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts on or before 18th July 1913 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, and that the petition stands posted to the 18th July 1913 for further proceedings.

(By order)

District Court, Godavari,
5th June 1913 P. VENKATA RAMAYYA,
Officer in charge

No. 5 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Singamshetti Swamulu of Rajahmundry .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Immadi Soorayya and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners. (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated 19th April 1913, on his petition, dated 18th April 1912, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts on or before 18th July 1913 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, and that the petition stands posted to the 18th July 1913 for further proceedings.

(By order.)

District Court, Godavari,
5th June 1913. P. VENKATA RAMAYYA,
Officer in charge.

No. 6 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Gollapudi Veeranna of Dowlaswaram .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*
Immidi Soorayya and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudicated insolvent by order of this Court, dated 19th April 1913, on his petition,

dated 16th April 1912, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts on or before 16th July 1913 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, and that the petition stands posted to the 16th July 1913 for further proceedings

(By order.)

District Court, Godavari,
5th June 1913.

P. VENKATA RAMAYYA,
Officer in charge.

No. 12 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Adibala Lachanna of Cocanada .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Chittaluri Narasimhamma Garu and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 18 of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated 17th April 1913, on his petition, dated 14th October 1912, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts on or before 16th July 1913 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, and that the petition stands posted to the 16th July 1913 for further proceedings

(By order.)

District Court, Godavari,
5th June 1913.

P. VENKATA RAMAYYA
Officer in charge.

No. 5 of 1913 (O.S. No. 482 of 1911) in the Court of the District Munsif, Nandyal.

Kammara Narayana of Tellalingamdinne, Sirvel taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sunku Subbiah of Yadavada, Sirvel taluk .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that this petition is posted for hearing on 24th June 1913. Any body that wishes to oppose the petition may appear in person or by a vakil on that date.

District Munsif's Court, Nandyal,
4th June 1913.

J. VENKATA RAO,
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH JUNE 1913.

Liabilities	Rs.	A.	P.	Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	92,23,610	1	6
Reserve Fund	71,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	4,918	4	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs 42,51,325 1 6				Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,56,14,345	13	11
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs 34,78,646 13 8	77,29,972	14	4	Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities	2,14,01,741	15	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,65,26,678	3	1	Bills discounted and purchased	3,66,06,976	13	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,12,697	0	21	Balances with other Banks	18,09,877	8	10
Sundries	26,79,701	8	8	Bullion	15,026	9	10
				Dead Stock	5,97,916	2	8
				Stamps	25,732	6	6
				Sundries	95,129	0	51
					8,75,85,934	5	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	2,31,05,015	5	11
Total	11,01,99,049	11	4	Total	11,01,99,949	11	4

* Including 87,319 sovereigns or Rs. 13,17,285.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.
Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—5-3-31.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 9th June 1913.

II-5

List of Properties other than Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number	Particulars of vesting order		Name of endowment.	Administrators of property.
	Number.	Date.		
1	Madras Government, No. 389, Educational	25th June 1904	Military Female Orphan Asylum, Madras.	The Committee of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.
3	Madras Government, No. 810 L., Local and Municipal	12th July 1904.	Protects Reading Room at Vedasandur.	The Taluk Board of Dindigul
3	Madras Government, No. 304, Educational	30th May 1899	The Jubilee Fund, Tanjore ..	The Collector of Tanjore, the Principal, Kumbakonam College, the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam division, the Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam, M. S. Ry Krishna Rao, Rangunatha Rao and M.R Ry S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, B.A., B.L
4	Madras Government, No 67 L., Local and Municipal,	21st Jan. 1906.	The Coronation Park at Aska	The Taluk Board of Goomsur
5	Madras Government, No. 244 L., Local and Municipal	10th March 1905.	The Victoria Jubilee Choultry at Rayadrug in Bellary.	The Taluk Board of Bellary .. ..
6	Madras Government, No 871 M., Local and Municipal.	4th May 1904.	Buttalottai Chetti's Choultry at Bunlipatam	The Municipal Council, Bunlipatam.
7	Madras Government, No. 346, Educational.	22nd May 1906.	Brock's Memorial School, Ootacamund	The committee consisting of— (1) The Collector of Nilgiris for the time being. (2) The Senior Clergyman of the Church Missionary Society for the time being resident at Ooty and four other gentlemen.
8	Madras Government, No. 425, Educational	28rd June 1906.	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Medical School at Tanjore.	The Director of Public Instruction under the orders of Government.
9	Madras Government, No 724 L., Local and Municipal.	19th July 1905	The Venkatagiri Hospital .	The Taluk Board of Gudur ..
10	Madras Government, No. 947 L., Local and Municipal.	4th Sept. 1905.	Kadayperi Choultry, Madurantakam taluk.	The District Board of Chingleput ..
11	Madras Government, No. 1015 L., Local and Municipal.	15th Sept. 1905	Choultry near Tondravampalli, Cuddapah district.	The Taluk Board of Madanapalle
12	Madras Government, No. 742 M., Local and Municipal.	18th April 1906.	Edward Coronation Durbar Hall, Anantapur.	The Municipal Council of Anantapur ..
13	Madras Government, No. 1356 M., Local and Municipal	6th August 1906.	Victoria Memorial Hospital Building, Adoni.	The Municipal Council of Adoni ..
14	Madras Government, No 1964 M., Local and Municipal.	9th Nov. 1906.	Victoria Diamond Jubilee Town Hall at Vizagapatam	The Municipal Council of Vizagapatam
15	Madras Government, No. 118 L., Local and Municipal.	29th Jan 1907.	Coronation Choultry at Alamur, Godavari district.	The Taluk Board of Peddapuram ..

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1863 for 1912–1913.

Property held. Description	Value	Annual Income, if known.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.		
Land in Madras bearing survey Nos. 232 and measuring 15 cawnies, 10 grounds and 1,670 square feet with the buildings thereon known as the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum.	1,32,470 0 0	..	The property is in the occupation of the Civil Orphan Asylum in consideration of its maintaining thirty additional girls such as were formerly admitted to the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum.
Reading room, 36 by 25 square feet ..	1,000 0 0		The building is used as a rest-house on payment of the prescribed fees to the Taluk Board.
Furniture	37 3 6	.	
Land measuring 7·87 acres and a well and some trees	7,394 0 0		
A hostel thereon	42,365 0 0	..	A hostel is maintained in connection with the Kumbakonam College.
Park 1 acre and 40 cents, Coronation Pavilion and a well.	1,400 0 0	..	The park is kept open to the use of the public of Ashi at all reasonable times by the Taluk Board.
Extent of the main building 7,264 square feet and area of the building inclusive of compound 75,167 square feet.	5,100 0 0	..	The choultry is open for use to all bona fide travellers on payment of fees to the Taluk Board.
North to south, 43 feet; east to west, 10 feet 8 inches; mean height, 9 feet 2 inches. Building with compound and wall valued at	300 0 0	..	The choultry is open to accommodate respectable travellers for two days at a time.
Land bearing settlement Nos. C. 326-1 and C. 326-1 at Coimbatore with building known as Brooke Memorial School. Building and site valued at	45,731 2 0	..	The building and its property are used as a school for European and East Indian children, the school being maintained out of the income arising from the endowment.
Land in Tanjore bearing part of survey No. 26 and containing 2 acres and 22, 384 square feet—			
Site	1,000 0 0		
Building	3,800 0 0		
Furniture	1,070 0 0	..	The building is used as a school for the education of pupils for the grade of Hospital Assistants
Books	1,200 0 0		
Models, etc.	830 0 0		
..	7,900 0 0		
Site, length 100 yards, breadth 30 yards, area 1 80 acres, rate with the wall	320 0 0		
Hospital comprising the main building, the kitchen and two latrines surrounded by a compound wall.	6,450 0 0	..	The building is used for the purposes of a hospital.
Furniture	50 0 0		
Choultry, east to west 113 feet, north to south 61 feet—			
Site	1,000 0 0	..	The choultry is open to travellers, a fee of 4 annas per diem being levied for each room occupied by them.
Building	3,300 0 0		
Building, 36 by 23 feet and height 9 feet .	144 0 0	..	For accommodation of travellers
Compound, 85 by 85 feet	10 0 0		
Hall dimensions 40 × 46 or 2,025 square feet in area—			
Building	3,000 0 0	..	The building shall be available free of charge for all public purposes.
Photos of Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra and a big lamp.	30 0 0		
Land bearing survey No. 37-B at Vengalapuram village of Adoni taluk, measuring 1 acre and 70 cents	175 0 0		
Hospital building stands towards the east of the land and measures 68 feet east to west and 100 feet north to south, and the kitchen in the compound, 23 feet by 17 feet.	7,870 4 0	..	The building is used as a place of medical relief for women subject to such rules and conditions as may be made by the Municipal Council with the sanction of Government.
Furniture	144 12 0		
The hall is situated in the town of Vizagapatam, Sri Venkatramaswami Temple ward on the Beach Road on a piece of site measuring 1 acre and 1,240 square yards—		..	The hall is endowed by the Raja of Bobbili for the benefit of the town people of Vizagapatam.
Site	4,745 0 0		
Hall	91,907 12 0		
Furniture	748 12 0		
Choultry built at 0·21 acre of site in Ramachandrapuram taluk—		..	The choultry is kept open to all caste Hindus halting and resting at the place.
Site	500 0 0		
Building	2,000 0 0		

List of Properties other than Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number	Particulars of vesting order.		Name of endowment.	Administrators of property
	Number.	Date		
16	Madras Government, No. 428 L., Local and Municipal	18th April 1908.	Victoria Edward Choultry at Repalle, Guntur district	Taluk Board of Guntur .. ..
17	Madras Government, No. 1533 M., Local and Municipal.	26th June 1907.	K. Narasinga Rao's Dispensary at Cocanada.	The Municipal Council, Cocanada ..
18	Madras Government, No. 1998 M., Local and Municipal	24th Sept. 1907.	Kalikota Diamond Jubilee Town Hall, Berhampur.	The Raja of Kalikota and Atagada or his heirs and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Berhampur.
19	Madras Government, No. 258, Revenue.	6th Feb. 1908.	Victoria Memorial Buildings and Public Library at Masulipatam.	The Collector of Kistna, the Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., Srimanta Raja Yerlagadda Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur, B.A., J. Gnanindra Sastri Garu, B.A., and S. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
20	Madras Government, No. 414 L., Local and Municipal.	26th March 1908.	The Lying-in Ward at Chirala.	The Taluk Board of Ongole .. ..
21	Madras Government, No. 718 L., Local and Municipal.	18th May 1908.	Dispensary building at Alattur, Palghat.	The Taluk Board of Palghat ..
22	Madras Government, No. 739 L., Local and Municipal.	21st May 1908.	Jubilee Museum and Technical Institute at Bezwada.	The District Board of Kistna ..
23	Madras Government, No. 1352 M., Local and Municipal.	10th August 1908.	Tulasamma Chattram in Bellary.	The Municipal Council of Bellary ..
24	Madras Government, No. 1217 L., Local and Municipal.	21st October 1909	Ainakoti Anjaneyulu Chetti and Brothers' Choultry in the village of Rambha, Ganjam district	The Taluk Board of Berhampur ..
25	Madras Government, No. 1519 L., Local and Municipal	8th Dec. 1909.	The King Edward Coronation Choultry at Gootakal	The Taluk Board of Gooty ..
26	Madras Government, No. 1554 L., Local and Municipal.	17th Dec 1909.	M.R.Ry. C. T. Kandaswami Mudaliyar's Choultry at Narapadavedu in the North Arcot district	The Taluk Board of Vellore ..
27	Madras Government, No. 208 M., Local and Municipal.	8th March 1910.	The Pockle's Caste Girls' School, Tuticorin.	The Municipal Councillors of Tuticorin.
28	Madras Government, No. 693 L., Local and Municipal	25th May 1910.	The Choultry at Gannavaram, Kistna district.	The Taluk Board of Bezwada ..

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1912–1913—*cont.*

Property held.			Remarks.
Description.	Value.	Annual income, if known.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Choultry site about 10 cents—Building and a godown built on the western wing of the choultry.	7,000 0 0		
Inam land in Uppuli and Warrawarnan tanks.	311 0 0	20 0 0	The income derived from the endowment is utilised for feeding the poor on New Year's Day, as honour of the Coronation of Their Majesties King-Emperor Edward VII and Queen Alexandra and on 24th May in honour of the birthday of the late lamented Majesty Queen Victoria.
Furniture, etc.	140 12 0		
Site, north to south 30 yards, east to west 21 yards, area 472 square yards—			
Site and building	6,500 0 0	..	The building is used for the Branch Dispensary at Coimbatore.
Furniture	24 0 0		
Hall built on survey No. 127 of Dejjipore village measuring 1·33 acres—			
Building	12,000 0 0		The building is endowed as a Town Hall in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress Victoria, to and for the benefit of the public of Berhampur and the people of Ganjam district generally, and also for meetings and lectures, receptions, dances and concerts, theatrical and conjuring performances on payment of the prescribed fees to the administrator.
Furniture	1,000 0 0		
All the land measuring about 7,000 square yards and building situate in Bathyapatnam in the town of Masulipatnam and known as Victoria Memorial Buildings and all appurtenances thereto, compound wall, all round paths, roads, etc., on the said land, and library located in the said buildings—			The said land and buildings are permitted to be used for any public or private meeting, etc., and for any other purpose conducive to the general welfare or recreation of any inhabitant of or visitors to Masulipatnam and the library is open for use by such inhabitants and visitors free of charge subject to such conditions and rules as the managing committee (administrator) may direct.
Site and buildings	22,476 0 0	..	
Library	6,250 0 0	..	
Furniture, etc.	3,300 0 0	..	
Site 24 cents	288 0 0		The Lying-in ward is used as a labour ward for the benefit of women in general.
Building, 50 × 25 feet	2,500 0 0	..	
Furniture	30 0 0		
Dispensary built on Government land, the site of the old travellers bungalow at Alathur and is situated in the same compound with the public office at Alathur.	6,019 7 4	..	If the building ceases to be used as a dispensary by the Taluk Board the building and furniture shall revert to the Coronation Committee
Furniture	161 8 0		
The Museum and Technical Institute is built in a compound measuring 2·18 acres.	27,500 0 0	..	The buildings are used for the exhibition for the public at large of all such things as are exhibited at museums and for the location thereon of technical institutes or schools, as a place for the meeting of the District Board and for any other purpose conducive to the intellectual or other advancement and the general well-being of the public of the Kistna district.
Furniture, etc.	3,659 13 0		
Site and buildings measure 38 feet 6 inches, east to west and 16 feet 3 inches north to south	1,000 0 0		The choultry is open only to Brahman travellers, a rest not exceeding 4 annas per diem being collected from those halting at the place
All the lands measuring 1·25 acres and the buildings on it are situated in the village of Kombha, Ganjam district—			
The site and the buildings are estimated at	1,000 0 0		The choultry is kept open only for Hindu travellers other than Pariahs etc.
Furniture, etc.	5 0 0		
The site on which the choultry and its outhouses stand measures 1·26 acres. The building with the site is estimated at	3,000 0 0	..	The choultry is maintained for the benefit of the travelling public.
The choultry was constructed 14 years ago. The extent of the land occupied by the building is 10 cents and that occupied by the backyard and well is 60 cents. The site is estimated at	50 0 0		
Materials of the building worth about	2,000 0 0	..	The choultry is maintained for the benefit of the travelling public.
A well for	100 0 0		
And several trees worth	10 0 0		
Furniture (chairs, etc.)	100 0 0	..	
The Choultry has a well in its proximity. The choultry is worth	3,000 0 0	..	The choultry is maintained for the benefit of the caste Hindus.
There is one stone mantap. The area of the choultry compound is 834 square yards and is estimated at	417 0 0	..	

List of Properties other than Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number	Particulars of vesting order.		Name of endowment.	Administrators of property.
	Number.	Date.		
29	Madras Government, No. 807 L., Local and Municipal.	14th June 1911	M.R.Ry. Kupparapu Rama Rao Pantulu's terraced building on the Tirupati Hills.	The District Board, Chittoor
30	Madras Government, No. 1169 L., Local and Municipal.	6th Sept. 1911.	M.R.Ry P. A. Malloppa Reddiyer's endowment.	The Taluk Board, Namakkal, in the district of Trichinopoly.
31.	Madras Government, No. 1773 L., Local and Municipal.	19th Dec. 1911.	Venkatrama Aiyar Tandirpadal in the village of Arivarkhanagulam in the Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	The Taluk Board, Negapatam

Office of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments,
Fort St. George, 31st May 1913.

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for 1912-13—*cont.*

Property held.

Description	Value.	Annual income, if known.	Remarks
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	
The cost of the building is	1,000 0 0		
The value of the site is	20 0 0		
The area of the site is 40 square yards			
The building has a hall (19 × 11½) and a room (12 × 8½) with an opening (6½ × 2) on the rear wall forming the passage into the room		..	The building was constructed by M.R.Ry. Kuppanna Rama Rao Pantulu Garu for the benefit of all pilgrims without distinction of caste or creed.
There are two windows without leaves.			
The property consists of (1) a terraced building with the compound wall and the vacant site attached thereto measuring in all 0 cents in the village of Mavanur and (2) a blackboard	..		
The site is worth	200 0 0	.	The building shall be used for the housing of a school to be maintained from Local Funds
The building is worth	800 0 0		
The blackboard is worth	7 0 0		
The property consists of a building including the site on the canal road near the bridge over the Kadamuru river	..		
The building is worth	200 0 0	..	Drinking water and diluted buttermilk are freely supplied to travellers in the shoultry during the months of April, May and June every year with due regard to caste distinctions.
The site is worth	100 0 0		
North to south 54 links East to west, 42 links } = 2,268 .			

K. L. DATTA,
Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Examined and found correct.

E. SETHURAM AIYAR,
Chief Superintendent in charge, Outside Audits.

List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number	Name of endowment.	Person on whose behalf held	Particulars of securities.			
			Number.	Date of loan.	Amount.	Total of securities.
					Rs.	Rs.
1	The Tanjore Jubilee Fund.	The Government of Madras ..	Stock .	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865.	3,200	3,200
2	The Lady Grant Duff Gold Medal Endowment.	The Surgeon-General, Madras and the Principal, Medical College, Madras	Do ..	Do	3,400	3,400
3	The Muhiuddin Sheriff Memorial Prize Endowment.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	1,100	1,100
4	Military Female Orphan Asylum.	The Committee, Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund	Do.	Do	66,800	282,318½
					Non-Transferable Treasury note, 4 per cent. of 1863-1864.	20,216½
					Non-Transferable Treasury note, 6 per cent. of 1873-1874	10,000
					Trichinopoly Municipal debenture 5 per cent of 1892.	124,000
					Ootacamund Municipal debenture, 6 per cent. of 1899	37,300
5	Sri Pirapan Venkatachalapati's Brihmotsavam Watershed Fund	The President, District Board, Chittur	Stock ..	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865	1,500	1,600
6	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales Medical School Tanjore	The Surgeon-General, Madras.	M. 022500	Do.	100	1,00,100
			Stock ..	Do	1,00,100	
7	The Venkatagiri Hospital Endowment.	The President Taluk Board, Gudur.	Do. .	Do	10,000	10,000
8	Poor Boy's Scholarship Fund, Negapatam	The President, Taluk Board, Negapatam.	Do .	Do.	5,000	5,000
9	M.R.Ry Veerasamy Reddiar's Charities in the Madurantakam taluk	The President, District Board, Chingleput	Do .	Do.	8,500	8,500
10	M.R.Ry Vellore Mastansamy Mudaliar's Endowment for sinking wells for drinking purposes in the taluks of Vellore, Arcot, Polur, Wandiwash and the Arni divisions.	The President, District Board, North Arcot.	Do. ..	Do.	2,000	2,000
11	The Price Memorial Prize Endowment.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras	Do ..	Do	1,800	1,800
12	Kammamma Memorial Prize Endowment.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the superintendent, Medical School, Kumpanam.	Do. .	Do.	500	500
13	Poor Boy's Scholarship Fund, Vellore.	The President, Taluk Board, Vellore	Do. ..	Do.	5,000	5,000
14	Innes' Prize Endowment Fund	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Presidency College, Madras.	Do. ..	Do.	1,600	1,600
15	Kunjamba Nambiyar Prize Endowment Fund	Do do.	Do. ..	Do	800	800
16	M.R.Ry. C. Rama Row's Prize in Gundapoor School, South Canara.	The President, Taluk Board, Gundapoor.	Do. ..	Do	200	200
17	The Powell and Morehead Vernacular Prize Endowment Fund	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Presidency College, Madras.	Do. .	Do.	4,200	4,200
18	George Morton Prize Endowment Fund	Do. do	Do. ..	Do.	1,400	1,800
19	The Elliot Prize Endowment	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	400	500
20	The Narasinga Rao Prize Endowment.	The Director of Public Instruction and the Principal, Government College, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Do.	100	100
21	The Gullvadi Padma Rao Prize	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Government College, Mangalore.	Do. .	Do.	200	200
22	The Bhasham Rao Prize	The Principal Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, and M.R.Ry. Mallerdu Subbarow Pantulugaru, e.a.	Do. ..	Do.	200	200
23	The Purnama Attai Scholarship Fund.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras.	Do. . .	Do	2,600	2,600

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for the year 1912-1913.

Balance on 1st April 1912.	Particulars of cash							Balance in cash on 31st March 1913.
	Cash receipts			Cash expenditure.				
	Interest or dividend realised.	Other cash receipts.	Total cash receipts	Fees paid to Government.	Interest remitted	Other payment.	Total paid.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
270 5 0	113 0 0	..	383 5 0	..	..	..	..	383 5 0
144 11 11	123 0 0	..	277 11 11	..	91 4 0	..	91 4 0	186 8 11
51 5 4	38 0 0	..	89 10 4	..	38 1 0	..	38 1 0	51 9 4
147 0 0	12,514 10 0	..	12,661 10 0	..	12,295 12 0	324 0 0	12,619 12 0	42 0 0
..	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	..
..	3,503 0 0	..	3,503 0 0	..	3,503 0 0	..	3,503 0 0	..
..	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	..
..	175 0 0	..	175 0 0	..	175 0 0	..	175 0 0	..
..	237 0 0	..	237 0 0	..	237 0 0	..	237 0 0	..
..	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	..
84 1 11	43 0 0	..	127 1 11	..	83 0 0	..	83 0 0	44 1 11
20 1 2	17 0 0	..	37 1 2	..	17 0 0	..	17 0 0	20 1 2
	175 0 0	..	175 0 0	..	175 0 0	..	175 0 0	..
122 4 3	39 0 0	..	161 4 3	..	106 0 0	..	106 0 0	54 4 3
47 3 7	35 0 0	..	82 3 7	..	39 1 0	..	39 1 0	43 2 7
..	7 0 0	..	7 0 0	..	7 0 0	..	7 0 0	..
167 0 0	147 0 0	..	314 0 0	..	26 8 0	..	26 8 0	287 12 0
105 13 3	43 0 0	..	154 13 3	..	64 0 0	..	64 0 0	90 13 3
20 14 0	17 0 0	..	37 14 0	..	22 3 0	..	22 3 0	15 11 0
3 4 0	3 0 0	..	6 4 0	..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	4 4 0
7 0 0	7 0 0	..	14 0 0	..	7 0 0	..	7 0 0	7 0 0
17 0 7	7 0 0	..	24 0 7	..	7 0 0	..	7 0 0	17 0 7
171 11 7	91 0 0	..	262 11 7	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	232 11 7

List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number.	Name of endowment.	Person on whose behalf held	Particulars of securities.			
			Number	Date of loan.	Amount.	Total of securities.
					Rs.	Rs.
24	The Raymond Rael Scholarship Fund.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras and the Principal, Madura College, Madura	Stock	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1905.	1,800	1,800
25	Gullapudi Kamakshammal's Prize Endowment Fund	The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, and the Headmaster or Headmistress of the Government Girls' School, Ongole	Do.	Do.	200	200
26	The Prince of Wales Sanskrit Scholarship Endowment	The Inspector of Schools, First Circle, and the Principal, Kalikota College, Berhampore.	Do.	Do.	3,700	3,700
27	Francis Cotton Walker Scholarship Endowment Fund.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras and the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.	Do.	Do.	5,000	5,000
28	Venkatrayadu Memorial Scholarship Endowment.	M R Ry. K. V. S. Ramachandra Row Garu, Proprietor, Pharmaravaru and M R Ry Kotti Ramayya Garu, pensioned Subadar of Rajahmundry.	Do	Do.	1,100	1,100
29	Museum and Library Fund, Madura.	The District Board, Madura	Do.	Do.	8,400	9,800
30	Victoria Memorial Buildings and Public Library, Masulipatam.	The Managing Committee, consisting of the Collector, Kistna, Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam, and four other gentlemen.	Do.	Do.	3,000	3,000
31	The Harris Gold Medal Endowment Fund.	The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras, and the Principal, College of Engineering Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
32	Farmer's Committee Fund, Madura.	The President, District Board, Madura.	Do.	Do.	1,100	11,100
			Madura Municipal Debenture of the 5 per cent. loan of 1885		10,000	
33	Mrimam Prize	The Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, and the Headmaster, Commercial School, Calicut.	Stock	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1905.	400	400
34	The Thompson Prize Endowment.	The Chief Engineer of the Madras section, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ld., and the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras	Do.	Do.	600	600
35	Scott Memorial Fund	The Principal and the Senior Professor not being the Principal of the Presidency College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
36	Haji Kasim Prize Fund, Board Secondary School, Udipi	The Taluk Board Coondapur, in the South Canara district.	Madras Municipal Debenture of the 4 per cent. loan of 25th October 1900.		200	200
37	Colonel Love Memorial Fund.	The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.	Stock	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1905.	3,250	3,250
38	Edward VII Coronation Prize Fund.	The Taluk Board, Berhampore	Do.	Do.	100	100
39	H S Thomas Scholarship.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Government College, Mangalore.	Do.	Do.	2,800	2,800
40	Maitland Memorial Fund	The surgeon-general, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras	Do.	Do.	3,000	3,000
41	Morehead Law Scholarship	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Law College, Madras.	Do	Do	5,300	5,300
42	Pachiu's Caste Girls' School Endowment.	The Municipal Commissioners of Tinnevelly.	Do.	Do.	5,000	5,750
43	Lawley and Browne Prizes Endowment.	The Principal and the Senior Lecturer for the time being of the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.	244,396	Do	350	
			Stock	Do.	400	400
44	Soundara Rai Govindarajulu Endowment.	The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, and the Superintendent, Presidency Training Schools for Mistresses.	Do.	Do.	300	300
45	Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, Outstanding.	The Committee of Management of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	Do.	Do.	40,000	40,000
46	Hemmant Prize Endowment.	The Principal, Government College, Mangalore, and the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.	Do	Do.	400	400
47	Lord Wenlock Prize Endowment.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Government College, Mangalore.	Do.	Do.	800	800

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890, for the year 1912–1913—*cont.*

Balance on 1st April 1912	Particulars of cash.						Balance in cash on 31st March 1913.
	Cash receipts.			Cash expenditure.			
	Interest on dividend realised.	Other cash receipts.	Total cash receipts.	Fees paid to Government.	Interest remitted.	Other payments.	Total paid.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
53 1 5	63 0 0	..	121 1 5	..	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	86 1 5
11 13 4	7 0 0	..	18 13 4	..	7 0 0	..	7 0 0	11 13 4
172 13 5	129 8 0	..	302 0 5	..	58 5 2	..	58 0 0	243 13 3
118 3 5	176 0 0	..	295 3 5	..	168 9 8	..	168 9 8	127 3 5
118 0 10	30 0 0	..	148 0 10	..	57 8 8	..	57 0 0	91 0 10
..	320 0 0	..	320 0 0	..	320 0 0	..	320 0 0	..
..	105 0 0	..	105 0 0	..	105 0 0	..	105 0 0	..
99 4 3	35 0 0	..	134 4 3	..	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	99 4 3
.	538 0 0	..	538 0 0	..	538 0 0	..	538 0 0	.
49 1 11	14 0 0	..	63 1 11	..	..	..	..	63 1 11
91 0 11	21 0 0	..	112 0 11	..	..	..	..	112 0 11
21 10 0	17 0 0	..	38 10 0	..	16 0 0	..	16 0 0	22 10 0
..	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	..
146 13 10	118 12 0	..	265 0 10	..	..	..	..	265 0 10
..	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	3 0 0
197 7 0	94 0 0	..	291 15 0	..	36 0 0	194 14 1	230 14 1	61 0 11
146 0 0	70 0 0	..	216 0 0	..	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	146 0 0
389 0 2	230 0 0	..	619 0 2	..	240 0 0	..	240 0 0	385 0 2
543 3 0	198 10 0	..	741 13 0	..	457 4 10	146 3 2	703 7 0	38 6 0
61 0 2	14 0 0	..	75 0 2	..	..	..	..	75 0 2
23 0 2	10 0 0	..	34 1 2	..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	23 0 2
1,678 0 0	1,506 0 0	..	3,217 1 0	..	2,218 0 10	..	2,213 0 10	64 13 2
108 0 0	14 0 0	..	118 0 0	..	14 0 0	..	14 0 0	104 0 0
41 14 0	21 0 0	..	62 14 0	..	21 0 0	..	21 0 0	41 14 0

List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number	Name of endowment	Person on whose behalf held	Particulars of securities.			
			Number.	Date of loan.	Amount.	Total of securities.
					Rs	Rs
48	S. R. M. M. Chidambaram Chettiar's bedding and clothing fund for the Sivaganga Hospital	The Taluk Board, Devakotai, Ramnad district.	Stock ..	3½ per cent of 1st May 1865.	1,500	1,500
49	V. Ramanujam Chettiar's Endowment.	The District Board, Chingleput ..	Madras Municipal Debentures of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st November 1905.		1,000	1,000
50	The Dance Malabar Scholarship.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle	Stock ..	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865.	4,200	4,200
51	The Sharpe Scholarship Endowment.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.	Do. ..	Do.	3,500	3,500
52	The Cornilly (Junior and Senior) Scholarship Endowment	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	16,600	16,600
53	The Nexing Scholarship Endowment Fund	The Principal and the Senior Lecturer for the time being of the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Do.	800	800
54	The Sundara Rao's Prize Endowment at Rajahmundry	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	250	250
55	The Subramanyam Aiyar's Prize Endowment at Rajahmundry.	Do do.	Do. ..	Do.	252	252
56	The Elliot Prize Endowment Fund at Cuddalore	The Inspector of Schools Sixth Circle, and the Secretary of the Town High School Committee, Cuddalore.	Do. ..	Do	300	300
57	Lord Elphinstone Scholarship and Prize Endowment Fund at Madras.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Presidency College, Madras.	Do. ..	Do.	7,800	7,800
58	The Thompson Scholarship Endowment Fund at Madras	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	3,200	3,200
59	The Subramanya Aiyar's Scholarship Endowment Fund at Madras.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	9,500	9,500
60	The Gordon Prize Endowment Fund at Madras	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	700	700
61	The Thompson Prizes Endowment Fund at Madras	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Presidency College, Madras.	Do. ..	Do.	1,000	1,000
62	The Gippert Prize Endowment Fund at Madras	Do. do.	Do ..	Do.	500	500
63	The Sir G. Venkatakrishnayya Pantulu's Scholarships Fund.	The District Board, Cuddapah ..	Do. ..	Do.	150	150
64	The Pedda Chinna Reddi and five other Scholarships Fund.	Do. do ..	Do. ..	Do.	100	100
65	The Kanhaya Menon Prize Fund.	The Taluk Board, Palghat ..	Do.	Do.	150	150
66	Venkatrama Aiyar Tamarpandal Endowment.	The Taluk Board, Negapatam .	Do. ..	Do.	2,000	2,000
67	The Queen Empress Mary Coronation Prize Endowment at Cannanore.	The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, and the Headmistress of the Government Girls' High School at Cannanore.	Do. ..	Do.	500	253
68	Endowment of His Excellency Maharaja Sri Chandra Shumsher Jung Bana Bahadur, Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal in the Ramesvaram Devastanam.	The Trustee of the Ramesvaram Devastanam	Do. ..	Do.	6,100	6,100
69	Wenlock Memorial Scholarship Endowment	The Mohammadan Educational Association of Southern India	Do ..	Do.	500	3,300
			Rs. 17026.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1864.	1,000	
			Rs. 17184	Do.	2,000	
70	D. V. Janakamma Prize Endowment, Wallajapet.	The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, and the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, North Arcot-Salem Girls' Range.	240396 ..	3½ per cent of 1st May 1865	150	150

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for the year 1912-1913—*cont.*

Balances on 1st April 1912.	Particulars of cash								Balance in cash on 31st March 1913.
	Cash receipts.			Cash expenditure.					
	Interest or dividend realized.	Other cash receipts.	Total cash receipts.	Fees paid to Government.	Interest remitted.	Other payments.	Total paid.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
63 8 8	92 8 0	..	110 0 0	..	70 2 6	..	70 2 6		45 14 2
20 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	64 0 0	.	40 0 0	4 0 0	44 0 0		..
194 10 4	147 0 0	..	371 10 4	..	96 0 0	.	96 0 0		175 10 4
78 8 0	121 6 0	.	199 14 5	..	120 0 0	.	120 0 0		79 14 5
550 10 0	881 0 0	.	1,141 10 0		432 0 0	.	432 0 0		709 10 0
72 12 6	28 0 0	..	100 12 6	.	27 0 0	..	27 0 0		73 4 6
34 15 9	8 12 0	..	43 11 9	..	8 0 0	.	8 0 0		35 11 9
53 1 8	8 12 0	..	61 13 8	.	8 0 0	..	8 0 0		53 13 8
41 14 3	10 8 0	.	52 6 3	..	..	.	.		52 6 3
..	278 0 0	656 14 4	934 14 4	..	216 1 0	493 0 2	709 1 2		225 7 2
.	112 0 0	168 13 3	280 13 3	..	167 1 0	98 7 10	265 8 10		70 4 5
	832 0 0	394 2 5	1,226 13 3	.	206 3 0	660 0 0	866 3 0		360 2 3
..	24 0 0	85 6 0	109 14 9	..	23 0 0	..	23 0 0		86 14 9
.	34 0 0	50 0 0	85 0 0	.	34 0 0	..	34 0 0		51 0 0
	17 0 0	100 9 0	124 1 0	.	17 0 0	.	17 0 0		107 1 0
..	0 4 0	..	0 4 0	..	.	..	..		0 4 0
.	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..		3 0 0
..	2 10 0	165 0 2	167 10 2	..	.	146 14 0	146 14 0		21 12 2
..	23 0 5	.	23 0 5	..		..	..		23 0 5
..	3 0 0	56 2 5	59 10 5			..	..		59 10 5
..	69 4 0	.	69 4 0		49 4 0	..	49 4 0		..
..	37 14 6	2,005 13 8	2,043 8 4	.		2,006 0 10	2,006 0 10		137 3 6
..	2 0 11	2 2 1	4 2 1	..			..		0 3 1

11-8

List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number.	Name of endowment.	Persons on whose behalf held.	Particulars of securities			
			Number.	Date of issue.	Amount.	Total of securities.
					Rs.	Rs.
71	Lawler's Endowment	Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.	Stock ..	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865	200	200
72	Victoria Jubilee Scholarship Fund, Cannanore.	The Municipal Council, Cannanore	Do. ..	Do.	2,400	2,400
73	The Edward VII Memorial Fund, Kangayam	The Collector of Coimbatore and the President, Taluk Board, Erode	Do. .. 2nd/750	Do. Do.	500 50	550

Office of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments,
Fort St. George, 31st May 1913.

Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for the year 1912–1913—*cont.*

Balance on 1st April 1912.	Particulars of cash							Balance in cash on 31st March 1913.
	Cash receipts			Cash expenditure.				
	Interest or dividend realised.	Other cash receipts.	Total cash receipts	Fees paid to Government.	Interest remitted.	Other payments.	Total paid	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	9 6 6	..	9 3 6	..	7 0 0	..	7 0 0	2 6 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2 9 4	2 6 4	..	..	..	..	2 6 4

K. L. DATTA,
Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Examined and found correct.

R. SETHURAM AIYAR,
Chief Superintendent in charge of Outside Audits.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Periyar tunnel will be opened on June 25th, 1913, and water will be available for supply for Kodai in the first nine branch channels and all offtakes therefrom including Pappakudi.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

7th June 1913.

UNCLAIMED SUM.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs 71-6-9 due to pie-worker E. Shah Ahmed Sahib for work done by him as per details below is outstanding in the accounts of this division.

The amount will be credited to Government if it is not claimed within three months from the date of this notification.

	Dues		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Kakkan Kulam	6	10	0
Perayan Kulam	6	3	6
Kilaroi Kulam	87	13	6
Semlattu Perie Kulam	18	6	10
	118	1	10
	Recoveries.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Puthur Sinna Kulam	7	8	4
Kottaiyatti Sinna Kulam	6	15	2
Kottapatti Perie Kulam	21	14	4
Puthur Perie Kulam	11	4	3
	47	11	1
Net amount due ..	71	6	9

K. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Div., VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 5th June 1913.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Ranikhet, this 23rd day of May 1913.

Number, rank and name, 5398, Private William Dumford; age, 33 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh ruddy; hair, dark brown with reddish tinge; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 22nd November 1898; place of enlistment, England; parish and county in which born, as documents available; date of desertion or absence, 25th April 1913; place of desertion or absence, Calcutta; marks, absconded whilst *en route* to Calcutta where he would have been discharged and allotted passage to Australia; was in possession of all his regimental documents; was wearing dark blue suit and slouch hat; under fifteen years' service.

T. M. DREW, Major, *for* Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Karachi, this 27th day of May 1913.

Number, rank and name, 9883, Private Thomas Hodson; age, 22 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; colour of complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, labourer, steel works; date of enlistment, 3rd June 1910; place of enlistment, Rotherham, Yorks; parish and county in which born, Werrington Lanes; date of desertion or absence, 23rd May 1913; place of desertion or absence, Karachi; marks, tattoo marks left forearm (indistinct); under three years' service.

F. F. W. DANIELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, York & Lancaster Regiment.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, dated at Bangalore, this 2nd day of June 1913.

Number, rank and name, 3335, Private Samuel Ernest Joseph Thatcher; age, 24 years 2 months; height, 5 feet 5 inches; colour of complexion, fresh, hair, brown, eyes, gray, trade, Barman; date of enlistment, 23rd October 1908; place of enlistment, Birmingham; parish and county in which born, Kidderminster, Worcester; date of desertion or absence, 30th May 1913; place of desertion or absence, Bangalore; marks, circular scar back of neck; mole above right buttock; on furlough; under five years' service.

H. B. DALGETY, Major,
Commanding 7th (Q.O.) Hussars.

REPORT of an absentee without leave from No 4 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Hyderabad (Sind), this 3rd day of June 1913.

Number rank and name, 50181, Gunner Percy Baker; age, 24 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 27th February 1908; place of enlistment, Woolwich; parish and county in which born, Maidstone, Kent; date of absence, 30th May 1913; place of absence, Karachi; marks, tattoo marks: anchor front of left forearm; B. Baker, Sag I.L. back of right forearm; heart, anchor, back of left forearm; F.G. back of left hand; slight moustache, dark brown; on furlough, under six years' service.

H. A. S. WIBRELE, Lieut., R.F.A.,
Commanding No. 4 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 6th day of June 1913.

Number, rank and name, 66282, Gunner W. H. Sedgwick; age, 22 years; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; colour of complexion, sallow; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; trade, motor driver; date of enlistment, 2nd October 1911; place of enlistment, Halifax; parish and county in which born, Skipton, Yorkshire; date of desertion or absence, 3rd June 1913; place of desertion or absence, Kirkee; marks, heart pierced by arrow, line, acher, diamond and cross indistinctly, tattooed on left forearm; under one year eight months' service.

R. E. GORDON, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A., *for* Major, S.A.,
Commanding 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, etc., on the 7th June 1913, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names	Tonnage.	Commanders	Destination	When to sail.	Agents.
				1913.	
S.S. "Clan Macnaughton."	3103	J. A. McPherson ..	Calcutta	31st May ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Oskenfels"	3542	L. Knappe ..	Do.	31st ,, ..	Do.
S.S. "Ierida" ..	3288	G. Hajnas ..	Unknown	Uncertain ..	Messrs. Walker & Co.
S.S. "Elgin" ..	2443	J. G. Potts ..	Calcutta	31st May ..	Messrs. S.I.E. & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Clan Lindsay".	2499	A. Scotland ..	London and Hamburg via Cuddalore, Galle, Colombo, Trincomlee and Suez Canal.	7th June ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Guards" ..	3038	H. G. Piggott ..	Calcutta	7th ,, ..	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Raidar" ..	2276	H. G. Nelson ..	Do.	7th ,, ..	Messrs. S.I.E. & Co, Ltd.

REPORT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 24th May to the 7th June 1913.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name	Where from.	When left.
1913						1913.
25th May ..	S.S. "Clan Macnaughton" ..	3103	B	J. A. McPherson ..	Glasgow via Colombo ..	8th Apr
25th ,, ..	S.S. "Australia" ..	5358	,,	A. H. Asheton ..	Calcutta	2nd May.
26th ,, ..	S.S. "Elephanta"	2608	,,	B. H. Coupe ..	Negapatam via Cuddalore.	24th ,,
26th ,, ..	S.S. "Egra"	2345	,,	W. E. Whittingham.	Rangoon	23rd ,,
26th ,, ..	S.S. "Virawa"	2176	,,	H. F. Owen ..	Do.	9th ,,
27th ,, ..	S.S. "Elgin"	2443	,,	J. G. Potts ..	Calcutta	23rd ,,
27th ,, ..	S.S. "Newby Hall" ..	2810	,,	F. W. Forbat ..	London via Coconada ..	21st Feb.
28th ,, ..	S.S. "Tara"	2851	,,	G. M. Symmers ..	Singapore via Penang ..	22nd May
29th ,, ..	S.S. "City of Calcutta" ..	4301	,,	A. J. Elliott ..	Calcutta	27th ,,
29th ,, ..	S.S. "Oskenfels"	3542	G.	L. Knappe ..	Hamburg via Colombo ..	10th Apr
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Orvelo"	2919	I.	S. Chiesa ..	Calcutta. ..	26th May
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Egra"	2345	B.	S. Whittingham ..	Negapatam via Cuddalore.	31st ,,
1st June ..	S.S. "Clan Graham" ..	3469	,,	W. Elliott ..	Visagapatam via Coconada	27th ,,
1st ,, ..	S.S. "Colombo"	2730	,,	D. E. Neilson ..	London via Colombo ..	30th Apr
2nd ,, ..	S.S. "Frimpark"	2759	,,	A. D'Cruz ..	Rangoon	30th May
2nd ,, ..	S.S. "Kamalia"	3623	G.	H. Knokers ..	Hamburg via Colombo ..	26th Apr
2nd June ..	S.S. "Tarabe"	3407	B	J. H. Addenbrooke	Singapore via Karikal ..	24th May.
3rd ,, ..	S.S. "Raidar"	2276	M.	H. G. Nelson ..	Calcutta	28th ,,
4th ,, ..	S.S. "Begum"	2942	B.	R. M. Deely ..	Bombay via Cuddalore ..	12th ,,
5th ,, ..	S.S. "Windsorea"	1688	A.	A. Bradbeer ..	Calcutta	1st June.
5th ,, ..	S.S. "Clan Lindsay" ..	2499	B.	A. Scotland ..	Calcutta via Coconada ..	29th May.
6th ,, ..	S.S. "Guards"	3038	,,	H.G. Piggott ..	London via Colombo ..	4th ,,

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1913.					
24th May ..	S.S. "Lichtenfels" ..	3529	G.	H. Wahlcff ..	Calcutta.
26th ,, ..	S.S. "Twingona" ..	3120	B.I.	O. A. Barrand ..	Rangoon.
29th ,, ..	S.S. "Nowshu" ..	3555	B	A. H. Ashcson ..	London via Colombo, Aden, Suez Canal, Genoa and Marseilles
29th ,, ..	S.S. "Egra"	2345	,,	W. E. Whitting-ham.	Negapatam
29th ,, ..	S.S. "City of Calcutta" ..	4891	,,	A. J. Elliott ..	London via Colombo.
29th ,, ..	S.S. "Nirvana" ..	2176	,,	H. F. Owen ..	Bombay v.a Southern Ports and Colombo
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Elephanta" ..	2596	,,	R. H. Crope ..	Calcutta via Rangoon.
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Newby Hall" ..	2840	,,	F. W. Parker ..	Marseilles via Porto Novo
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Tara"	3661	,,	G. M. Symmers ..	Singapore via Negapatam, Penang and Portswettenham.
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Orsolo" ..	2940	I.	~. Chiesa ..	Trieste via Mammoth
1st June ..	S.S. "Clan Macnaughton" ..	3103	B.	J. A. MacPherson ..	Calcutta.
1st ,, ..	S.S. "Eckenfels" ..	3842	G.	L. Knappe ..	Do.
2nd ,, ..	S.S. "Eccin	2113	B.	J. G. Potts ..	Do.
2nd ,, ..	S.S. "Golconda" ..	3130	,,	D. L. Nelson ..	Do.
3rd ,, ..	S.S. "Iruda"	2259	A.	G. Dujmic ..	Marseilles via Pondicherry.
3rd ,, ..	S.S. "Taroba"	3057	B.	J. H. Addenbrooke.	Singapore via Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Karikal and Portswettenham.
4th ,, ..	S.S. "Clan Graham" ..	3239	,,	W. Elliott ..	Marseilles, London and Antwerp via Coast.
5th ,, ..	S.S. "Regam"	2042	,,	R. H. Dealy ..	Calcutta via Coconada
5th ,, ..	S.S. "Krakefels" ..	3523	G.	H. Kuckens ..	Calcutta.
5th ,, ..	S.S. "Erinpura" ..	2710	B.	A. D'Cruz ..	Negapatam.
6th ,, ..	S.S. "Egra"	2345	,,	E. Whittingham ..	Rangoon.
6th ,, ..	S.S. "Vindobona" ..	2685	A.	A. Bruckich ..	Trieste via Colombo.

Port Office, Madras,
7th June 1913.

G. H. S. LATOUCHE, Commander, R.I.M.,
Ag. Deputy Conservator of the Port.

List of Vessels which passed through the Pamban Channel during the month of May 1913

No. of vessels	Rig.	Tons.	No. of vessels	Rig	Tons.
18	Steamers	5,102	..	Kutch	..
1	Barques ..	370	2	Boats ..	36
10	Brigs	2,320	1	Yacht	9
12	Schooners	1,041			
4	Dhonies	451			
3	Baglas	296			
			53		5,556

Abstract	Draft in feet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11½	Total.
	No. of vessels	..	..	..	2	7	15	7	3	4	3	5	..	53

Pamban Port Office,
2nd June 1913.

F. H. COOKE,
Port Officer.

(True copy.)

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
7th June 1913.

F. G. SMITH,
for Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 20 of 1913

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
14th May 1913.

F. G. SMITH,
for Presidency Port Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

BAY OF BENGAL.

Caution—Report of a Dredger.

No. 185-*I (first publication).*—

Subject.—The master of the S.S. *Rajput* reports having abandoned the Dredger *Pentland* in the following position on the 11th April 1913. She was waterlogged and in a sinking condition.

Position.—Lat. 16° 53½' N., long. 87° 14' E.

Charts affected.—No. 829, Coconada to Bassein river.

" 1425 Gopalpur to False Point.

" 70, Bay of Bengal.

Authority.—Master of the S.S. *Rajput*, telegram, dated 12th April 1913.

C. J. C. KENDALL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

Calcutta, 12th April 1913. B. K. FINNIMORE, *Secretary, Marine Department.*

No. 21 of 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 14th May 1913. F. G. SMITH, for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

The Port Officer, Akyab, reports that the Sandoway Buoy was removed from its position on the 23rd April 1913 for the South-West Monsoon.

Rangoon, 29th April 1913. C. GARDNER, Commander, R.I.M., for *Principal Port Officer, Burma.*

No. 22 of 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 14th May 1913. F. G SMITH, for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

Notice is hereby given that the Red Light on the west end of Zallataung Island will not be exhibited after the 31st of May 1913.

Reference this office Notice to Mariners dated 10th October 1912.

The following charts are affected: Admiralty Nos 70, 822 and 932.

Publications.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 44; Admiralty List of Lights, Part VI, No. 351 a.

Rangoon, 1st May 1913. C. GARDNER, Commander, R.I.M., for *Principal Port Officer, Burma.*

No. 23 of 1913.

The following telegram, dated 13th May 1913, from the Port Officer, Calcutta, is published for information:—

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 16th May 1913. F. G. SMITH, for *Presidency Port Officer.*

"Port Officer, Chittagong, wires. Begins: Master Kohinur reports passing, on tenth May, mast of large country craft attached to submerged wreckage in latitude twenty-one degrees thirty-nine minutes North, longitude ninety-one degrees twenty-nine minutes East. Ends."

No. 24 of 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 20th May 1913. F. G SMITH, for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 548.

CHINA SEA—YANGTZE RIVER—CHINKIANG DISTRICT.

Silver Island Crossing Beacons—High Pole discontinued.

Notice is hereby given that the high (rear) pole of the Silver Island Crossing Beacons has been discontinued.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 14th April 1913. W. FRED. TYLER, *Coast Inspector.*

No. 25 of 1913

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 20th May 1913. F. G SMITH, for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No 31

EAST COAST OF ENGLAND—SOUTH INNER DOWSING BUOY.

Lat. 53° 12' 15" N. Long. 0° 35' 25" E.

Alteration in position.

In accordance with Notice No. 5, dated 18th January last, the SOUTH INNER DOWSING BUOY has been moved S. 35° E. or 125° (S.E. ½ S. Magnetic)-1 mile from its former position to guard the 3 fathom patch at the South end of the Shoal.

The Buoy now lies in 35 foot at Low Water Spring Tides with the following bearing:—

Addlethorpe Church—S. 67° W. or 207° True (W. by N. Magnetic). (Distant 9 miles 2 cables.)

(By order)

Trinity House, London, E.C., 21st April 1913. H. G. WILLETT, *Secretary.*

No. 26 of 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 23rd May 1913. F. G. SMITH, for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

Bassein River Approach.

The Gas Buoy North-East of Diamond Island will be removed for examination about the 15th of May 1913 and will be replaced by a Spherical Buoy painted with black and white horizontal stripes

Charts affected.—3772, Calventuens to Bassein River.
893, Kerongo Island to White Point.
894, Bassein River to Polo Penang.
834, Bassein River and Approaches
829, Cocanada to Bassein River.

Publications.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, pages 416 and 447.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

C. GARDNER, Commander, R.I.M.,
for *Principal Port Officer, Burma.*

Rangoon, 3rd May 1913.

No. 27 OF 1913.

The following is republished for information.

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
23rd May 1913.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

The Port Officer, Akyab, reports that Oyster Reef Buoy was removed on the 26th April 1913 for the South-West Monsoon.

C. GARDNER, Commander, R.I.M.,
for *Principal Port Officer, Burma.*

Rangoon, 5th May 1913.

No. 28 OF 1913.

The following is republished for information

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
23rd May 1913.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—WEST COAST—ALLEPPEY.

Notice is hereby given that the red and black buoys marking the entrance to the Port of Alleppey have been removed for the ensuing monsoon and will be replaced only on or about the 15th September 1913.

C. RAJARATNA NAICKER,
Port Officer.

Port Office, Alleppey, 20th May 1913.

No. 29 OF 1913.

The following is republished for information.

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
29th May 1913.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 549.

CHINA SEA—NINGPO DISTRICT—TONGTING ISLAND FOG SIGNAL.

Arc of Audibility.

Mariners are hereby reminded that the Fog Signal sounded at Tongting Island Light-station is audible only to the eastward of the island, between the bearings of north through west to south.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

W. FRED. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 29th April 1913.

No. 30 OF 1913.

The following is republished for information.

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
29th May 1913.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 35.

EAST COAST OF ENGLAND—THAMES ENTRANCES.

East Swin and Wallet Channels.

In consequence of the continued decrease in the depth of water in the SPITWAY, between the GUNFLEET and BUNBY SANDS, the SWIN SPITWAY and WALLET SPITWAY BUOYS have been moved S. 65° W. or 245° True (W. by S. Magnetic) about two miles to mark a channel between these sands further to the Westward.

The WALLET SPITWAY BUOY now lies in 31 feet at Low Water Spring Tides, with the following bearing:—

Clacton Water Tower N. 3° W. or 357° True (N. by E. Magnetic). (Distant 5 Miles 3½ Cables.)

The SWIN SPITWAY BUOY now lies in 31 feet at Low Water Spring Tides, with the following bearing:—

Clacton Water Tower N. 1° E. or 2° True (N. by E. ¼ E Magnetic). (Distant 4 Miles 1 Cable.)

At the present time a line between these Buoys indicates the deepest water across the Sands, but owing to the frequent changes in the channels in this locality, Mariners are cautioned that too much

reliance should not be placed on the present depth being maintained, and the lead should be carefully used by all vessels passing through the Spitway.

(By order.)

Trinity House, London, E.C.,
6th May 1913.

H. G. WILLETT,
Secretary.

No. 31 of 1913.

INDIA—WEST COAST—TALAYI.

Removal of Buoy.

It is hereby notified, for the information of Mariners, that the small spherical buoy marking the pinnacle rock off the sub-port of Talayi has been removed for overhaul on the 25th May 1913 and will be replaced about the 1st October 1913 when the working season again commences.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
2nd June 1913.

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

ERRATA.

The following corrections are to be made in the Notice to Mariners No. 1261/170 C, dated 20th May 1913:—

In line 2—

For "Davis Point" *read* "Devils Point."

In line 4—

For "Long. 79° 2' E." *read* "Long. 79° 21' E."

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
28th May 1913.

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Madras Provincial Forest Service will be recruited—

(a) from men who have successfully passed through the Provincial Service course at the Research Institute, Dehra Dun,

(b) by promotion of deserving Rangers.

2. Candidates for the special course of training at Dehra Dun will be selected in September of each year as the exigencies of the service may require by a Committee consisting of the Forest Commissioner, another Member of the Board of Revenue and the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle. The selection will be confined mainly to young men who are of good physique and social standing and who are in all respects qualified by previous education; preference will be given to those candidates who have a substantial knowledge of one or more branches of Natural Science, but a knowledge of English and Mathematics will also be required in order to enable those selected thoroughly to follow and profit by the course of instruction. The nominations will be submitted by the Board of Revenue for the approval of the Local Government.

3. Candidates should be prepared to satisfy the Committee in such manner as may be prescribed by the Committee that they possess the requisite physical and educational qualifications to undergo successfully the tests mentioned in rule 6 *infra*.

4. Except for special reasons and with the special sanction of the Local Government, no student will be deputed for the special course who is not between the ages of 18 and 25 on the 1st November of the year in which the special course begins. Candidates must therefore be between the ages of 17 and 24 on the 1st November of the year in which they are selected.

5. Selected candidates will, before deputation, be required to undergo practical training for a period of twelve months under a District Forest Officer and will be paid during this period a stipend of Rs. 40 with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 20 *per mensem*. Candidates are liable to rejection if the results of their practical training are such as to indicate that they are unlikely to prove good Forest officers.

6. Selected candidates will, on arrival at Dehra Dun, undergo such physical test as may be prescribed by the President, followed by a medical examination before a Medical Board; they are also liable to undergo an examination in English and Mathematics to be held by the President.

Note 1.—At present the physical test is a walk from Dehra to Mussoori and back, a distance of 28 or 29 miles to be completed within the number of hours that may be prescribed.

Note 2.—Candidates are expected to know sufficient English to follow the course, and in Mathematics should know Arithmetic, Algebra up to and including quadratic equations and simple problems, Geometry, the first three books of Euclid and the elements of Trigonometry including the solution of triangles and the use of Logarithms.

7. Before proceeding to Dehra candidates will be required to execute a formal agreement and a security bond with two sureties for Rs. 4,000 that they will serve the department for at least five years after their return from Dehra. The sureties should be persons residing or owning property in British India.

8. Selected candidates, while under training at Dehra Dun, will be granted a stipend of Rs. 80 *per mensem* in addition to actual expenses for journey by rail, or steamer. They will, on returning to Madras duly qualified, be given a bonus of Rs. 480 to help them to purchase the equipment necessary for their work. Candidates will be paid the usual travelling allowances admissible under the Civil Service Regulations for joining the college at Dehra and for their return on successful completion of the two years' course.

9. Candidates who have obtained the necessary certificates from the Forest Institute, Dehra Dun, will be posted to the Forest Service as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservators, but they may not be substantively appointed to the Provincial Service until they have served on probation for two years and until actual vacancies in that service arise; their pay during the period of probation shall not exceed Rs. 150 *per mensem* and if their probationary period is extended, their pay during the first year of extension shall not exceed Rs. 150 *per mensem* and Rs. 200 *per mensem* during the remaining period of extension.

10. Any candidate who is not appointed permanently to Government service before attaining the age of 23 may be allowed to count as service towards pension any period of training or probation after attaining that age.

11. Rangers of long service and approved merit are eligible for promotion to the Provincial Service without any further training. When so promoted, they will be appointed first acting on probation and confirmed if found suitable.

12. An officer appointed direct to the Provincial Forest Service or Rangers promoted to that service will on permanent appointment be designated Extra Assistant Conservator and receive pay at Rs. 250 *per mensem* rising by an annual increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 550. They can further be appointed as Extra Deputy Conservators on Rs. 575, rising by annual increment of Rs. 25 to Rs. 650. After an Extra Assistant Conservator has attained to Rs. 550 a month, promotion to the class of Extra Deputy Conservator will depend upon the occurrence of vacancies in that class, provided always that no Extra Assistant Conservator will be eligible for promotion as Extra Deputy Conservator unless he is considered by the Local Government to be fit for a major charge. An Extra Assistant Conservator who has served for not less than three years on Rs. 550 a month, and who is considered by the Local Government fit to hold a major charge but for whom no vacancy exists in the upper controlling staff, may, however, be given a personal allowance of Rs. 50 a month; and in the case of officers whom the Local Government consider fit for further increase of pay this allowance may be augmented to Rs. 100 a month on the expiry of a further period of four years and to Rs. 150 a month on the expiry of a second period of four years. The Local Government may, by special order in each case, promote an Extra Deputy Conservator after one year's service on Rs. 650 a month to Rs. 700 a month for a period of three years and again to Rs. 800 a month for a further period of three years, and may then promote him to Rs. 850 a month until the close of his service, but promotion to Rs. 700, Rs. 800 and Rs. 850 a month should only be made when the Local Government is satisfied at each step that the individual is thoroughly deserving of such promotion.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that one candidate will be selected for direct recruitment to the Provincial Forest Service in July next. Intending candidates should send their applications with copies of testimonials to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras. The applications must reach the Secretary before 15th July 1913.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue—Forest),
Chepauk, 23rd May 1913.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

No. 10.—Whereas it has been found necessary to take steps to control the preparation, possession and sale of denatured spirits in the Madras Presidency, the following rules have been framed by the Board of Revenue, under section 2, Act XVI of 1863, and sections 18 and 15 of the Abkari Act I of 1886, in that regard in supersession of those contained in Notification No. 11 dated 27th February 1912, published on pages 439–441 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1912. They will come into force at once :—

1. Denatured spirit is spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of light caoutchoucine and crude pyridine bases wholly made from a mineral source as per specifications appended, or wood-naphtha, or other special denaturants, approved of by the Board of Revenue.

2. Denatured spirits are liable to a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*: the duty being calculated on the declared issue price of each consignment at the distillery, less the discount, if any, allowed to purchasers and the duty. Distillers should, when applying for a permit, declare the sale price of the spirit at the distillery for the purpose of calculating the *ad valorem* duty.

3. Denatured spirit may be manufactured by holders of distillery licenses in the Presidency, provided (1) that the light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases to be mixed with the spirit must first be tested and approved in the Board's Laboratory, (2) that they must be kept under lock and key by, and used under the supervision of, the distillery officer, (3) that they must be used in the proportion of ½ a gallon of light caoutchoucine and ¾ a gallon of pyridine bases to 99 gallons of the spirit, and (4) that the spirit shall not be of less strength than 50 per cent. overproof. Similar conditions apply to the use of wood-naphtha, in the special cases where its use is permitted, with this difference that one part by volume of crude wood-naphtha of a strength not less than 50 per cent. overproof shall be mixed with nine parts of spirit and that the use of wood naphtha in a highly purified condition will not be permitted. The Board's previous sanction should be obtained in cases of special methods of denaturation for spirit intended for use in particular arts and manufactures.

4. Spirit denatured with light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases may be imported by sea, but samples must be submitted to the Board's Laboratory and there certified to be fully denatured before it can be removed from the Custom-house. In the case of imports by sea from other Presidencies a certificate from the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment to the effect that the spirit has been fully denatured may be accepted in lieu of the Board's report. Spirit that is not sufficiently denatured must either be denatured afresh or must pay duty at the full tariff rate. Spirit treated with wood-naphtha or other special denaturants can be imported only with the special sanction of the Board.

5. Licenses (M.S.—1) for sale of spirit denatured with light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases will be issued by Collectors, free of fee, to respectable applicants on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. All such applications should be forwarded to the Collector through the Inspector of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department of the Circle in which the applicant wishes to hold his license. No such license will be issued to persons licensed to sell liquor for consumption on the premises.

6. The holders of M.S.—1 licenses may obtain their supplies of spirit from the custom-house or distillery on production of a written permission (M.S.—2) for the removal of the same from the Collector of the district in which the custom-house or distillery is situated. Books of form of application for such permission (M.S.—3) will be supplied to them. These applications should be forwarded to the Collectors concerned through the Collector of the district to which the applicant wishes to transport the spirit. The spirit may also be obtained from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of the spirit in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons at a time or from other M.S.—1 licensees up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time on presentation of a requisition in form M.S.—8. The licensees are also empowered to sell spirit to one another and to holders of M.S.—1-a licenses up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time. The transport of spirit thus sold should be covered by a permit to be granted by the seller in such case. Books of permits (M.S.—9) for the transport of the spirit to be obtained from holders of M.S.—1 licenses in quantities exceeding one gallon but not exceeding 20 gallons will be issued to holders of these licenses on application to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business.

7. Varnish-makers and others requiring spirit denatured with light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases for use in their business, but not for sale, will be given special licenses (M.S.—1-a) on application, supported by evidence as to their requirements through the Inspector of the Circle, to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business. They will be supplied by distillers or through the custom-house on presentation of a permit (M.S.—2) to be obtained from the Collector on application in form (M.S.—3). These licensees may also obtain their supply of spirit from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of such spirit in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons at a time or from holders of M.S.—1 licenses up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time.

8. Holders of M.S.—1 and M.S.—1-a licenses will, on application to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business, be furnished with books of requisitions (M.S.—8) authorising them to obtain spirit denatured with light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases in quantities exceeding one gallon but not exceeding 20 gallons at a time from holders of M.S.—1 licenses, and in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons from a depot.

9. Similar licenses (M.S.—1-b) will be given to Chemists and others who, for special reasons, require spirit spoiled with wood-naphtha. The procedure will be the same except that (unless the Board has given a special authority to import) the spirit will be obtainable only from local distilleries and that the licensees will be required to enter into a bond (M.S.—4) with the Collector undertaking to use the spirit for the purpose specified and no other. The forms to be used in this case will be M.S.—1-b, M.S.—2, M.S.—3. Persons holding these licenses will also be allowed to sell such spirit up to a maximum of one reputed quart at a time, on the use of it being ordered in writing by a competent medical man. Such orders are to be retained by the seller in his stock book until the latter is inspected by an Abkári officer.

10. A special license in form M.S.—1-c will be issued to the Railway Companies in the Presidency for the storage and use of spirit denatured with light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases and its distribution to such stations on their respective lines, as may be specified in the license, provided that the licensees enter into bond with the Collector undertaking to use the spirit for the purpose specified in the license and no other. The licensees may obtain their supplies of the spirit from the custom-house or distillery on production of a written permission (M.S.—2) to be obtained from the Collector of the district in which the custom house or distillery is situated on application in form M.S.—3. The spirit may also be obtained from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of the spirit up to a maximum of 220 gallons at a time on production of a requisition in form M.S.—8. Books of applications or requisitions may be had from the Collector of the district in which the license is held. The Railway Companies will be exempted from taking out separate licenses for individual stations for the possession and use of the spirit received from the M.S.—1-c premises. The transport of spirit should be covered by a permit (M.S.—9) to be granted by the licensees in such case.

11. A special license in form M.S.—1-d will be granted to distillers, who are also manufacturers of denatured spirits, for the wholesale vend of such spirits, manufactured in their distilleries, not exceeding 120 gallons at one time to holders of M.S.—1 and M.S.—1-a licenses and not exceeding 220 gallons at one time to holders of M.S.—1-c licenses on production of a

requisition in form M.S.—8. The transport of the spirit so issued shall be covered by a permit in form M.S.—9 to be granted by the depot-keeper in each case.

12. The Customs or Distillery officer or wholesale depot-keeper concerned will send an advice in form M.S.—5 of each issue of denatured spirit that he makes to the Inspector of the Circle to which the spirit is consigned. This advice must be sent promptly at the time of issue. No issue of more than 500 gallons at any one time to any one person is permitted from a custom-house or distillery.

13. Unlicensed persons are prohibited from selling denatured spirit, and from possessing more than one gallon at a time. The limit is fixed under section 13 of Act I of 1886. Breach of the rule will subject the offender to the penalties prescribed in the Act.

14. When insufficiently denatured spirit is again denatured under rule 5 *supra*, the importer will bear the expense.

15. The minimum strength at which imported and locally-made denatured spirit can be sold will be 50° over-proof.

APPENDIX.

Official Laboratory Tests to ascertain the suitability of samples of Light Caoutchoucine and Pyridine Bases for denaturing Alcohol.

Light caoutchoucine.

1. *Nature.*—By "caoutchoucine" is meant the liquid obtained by the dry distillation of vulcanised rubber. By "light caoutchoucine" is meant the liquid obtained by redistilling "caoutchoucine" and collecting that portion which passes over at or below about 200° C.

2. *The specific gravity of light caoutchoucine.*—The specific gravity of light caoutchoucine at 60° F. should lie between ·835 and ·860 referred to water as 1·000.

3. *Boiling test.*—For the purpose of this test, 100 c.c. of light caoutchoucine should be redistilled in the pyridine testing flask (see specification for pyridine bases). Under those conditions not more than 15 c.c. of distillate should pass over at or below 160° C. whilst a total (including the foregoing) of at least 70 c.c. should pass over at or below 200° C.

4. *Absence of soluble constituents.*—When 25 c.c. of light caoutchoucine are shaken with an equal volume of water in a stoppered graduated cylinder and due time is allowed for the liquids to separate again into two layers, the light caoutchoucine should show no appreciable diminution in volume.

5. *Neutrality.*—The aqueous layer obtained from test 4 should show no marked acidity or alkalinity when tested with both red and blue litmus paper.

6. *Limit of saturated hydrocarbons.*—At least 70 per cent. of the light caoutchoucine should be soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid. For testing this, 25 c.c. should be measured off into a tapped and stoppered separating-cylinder of suitable capacity and sulphuric acid should be added, at first with great care and in very small quantities. After each addition of acid, the cylinder should be shaken and cooled to avoid loss of volatile constituents. Sufficient acid must be used (usually about 50 c.c.) for the high coloured layer to become quite fluid so that it can separate readily from the upper layer of unattacked constituents. After a final thorough shaking and cooling, the cylinder should be left for about three hours to effect complete separation of the two layers and the lower layer be then tapped off. The almost colourless upper layer should be again shaken with strong sulphuric acid until it appears free from soluble constituents (as judged by the colour imparted to the sulphuric acid) and separated as before after standing. It should finally measure not more than 7 c.cs. The acid used should be of specific gravity 1·84 and may be of commercial quality.

7. *Freedom from water.*—Light caoutchoucine should not contain any appreciable amount of water. Any officer engaged in drawing samples for test should certify on the bottle that he has drawn the sample from the bottom of the containing vessel where the water, if present, will be found. For this purpose he should employ a syphon tube of which the shorter limb reaches to the floor of the containing vessel. He should also assure himself that the sample is collected in a bottle free of moisture.

Pyridine bases.

I. Colour.—The colour must not be darker than that given by two cubic centimetres of decinormal iodine solution dissolved in one litre of distilled water.

II. Miscibility with water.—20 c.c. of the pyridine bases should give a clear mixture with 40 c.c. of water; or else a mixture only so slightly opalescent that, after standing for five minutes, ordinary news paper type is clearly visible through a layer 15 c.m. deep.

III. Amount of water present.—From 20 c.c. of the pyridine bases mixed with 20 c.c. of caustic soda solution (density 1·4), at least 18·5 c.c. of the bases should separate, after having been repeatedly shaken together and allowed to stand.

IV. Titration.—Dissolve 1 c.c. of the pyridine bases in 10 c.c. of distilled water. Titrate with normal sulphuric acid until a drop of the mixture gives a definite blue spot on congo-red paper (the blue colour should at once disappear). At least 10 c.c. of the normal sulphuric acid

should be required to produce this reaction. (To prepare the congo-red paper, dissolve one gram of congo-red in one litre of distilled water. Soak filter paper in this and then dry.)

V. Cadmium chloride reaction.—Vigorously shake together 10 c.c. of a solution of 1 c.c. of pyridine bases in 100 c.c. of distilled water with 5 c.c. of a 5 per cent. solution of dry fused cadmium chloride. A distinct crystalline precipitate should immediately result.

VI. Boiling-point.—Distil 100 c.c. of the pyridine bases in the manner described below. At least 90 per cent. should distil over at or under 140° C.

Method.—100 c.c. of pyridine bases are placed in a short-necked copper flask of about 200 c.c. capacity. The flask is arranged on an asbestos card which has a circular hole of 30 m.m. diameter cut in it. To the flask is attached a fractionating column (consisting of a tube 13 m.m. wide and 170 m.m. long, provided with one bulb) of which the side tube (issuing 1 c.m. above the bulb) joins a Liebig's condenser of which the cooled part is at least 400 m.m. long.* A standard thermometer is placed in the head of the column so that its bulb occupies the centre of the bulb of the column.

The speed of distillation is adjusted to 5 c.c. per minute, the distillate being received in a graduated glass cylinder. At least 90 c.c. should distil over at or under 140° C. at a barometric pressure of 760 m.m.

If the barometer varies from 760 m.m., a correction of 1° C. for each 30 m.m. of variation should be applied (*e.g.*, under 770 m.m. of pressure 90 c.c. of distillate should come over at or under 140·3° C., whilst under 750 m.m. the same amount of distillate should come over at 139·7° C.).

NOTE.—Pyridine proper is a single definite compound (C_5H_5N) boiling at about 116° C. Pyridine bases are mixtures of pyridine with closely allied compounds boiling at various temperatures. They are cheaper and more effective denaturants than the pure pyridine.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, 7th May 1913.

H. H. F. M. TYLER, *Secretary.*

It is hereby notified that from the date of this notification the Government waste lands in the undermentioned villages of the Coimbatore district which are likely to be affected by the proposed Bhavani project, will be assigned under the darkhast rules only on the condition that the assignment is subject to the right of Government to resume the lands at their pleasure without compensation at any time until the original assignment is declared absolute by them. Similarly rules of waste lands under the darkhast rules in the said villages after the date of this notification will be subject to the right of Government to resume at their pleasure the whole or any portion of the lands sold on re-payment of the purchase money or such share of it as is proportionate to the area resumed unless and until this right of resumption has been waived by Government.

(This supersedes the notification published in page 1805, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th November 1907.)

Coimbatore taluk.

Survey number	Name of group.	Name of village
7	Agraharam Samakkulam	.....
57	Pallikulam	.....
58	Annapparpalaiyam ..	.....
7	Agraharam Samakkulam.	Attipalayam.
6	Ikkaduthurai	Ikkaduthurai, East.
31	Chittarchavadi ..	West
32	.. ..	.....
47	Coimbatore	.....
61	Ganapathi	.....
2	Godaipur	.....
18	Idigarai	.....
11	Vellamarpalli	.....
12	Sulappatti	.....
8	Vellamadai	Kalipalayam.
10	Kalipalayam	.....
16	Viraiyam	.....
29	Komarapalayam ..	.....
30	Vadapalli	.....
5	Kondayampalayam ..	Kottaipalayam.
64	Krishnarayapuram ..	.....
60	Kaniyamuthur	.....
46	Sundakkamuthur ..	.....
33	Kunnathur	.....
59	Kuchibi	.....
8	Sarkar Samakkulam ..	Karumbapalaiyam

Avanashi taluk.

Survey number	Name of group.	Name of village
29	Karegoundanpalayam	Ajjampalayam.
24	Akkarai Sangapalli ..	.....
34	Narasapuram ..	Alampalayam
11	Jadayampalayam ..	Alankombu.
17	Kappanai	Alankuttai.
12	Kanuvakkarai ..	Anaipalayam
23	Amboli	.....
27	Annur	.....

Serial number	Name of group.	Name of village
5	Bellubi	Ondipalayam.
72	Orathukuppai ..	.....
32	Krishnarayapuram ..	Pappanaickenpalayam.
10	Kalingarayam ..	Puthanaickenpalayam.
3	Periyanayakkanpalayam	.....
53	Saliyurpalaiyam ..	Pilamedu.
16	Kurumbam	Pudupalayam.
56	Ramandapuram ..	.....
8	Vellamadai	Samirayakkanpalayam.
9	Sarkar Samakkulam ..	.....
53	Saviripalayam ..	.....
18	Sengalur	.....
71	Sottupalayam ..	.....
54	Singanallur	.....
55	Uppilipalayam ..	.....
50	Sithambalampalli ..	.....
14	Veerasampalli	.....
48	Talampalayam	.....
2	Godaipur	Tirumuchiliam-palayam.
8	Kondayampalayam ..	Varadayyangarpalaiyam
70	Vellalur	.....
9	Vellamadai	.....
13	Vijayakarisolai ..	.....
4	Virapandi	.....
19	Pogalur	Attayampalayampalli.
12	Ballapalayam ..	.....
19	Bellubi	.....
30	Kuppepalayam ..	R. Chinnampalayam.
17	Kappanai	Ramasamipalayam
14	Chikkarampalayam ..	Chandiveerampalliyam.
9	Chinthamanipalayam ..	.....
14	Chikkarampalayam ..	.....

* The above pattern is that specified in the German Government's Regulations and has been suggested for adoption as being a simple form obtainable in every chemical laboratory. The more modern double-surface condensers may, of course, be substituted where available.

Arcamacha taluk—cont.

Survey number.	Name of group	Name of village.
17	Thekkampatti ..	Dasanur.
20	Sennakalipatti ..	Pookarai
11	Jadayampalayam ..	Pedalabavi.
9	Chickadumpalayam	Edayarpalayam
12	Beemapalayam ..	Edayampalayam
18	Uttyasathum	Kholchikarai
17	Tekkampatti	Goddaiyapalayam.
24	Akkara Sengapalli ..	Ikkarasengapalli.
18	Uppasantham ..	----
10	Immbarai	----
	.. ..	Pindipaliyara.
11	Jadayampalayam ..	----
20	Karegoundenpalayam ..	Kadarakkarai.
6	Kalampalayam ..	----
21	Mudaliarai ..	Kallipampalayam.
20	Sennakalipatti ..	Kallikarai.
14	Chokkarampalayam ..	Kallipalayam.
7	Maidur ..	Kanneyyanpalayam.
14	Chokkarampalayam ..	Kannampalayam
25	Kanvarkkapai ..	----
8	Karamadai	----
23	Ambodi ..	Karukkupalayam.
21	Kattampatti	Karumadai Sarumpalayam
14	Chokkarampalayam ..	Karumadaisathipalayam.
25	Karegoundanpalayam ..	----
8	Chikkadasenpalayam ..	Kariyampalayam.
21	Kumarapatti	----
21	Mudaliarai ..	Kavundanpalayam.
8	Kennarampalayam ..	..
23	Karegoundenpalayam	Kempanaickenpalayam.
17	Tekkampatti	Kempanpalayam.
7	Maidur	Kempanur.
17	Tekkampatti	Kottaiamapalayam.
14	Chokkarampalayam ..	Kullanur.
17	.. ..	Kunniyur.
	Kuppanur	----
20	Kuppepalayam	----
12	Bellaji	Karumbapalayam.
23	Karegoundenpalayam	Kerumbapalayam.
24	Akkari Sengapalli ..	Lakkapalayam.
8	Karamadai	Madesapuram.
19	Uppasantham ..	Malayanur.
8	Karamadai	Mangalakarai
7	Maruvur	..
26	Mettupalayam ..	----
19	Irumbarai ..	Modur
23	Pachapalayam ..	Motaipalayam
18	Bellaji	Mottupalayam.
13	....	Mongampalayam,
6	Kalampalayam ..	Mettampatti.
26	Pogalur	Mudukkantharai.
21	Mudaliarai ..	....
16	Vadavalli ..	Mukasisamampatti,
17	Thekkampatti ..	Nanjayampalayam
24	Narampuram ..	....
18	Uppasantham ..	Obilipatti
28	Oddarpalayam ..	..
5	Telampalayam ..	Onur.
33	Pachchapalayam	....
19	Irumbarai	Peddikottai.
26	Vadakalur	Pillimadai
16	Pogalur	....
26	Oddarpalayam ..	Palurpalayam.
7	Maruvur ..	Pungampalayam.
15	Vadavalli	Puthur.
	.. ..	Puthur,
11	Jadayampalayam	Rayampalayam,
20	Sennakalipatti ..	Rangampalayam.
23	Ambodi	Rangasamudram,
9	Chikkadasenpalayam.	Sarumadai.
12	Bellajal	Semmipalayam.
6	Kalampalayam ..	Silaiyur.
20	Senna Kalipatti ..	..
10	Semmigai	..
27	Annur	Sokkampalayam.
16	Pogalur	Sokkanampatti
9	Chikkadasenpalayam..	Sorampalayam.
16	Pogalur	Sukkhanai.
17	Tekkampattai ..	..

Coyimbatiyampayam taluk.

Survey number.	Name of group	Name of village.
32	Irukkur	..
33	Perukadavu	....
34	Thoraigoundampalayam.	....
	.. ..	Sanaiyanpalayam
35	Danaikenkottai ..	....
	....	Shanpalli.
36	Kadavai ..	Kayyanur.
37	Mudakkantharai ..	....
38	Thodampalayam ..	....

Survey number.	Name of group	Name of village.
6	Telampalayam ..	Tennankoombu
32	Kelapalayam ..	Tenpennadi.
33	Kelloli	Teruppaliyam,
7	Maruvur ..	Tinnampalayam.
5	Telampalayam	.. ..
26	Vadakalur ..	....
11	Jadayampalayam	Vadagamanadi.
19	Vadavalli ..	..
16	Chokkarampalayam ..	Vadavalli.
24	Mettupalayam ..	Vampalayam.
..	.... ..	Pattampalayam
33	Thekkakarathur ..	....
..	.... ..	Kannukkam
37	Aiyampalayam ..	....
39	Vadugapalayam ..	Nanjal Thimmaikolan
..	.. ..	....
36	Punjai Thimmaikolan.	....
35	Thathanur ..	Kathirampalayam
34	Pelapur ..	....
33	Bethampalayam ..	....
..	.. ..	Thanapandalpalayam.
32	Kattanam ..	....
31	Mangarasanaikyapalayam	....
42	Alathur	.. ..
41	Pongalur	.. ..
40	Pasur	....
..	.. .. ..	Kalakurchi
..	.. .. ..	Puthupalayam.
..	....	Thokkupalayam
..	....	Thottipalayam.
41	Pongalur	Moudipalayam
30	Allapalayam.. ..	....
43	Kanur	.. ..
50	Thenikkaranpalayam ..	.. ..
47	Muruganpalayam ..	....
47	Cheyur	Kolukulam.
56	Thalhanur	....
55	Papankulam	.. ..
57	Cheyur ..	....
64	Nadavacheri	.. ..
69	Kuppandampalayam ..	....
0	Ittiveeranpalayam ..	....
70	Palankarai	....
	....	Avanashilingampalayam,
62	Avanashi	Rovumpalayam
63	Sinnariyapalayam	....
62	Avanashi	.. ..
63	Sinnariyapalayam ..	Kurukkampalayam.
56	Karamampalayam ..	.. ..
48	Vellayapalayam ..	Kurumbapalayam
57	Cheyur	Kankampalayam,
49	Vettiyapalayam ..	..
48	.... ..	Asanallipalayam
46	Karuvalur	....
44	Ramanadapuram	....
44	.... ..	Nuriyampalli.
39	Allapalayam	Rathnampalayam.
39	....	Mathureddipalayam.
	....	Dompalayam.
38	....	.. ..
37	Kunjapalli	.. ..
36	Pillayappanpalayam ..	....
34	Kareyampalayam	....
	....	Elapalayam.
35	Mangoondansettipalayam.	....
45	.... ..	Mampalayam.
	Uppilipalayam ..	.. ..
47	.... ..	Pampalayam.
	Nambiyampalayam ..	.. ..
49	Sembagandlur ..	.. ..
62	Avanashi	....
61	.... ..	Attiyampalayam.
	Vellayathampalayam ..	....
	....	Perumkaranaipalayam.
71	Rakkiapalayam ..	....
	.... ..	Ammapalayam.
72	Kariyampatti ..	....
69	Puchipalayam ..	....
	....	ukapalayam.

39	Akkapithalipatti ..	....
40	Bogaripalayam ..	....
41	Karthodampalayam ..	....
42	Thoppampalayam ..	....
43	Punjampalli ..	....
46	Perukalipatti ..	....
45	Muniyipalayam ..	....
48	Muthampalayam ..	....
7	Punjai Puliyampatti ..	....

Gobichettipalayam taluk—contd.

Survey number.	Name of group.	Name of village.
48	Karuppalli	
49		Erangathupalayam Pudupalayam.
50	Nallur	
59	Sellappampalayam	
51	Thanthonipermanipalayam.	
52	Pungambadi	
53	Singanarampalayam	
54	Karumbupalayam	
55	Vinayapalli	
56	Shenbagaputhur	
57	Akkanni Nagarum	
58	Kavundanikombu	
59	Kongaramedram	
60	Hariyappampalayam	
61	Palayathottiyur	
62	Puthottiyam	
63	Indhiranpalayam	
64	Makkanankombu	
65	Arasur	
66	Uddaram	
67	Surakkaipalayam	Nagamanji.
68	Andipalayam	Karrigoundanpalayam.
69	Gudakkarai	
70	Varapalayam	
71	Karuppilpalayam	
72	Lingampalayam	Thottiankarai.
73	Veerandampalayam	
74	Anjanur	Panungathupalayam.
75	Ingalapur	
76	Nemiyur	
77	Ennampandi	
78	Palavapalayam	
79	Muttanam	
80	Ollakovil	
81	Kadachellipalayam	Alayampalayam.
82	Kothanur	
83	Elathur	
84	Kadalkur	
86	Odayakavundanpalayam	
86	Akkaraikodiveri	
87	Singaripalayam	
88	Thadapallikarai	

Survey number.	Name of group.	Name of village.
89	Thadapalligramam	Erampalayam.
90	Karuthapalayam	
91	Kuruvadur	
92	Kottapalampalayam	
93	Alukkuli	
94	Shanmugavilasi	
95	Bodinayakanpalayam	
96	Sengodankarai	
97	Ranjai Puliyampatti	
98	Agrahambarai	
99	Palayapayankarai	
100	Pudukkarai	
101	Iruvargramam	
102	Seyyampalayamkaval	
103	Lakkampatti	
104	Virapandi	Periya Gobichettipalayam Pudupalayamar
105	Vellalapalayam	
106	Ranjai Gobichettipalayam.	
107	Nedipalayam	
108	Kullampalayam	
109	Polavakalipalayam	
110	Kodumbur	Thottipalayam
111	Kalugalur	
112	Ayalur	
113	Talgiri	
114	Sennampalayam	
115	Ayalurpalayam	
116	Nichampalayam	
117	Santhipalayam	Gattikayar. Vellakkapalayam.
118	Siravalur	
119	Kolappalur	
120	Nagathavampalayam	
121	Vellankovil	
122	Kalvikkampalayam	
123	Chandrapuram	
124	Kugalur	
125	Sevandapur	
126	Annampalayam	
127	Jiavani	
128	Perundalaiyur	
129	Mettupalayam	

Bhavani taluk

35	Odathurai	
46	Kavuthampadi	
47	Selangapalayam	
48	Settipalayam	
49	Periapaliyar	
50	Alathur	
51	Vyramangalam	
52	Sirumpaliyar	

Dharapuram taluk

1	Kottangudi	
2		Ganapathipalayam.
3	Padiyur	
4	Sivanandhi	
5	Thammaseddipalayam.	
6	Muruvapalayam	
7	Kiranur	
8	Paramasivalli	
9	Marudarai	
10	Nathakadiyur	
11	Palayakottai	
12	Muthur	
13	Mangalapatti	
14	Mettupalayam	
15	Ponnapathipalayam	
16	Vellakovil	
17	Uthiranpalayam	
18	Lakkamanaickenpatti	
19	Pachapalayam	
20	Vannikolapatam	
21	Vellocheri	
22	Papini	
23	Akkudi	
24	Kangayam	
25	Punganthurai	
26	Arathalavu	
27	Kadayur	
28	Vadamalaipalayam	Karuthapalayam.
29		
30	Nallali	
31	Udiyur	
32	Mudalipalayam	
33	Sirukur	
34	Kolumaguli	
35	Seraymadu	
36	Kundadam	
37		Jakkampatti
38	Kokkampalayam	
39	Nandavanampalayam	
40	Sellapalayam	
41	Muthampatti	
42	Sellampatti	Velayuthampalayam.
44		
45	Gollalevu	
46	Thoppampatti	
47	Seeyandur	Kannankovil.
48	Sankaralampalayam.	
53	Mulavampandi	
54	Pathappa	
71	Dharapuram	
72	Nanjayanpalayam	
73	Chettiarvaithalampalayam.	
74	Pathur	
75	Ponnapuram	
76	Mundeshampatti	
77	Sunakampalayam	
78	Jilavoipatnam	
83	Mokarapatti	
84		Marudur. Nasanari.
86	Perukamarpalayam	

Pallakkoi taluk.

Survey number	Name of group	Names of villages
1	Pattampakkam	....
2	Sekkanur	....
5	Merkupatti	....
4	Vallipuram	Arakpatti. ....
5	Theyvalur	Kanthampalayam, ...
6	Merkupatti	Sinnampalayam.
7	Perumanallur	....
8	Kalipalayam	....
9	Kunakkarpalayam	....
10	Perugrapalayam	....
11	Puthuvampatti	....
12	Puthuvampatti	Koyampalayam.
12	Nanjapurisal	Kariehiyalayam.
13	Mupanpalayam	....
14	Kaduvettipalayam	....
14	Vetkattipalayam	....
15	Thottipalayam	....
15	Velampalayam	Kolanpalayam.
16	Semmandampalayam	....
17	Karumathampatti	....
18	Gidampalayam	....
19	Kaniyur	....
20	Karuvilmadaper	Vadugapalayam, ...
21	Kaupalayam	....
22	Arasur	....
23	Nilambur	....
24	Melampatti	....
25	Irugur	....
26	Salur	....
27	Kadambadi	....
28	Kodangipalayam	....
29	Ichipatti	....
30	Samalapuram	....
31	Pamalur	....
32	Mangalam	Agrahareputhur. ....
33	Idavoi	....
34	Andipalayam	....
35	Tiruppur	....
36	Nallur	....
37	Mudalipalayam	Perinpalayam, ...
38	Nachipalayam	....
39	Perumtholuvoo	Kanthampalayam.

Survey number	Name of group	Names of villages
40	Kandiankovil	....
41	Thangallipalayam	....
42	Perumtholuvoo	....
43	Mathampalayam	....
44	Veerapatti	....
45	Kurumpatti	Allalipuram.
46	Ugayanur	....
47	Sanjeelipalayam	....
48	Narumapuram	....
49	Palladam	Ammapalayam.
50	....	Marukkapuram.
51	Vellampalayam	....
52	Sukkampalayam	....
53	Seemapalayam	....
54	Kasbah Aiyampalayam	....
55	Paruvai	....
56	Kangayampalayam	....
57	Kalangal	....
58	Kumarapalayam	....
59	Odilapalayam	....
60	Pallanam	Nagamanickenpolium.
61	Pudampalli	....
62	Kallupolium	....
63	Pappampatti	....
64	Appanaickenpatti	....
65	Kandibavi	....
66	Panjakampatti	....
67	Vallagapalium	Nallavanpalium.
68	Elavanthi	....
69	Malhapur	....
70	Pongalur	....
71	Alagumalai	....
72	Avanashipolium (North)	....
73	Do. (South)	....
74	Kallur	....
75	Velarai Kallipalayam.	Karudamanthur.
76	Vanipolium	....
77	Jallipatti	....
78	Sengaliputhur	....
79	J. Krishnapuram	....
80	Thalaikari	....
81	Sanjeri Aiyampalium	....
82	Kumaalapatti	....
83	Vadavalampatti	....
84	....	Sanjeri.
85	Komarapalium	....
86	Malapalium	....
87	....	Nagarkalanthai.
88	Vadamadurai	....
89	Varapatti	....
90	Perumalampalium	....

Palladi taluk

51	Kattampatti	....
52	Sirukalandi	....
53	Pina Nayanam (Zemindari)	....
77	Avalappampatti (Zemindari.)	....
81	Gunangalam	....
82	Gonnagalampudur	....

Udumalpet taluk.

5	Palavadi	....
6	Aiya Kinathupatti	....
7	Kandampatti	....
8	Perupatti	....
9	Kuppampalium	....
10	Amantha Kadavu	....
11	Mungatholuvu	....
12	Kowvampolium	....
13	Vagatholuvu	....
14	Vidumpatti	....
15	Anaikkadavu	....
16	Virasalpatti	....
17	Pullimpatti	....
18	Kongalingapuram	....
19	Ilappanagaram	....
20	Soonavarapatti	....
21	Vadugapalayam	....
22	Gudimangalam	....
23	Kattamangalam	....
24	Mettatti (Zamindari)	....
25	Kurathiaru	....
27	Kaniyur	....
28	Gottampatti (Zamindari)	....
29	Tangavi (Zamindari)	....
30	Tandoni	....
31	Punnari	....
32	Sunavarampatti	....
33	Kurumchuri	....
34	Pakkilapatti	....
35	Thodampatti	....
36	Parunthakur	....
37	Mukkadupallipatti	....
38	Andiyur	....
39	Pulavanhirur	....
40	Vannampatti	....
41	Gunapathipalayam	....
42	Ulumaipet	....
43	Perudettai	....
44	Kanakkampalayam	....
45	Bagalavi	....
46	Sittampoondha	....
47	Paruvaivadi	....
48	Valiur	....
49a	North Eachanam	....
49b	South Eachanam	....
50	Kavayalvadi	....
52	Jallipatti	....
53	Begi Gounchanhanaripatti	....
54	Pudipatti	....
77	Karukkuttai	....
82	Kanamanickanur	....
84	Mairadi (Zamindari)	....

Udumalpet taluk—contd.

Survey number.	Name of group.	Names of villages.
85	Vellanatti (Zamindari) ..	....
86	Sholamadevi	....
87	Sathankanadipathur ..	....
88	Ayyakara Nanadi-pallam.	...
89	Pipatchalam	....

Erode taluk.

12	Kurichi	Pudupalayam.
12	Do	Mettupalem.
12	Do.	Sulla Gounda palayam.
10	Kumarakur	Kumara Gounda palayam.
15	Do. .. .	Ellayampalayam
10	Do.	Kannankkattal.
10	Do	Pulankulam.
120	Kavuthampalayam ..	Karumapuri.
10	Kannakkur	Nanakadu.
10	Do.	....
10	Do	Nallichipalayam.
12	Kuichi	....
10	Ganapathipalayam ..	Settikulai.
10	Do. ..	Velayapalayam.
14	Do. ..	....
10	Do. ..	Valiapalayam.
17	Vellaravalli	....
17	Do	Sinnampalayam.
19	Thennavavi	....
19	Do.	Muduthupalayam.
29	Nighanjipalayam ..	Karuthapalayam.
21	Chingalur	....
25	Papampalayam ..	Pungavarapalayam.
25	Do. ..	Vellayankinar.
25	Do. ..	....
25	Do. ..	Kalanichcepalayam.
110	Unjapalayam ..	Sellampalayam.
110	Do. ..	Kallankulam.
29	Nokkampalayam ..	....
30	Pandampalayam ..	....
30	Do. ..	Singavallur.
33	Puthampalayam ..	Kavilpalayam.
33	Do ..	....
34	Kanjikuvil	....
34a	Thattarpoodipalayam.	
31a	Sivayampalayam ..	....
36	Mullampatti	Olappalayam
36	Do	Periavellanalai.
38	Do	Sinnavellanalai
38	Do.	.
38	Do.	Kavilampalayam.
44	Kathiampatti ..	Kuripalayam.
44	Do. ..	Thottam.
44	Do. ..	Malaikurai.
44	Do. ..	Rayapalayam.
44	Do. ..	....
81	Do ..	Pagalathampalayam.
46	Do ..	Nangavaram.
45	Vilaramapatti ..	Thindal.
46	Do. ..	....
45	Do ..	Elakipalayam.
51	Gengapuram	....
51	Do.	Attayampalayam.
49	Nasiyanur	....
49	Do. ..	Sani Gounda palayam.
57	Perodu	Vettipampalayam.
57	Do	Thayirpalayam.
57	Do. ..	Nattipalayam.
57	Do ..	....
57	Do.	Ellodu.
63	Sennampalayam ..	Nalla Gounda palayam.
61	Do ..	Kumalampalayam.
61	Do. ..	....
64	Elavanalai	Mettusankampalayam.
64	Do.	Kuruvellapalayam.
64	Do. ..	Elavanalai.
65	Anaisevampalayam ..	....
65	Circar Peria Agraharam.	....
67	Peria Semur	....
68	Brahmin Peria Agraharam.	....
69	Pulavanpalayam (Manja).	....
70	Vyrapalayam ..	....
72	Brahmin Sinna Agraharam.	Circar Sinna Agraharam
72	Do.	....
72	Kodu	....
74	Pilamedu	....
76	Thindal	Semmapatti.
76	Do.	....
76	Do.	Muttampalayam.
78	Pathur	....
79	Panjai Lakkapuram ..	Sanjai Lakkapuram.
78	Do. ..	....
80	Vendipalayam ..	....
81	Sathankal	....
82	Kongayampalayam ..	....
84	Karukkampalayam ..	....
84	Do. ..	....
86	Do. ..	....
87	Elanthur	....
87a	Velampalayam ..	....
88	Punthurai Semur ..	....
89	Arulpunthurai ..	....
91	Modavadi Sulyamangalam.	....
92	Thoyanpunthurai ..	....
93	Attavani Ramasampalli	....
94	Mukan Ramasampalli.	....
95	Ippamagam Velloda ..	....
97	Kanagapuram ..	Vellampalayam.
97	Do. ..	....
98	Kavundanpalayam ..	....
99	Pungambadi	....
100	Pattapudupalayam ..	....
100	Do ..	Veppampalayam.
101	Vadamugam Velloda ..	....
103	Do. ..	Muthulpulvanpalayam.
103	Engur	....
104	Perundurai	....
104a	Kannamadi Kalipalayam	....
106	Kiravachi	....
106	Do.	Pavampalayam
106	Pallikaval ..	....
109	Do	Sivanmalaipalayam
108	Do	Kudupathi.
110	Dujappalayam	Sellappampalayam.
110	Do	Kallankulam.
113	Do. ..	Nallampatti.
113	Do	....
113	Pattakarapalayam	Sulupalayam
116	Do. ..	....
116	Do. ..	Kallampalayam.
113	Do. ..	Ayyankattipalayam.
119	Sengapuram ..	Samattipalayam
119	Do.	....
119	Do.	Thalayampalayam.
122	Mettupudur	Kandipalayam.
122	Do.	....
123	Sinnavem Sangli ..	....
123	Do ..	Periavemsangili.
126	Vidapari	....
126	Do.	Agraharu Vinnamangalam
126	Do	Muppanaikkenpalayam
126	Do. ..	Mangapalayam.
126	Kanakkampatti ..	Ponnadi
126	Do ..	....
131	Veerappalayam ..	....
131	Do. ..	Kongampalayam.
134	Pathurpathipalayam ..	....
135	Mukampalla Gounda palayam.	Sadapatti.
136	Do.	Attavanipalla Gounda palayam.
135	Do.	....
138	Sengalpalayam ..	Erumakampalayam.
138	Do ..	Kuttampatti.
138	Do. ..	....
139	Kavuthampalayam ..	....
140	Kandikkampalayam	....
140	Do. ..	Sennigarandampalayam.
140	Do ..	Vellampatti
144	Virumandampalayam ..	Vellampatti
144	Do ..	....
145	Chengapalli	Muthampalayam.
146	Do ..	....
147	Vellamugam Kangayampalayam.	....
147	Do.	Thennagam Kangayampalayam
150	Odakadi (Punjai) ..	Reddipalayam
150	Do. ..	....
150	Do. ..	Vellagumpalayam.
150	Do.	Kavundanpalayam.
154	Marathupalayam	Rakkiapalayam
154	Do	....
155	Circar Peripalayam ..	Agraharu Peripalayam.
156	Do. ..	....
156	Do. ..	Anaipalayam

Proda taluk—cont.

Survey number.	Name of group.	Names of villages.
158	Pallavarayanpalayam	....
158	Do.	Agraharakuttanguni.
160	Sarakathangani ..	....
161	Do. .	Ichipalayam.
162	Sirukulangi . ..	....
162	Do.	Kuttampalayam.
163	Palavanpalayam ..	....
164	Veppadi ..	....
166	Punjai Pulathilakam	....
166	Do ..	Nanjai Pulathilakam.
168	Kodavasal	....
168	Do.	Orattupalayam.
171	....	Pudupalayam.
171	Pillaiyarsam	....
172	Kavanampalayam ..	....
173	Attavanapodiyur ..	....
174	Makkanapodiyur ..	....
175	Chinnamalai	....
176	Reservedti	....
177	Mangatholuvu ..	....
177	....	Kuppichipalayam.
178	Nethajithipalayam ..	....
179a	Sathiyalam	....
180	Kempatiyampalayam ..	....
181	Kolankuvai	....
182	....	Murungapalayam.
184	Anjar	....
185	....	Vallipuram.
185	Kambalam . ..	....

Survey number.	Name of group.	Names of villages.
186	Sirugani . ..	Vallipuram
187	Vilakedu	....
187	Do.	Ellakudu.
189	Kugam	....
190	Kalavalakku	....
191	Palamangalam ..	....
192	Kotagapalli	....
193	....	Thevathanpalayam.
194	Punjai Kolamangalam..	....
195	Nanjai Kolamangalam.	....
196	Pasur ..	....
197	Punjai Kilambadi ..	....
198	Nanjai Kilambadi .	....
199	Nanjai Kolavalli ..	....
200	Punjai Kolavalli ..	....
201	Enjalur	....
201a	Arasupalayam ..	....
202	Vangambair	....
202a	Ichipalayam	....
203	Kodavadi	....
205	....	Vadivalampalayam.
205	Aiyampalayam ..	....
205	Kilatholuppugalam ..	....
206	....	Dowlhamapuram.
208	Chinnamudram ..	....
209	Avadayapuru ..	....
209	Do.	Nagamanickanpalayam.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 16th May 1913.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATION REGARDING THE CONDITIONAL ASSIGNMENT OF WASTE LANDS IN VILLAGES AFFECTED BY IRRIGATION PROJECTS, KURNOOL DISTRICT.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject it is hereby notified that waste lands in the villages mentioned in the annexed list are likely to be affected by the Irrigation Projects noted against them. From the date of this notification waste lands in these villages will be assigned under the Darkhast rules only on the condition that the assignment is subject to the right of Government to resume the lands at their pleasure without compensation at any time until the original assignment is declared absolute by them. Similarly when such lands are sold under paragraph 18 of B.S.O. No. 15 the sale will be subject to the right of Government to resume at their pleasure the whole or any portion of the lands sold on repayment of the purchase money or such share of it as is proportionate to the area resumed unless and until this right of resumption has been waived by Government.

List of Villages.

Thippayapalem Project.

(1) Thippayapalem ..	Markapur taluk
(2) Chintakunta ..	Cumbum taluk
(3) Kuberu	

Dupad Project.

(1) Dupad	Markapur taluk (Nos. 2 and 3 are khatrium villages).
(2) Gangampalem	
(3) Ramapalem .	

Pasumalapuram Project.

(1) Viswanathapuram ..	Markapur taluk
(2) Narasingapuram ..	

Gundlakamma Reservoir.

(1) Kankanalapalli	Markapur taluk.
(2) Muriyampalli	
(3) Medagi	
(4) Annasamudram (inam village).	

Siddapuram Project.

(1) Pirimapuram	Nandikotkur taluk.
(2) Allakur	
(3) Siddapalli	
(4) Krishnapuram (Agraharam).	

Venkatapuram Project.

(1) Venkatapuram . ..	Dhone taluk.
(2) Jagadurti	
(3) Udumalapad	
(4) Amakatad . ..	

Kocheruvu Project.

(1) Kachpuvu	Dhone taluk.
(2) Dhone	
(3) Udumalapad	

Gazuladinne Project.

(1) Alavala	Pattikonda taluk.
(2) Pedda Nalatur . ..	
(3) Kalmala	
(4) Gangapalli . .	
(5) Pedda Marwadi . .	
(6) Hindri Khyavadi . .	
(7) Yamagedu	
(8) Thippatur . ..	
(9) Mulabagilam . ..	
(10) Yerrabadi . ..	Kurnool taluk.
(11) Nutulapadu . ..	
(12) Irvalavada	
(13) Pulakurthi	
(14) Varakur	
(15) Pulakurti	

Gadampad Project.

(1) Khurshapad . ..	Dhone taluk.
(2) Amakatad	
(3) Tegarabeda	
(4) Cherukulapad	

Chinna Tekur Project.

(1) Chinna Tekur .. .. Kurnool taluk.

Tungabhadra Project.

(1) Lanjapalur .. ..
(2) Kolli-kurnai (Agraharam) ..
(3) Pedda Tekur .. ..
(4) Kotapad .. ..
(5) Kuroo-l .. ..
(6) Gokula ad .. ..
(7) Pandip-d .. ..
(8) Sukkapuram .. ..
(9) Pyla .. .. ..
(10) Kallur .. .. ..
(11) Kuruvangalapuram ..
(12) Panchikalapad .. ..
(13) Muchapuram .. ..
(14) Peddapad .. ..
(15) Gudipad .. ..
(16) Pannahal .. ..
(17) Obannagudda' .. ..
(18) Pyalakurti .. ..
(19) Budidapad .. ..
(20) Amadagantla .. ..
(21) Gudur .. ..
(22) Yerradoddi .. ..
(23) Anegandu .. ..
(24) Laddagiri .. ..
(25) Pamlur .. .. .. } Kurnool taluk.
(26) Bega-puram .. ..
(27) Brahmanidoddi .. ..
(28) Elagur .. .. ..
(29) Gopalantgavaram ..
(30) Gantiveeda .. ..
(31) Jalavel .. .. ..
(32) Kentalapad .. ..
(33) Kothakota .. ..
(34) Kandapuram .. ..
(35) Mallapuram .. ..
(36) M-rthalapad .. ..
(37) Munagalapad .. ..
(38) Munagala .. ..
(39) Nalvaz .. .. ..
(40) Pelakalla .. ..
(41) Ragadi Khanapuram ..
(42) Remata .. .. ..
(43) Sankarala .. ..
(44) Ulukula .. .. ..
(45) Pulakurdoddi .. ..
(46) Mulakanapuram (Agraha-ram).

Tungabhadra Project—cont.

(47) Ramadur (Agraharam) .. ..
(48) Rosa (Agraharam) .. ..
(49) Pelagal .. ..
(50) Boranddi .. ..
(51) Kambadahal .. .. } Kurnool taluk.
(52) Pulakurti .. ..
(53) Kodapur .. ..
(54) Madumalagurki .. ..
(55) Yarahur .. ..
(56) Gummita .. ..
(1) Hemmalanda .. ..
(2) Nallakathchi .. ..
(3) Juter .. ..
(4) Undakalla .. ..
(5) Mathadurgi .. ..
(6) Chinna Hutti .. ..
(7) Billesal .. .. ..
(8) Pedda Hutti .. ..
(9) Kappatralla .. ..
(10) Yerrandla .. ..
(11) Pulakurthi .. ..
(12) Devanakonda .. ..
(13) Valankur .. ..
(14) Karvennla .. ..
(15) Kankanur .. ..
(16) Bellapadu .. ..
(17) Mulagunduru .. ..
(18) Pattayad .. ..
(19) Sardamitha Agraharam ..
(20) Irankonda .. .. } Pattikonda taluk.
(21) Bunavanur .. ..
(22) Kadirala .. ..
(23) Kothacheruvu .. ..
(24) Tarnikal .. ..
(25) Gangireddi .. ..
(26) Pedda Marandi .. ..
(27) Gonagunda .. ..
(28) Pedda Nelatur .. ..
(29) Kulumala .. ..
(30) Alavala .. .. ..
(31) Thippapur .. ..
(32) Wantigodu .. ..
(33) Muchapuram .. ..
(34) Hendri Khyravadi ..
(35) Kyrappala .. ..
(36) Dodaddakalakonda ..
(37) Yatakula .. ..
(38) Narasappal .. ..
(39) Chinna Pandekal .. ..
(40) Kurumurchi .. ..
(41) Isanur .. ..

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 29th May 1913.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

In Notification No 206, dated 8th October 1883, printed on pages 820 to 843, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th December 1883, for the list of articles mentioned in the rule framed under sections 37 and 76 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, *substitute* the following :—

List of articles.—Ammunition including gun-powder, loaded cartridges and bulleted caps, asphalt, bisulphide of carbon, calcium carbide, carbolic and other acids, celluloid and xylonite, creosote, explosives including fireworks, fats, grease, india rubber solution, matches, mineral naphtha, nitrate of baryta, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, nitrate of strontia, nitroglycerine oil seeds, oil lubricating, oils all other kinds, petroleum, phosphorus, pitch, roberoid, sulphur, tallow, tar, turpentine and varnishes.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 5th June 1913.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Extract from the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th May 1913.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th May 1913.

No. 470 S-Ap.—Mr. K. Narayana Rao, Inspector of Post Offices, Amalapuram sub-division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, Fifth Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1913 and until further orders, *vice* Mr. R. W. Reason, Superintendent of Post Offices, Second Grade, appointed to act as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office.

No. 473 S-Ap.—The following promotions and transfers in the grades of Postmasters are made with effect from the 26th April 1913, *viz* Mr. D. J. Murtrio, I.S.O., Postmaster, Rangoon, pay Rs. 600 in SCC, appointed to act as Presidency Postmaster, Madras.

* * * * * *

Mr N. W. Vaughan, Postmaster, Bangalore, pay Rs. 400 to 500, to be Postmaster, Lucknow, pay Rs. 500 to 600.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Rangachariy, Postmaster, Hyderabad (Deccan), pay Rs. 350 to 400, to be Postmaster, Bangalore.

Mr J. S. Goss, Postmaster, Chittagong, pay Rs. 300 to 400, to be Postmaster, Hyderabad (Deccan), on his own pay.

* * * * *

W. MAXWELL,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RICE FOR THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of rice required during 1913–14 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 15th June 1913.

Description of article.	Probable requirements.
	LB.
Sirumani rice, old (boiled)	About 150,000

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Rice for the Penitentiary Madras."

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which can be obtained, free of cost, on application.

3. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which rice will be supplied.

4. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50.

5. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of Rs. 500 together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure his deposit of Rs. 50 delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are received.

9. The contract must not be sublet.

10. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

11. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

12. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those accounted for.

14. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

15. Government Promissory notes lodged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months or less) will not be endorsed over to the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, but will remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2348, dated 1st March 1910, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract executed by the depositor.

The Penitentiary Office, Madras,
20th May 1913.

J. P. CAMERON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO TINNANORE TANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 2nd June 1913 for the execution of the works noted below:—

	Rs.
Repairs to the Tinnanore Tank—Imperial No. 171	10,720

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs 300, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chepauk and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-I complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the division or sub-divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding Power-of-Attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work—31st March 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

Repairs to the Tennamore Tank—Imperial No. 171.

Number or quantity.	Description.	Unit for calculation.
58,000 c. ft. ..	Earthwork for bund including sectioning, breaking clods, watering and rumming in gravelly soil, complete.	1,000 c. ft.
400,000 ,, ..	Earthwork for bund including sectioning, breaking clods, watering and rumming in hard clay	1,000 ,,
14,230 ,, ..	Repacking old stone revetment	100 ,,
18,200 ,, ..	New stone revetment	100 ,,
9,500 ,, ..	Gravel backing	100 ,,
40 Nos. ..	Rooting out palmyrah trees	Each.
	Weir.	
521 c. ft. ..	New stone revetment	100 c. ft.
2,400 ,, ..	Earthwork filling	1,000 ,,
	Sluices.	
3-33 c. ft. ..	Cuttone work	C. ft.
600 ,, ..	New stone revetment	100 c. ft.
200 ,, ..	Gravel backing	100 ,,
270 ,, ..	Dismantling masonry	100 ,,
300 ,, ..	Brick in surki mortar	100 ,,
800 s. ft. ..	Plastering two coats with surki mortar	100 s. ft.
6 Nos. ..	Providing plugs with locking arrangements for sluices 1 to 3	Each.
1,188,800 s. ft. ..	Removing prickly-pears including rooting out completely and burying in deep pits or destroying.	100 s. ft.

N.B.—The rates should not include seigniorage charges, but payments will be made on production of proper receipts.

Executive Engineer's Office, Chingleput division, 16th May 1913.

R. A. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, *Executive Engineer.*

SALE OF SHELL-PIT AREAS IN THE CHINGLEPUT SUB-DIVISION.

The exclusive right of excavating shells in the waste lands of the undermentioned places will be put up to auction at the office of the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras Depot Circle, near Elephant Gate, Madras, at 12 noon on 1st September 1913.

2. The upset price of each tract is as follows:—

Name of village.	Taluk.	Locality.	Upset price.
			Rs.
Sembarpagam and Ekanr	Ponderi	S. Nos. 307 and 1231 ..	1,500
Covecmedu	Do	S. Nos. 352 and 403. ..	2,000
Olaiyambram	Do	S. No. 105 ..	1,000
Kallar	Do.	S. No. 319 ..	
Ammanalchcheri	Do	S. No. 284 ..	
Sirukalakam	Do.	S. No. 110 ..	
Averikadu	Do.	S. No. 128 ..	

3. The lease will extend for three years from 1st November 1913.

4. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be required before any person is allowed to bid. On the acceptance of the bid, the successful bidder will be required to enter into an agreement within a week for the due performance of his contract, and should he fail to execute the agreement, he will forfeit the said deposit of Rs. 200. Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned.

5. A copy of the form of agreement can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where all information on the subject can be obtained.

6. The three areas will be divided into three blocks each so that it may be arranged that only one block of each area shall be worked during any one of the three years. Any block may, however, be worked for any period of not less than one year subject to the proviso that it shall not be exchanged for another block without the previous permission of the Assistant Commissioner for the time being. Details of the divisions will be exhibited on the notice-board of the Madras Depot Circle at the time of sale.

7. The acceptance of bids will be subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Central Division, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid. Only the bids for such areas as will satisfactorily will be accepted.

Office of Asst. Comr., Salt, etc., Dept., Chinglepet Sub-Div.
Dy. Collr.'s Office Premises, North Beach Road. MIR RIAZUDDIN SAHIR,
Madras, 18th April 1913. *Ag. Asst. Comr., Salt, Abkari and Cus. Dept.*

நோட்டீஸ்.

செங்கல்பட்டு சப் டிவிஷன் சால்ட், ஆப்காரி அண்டு கஸ்டமஸ் சென்ட்ரல் டிவிஷனை சார்ந்தது.

ஏலத்தேதி.

1. கீழ்க்குறிப்பிட்ட இடங்களில் காலை நிலவரங்களில் பொதுவான கொட்டுதல் எதிர்த்த பாதுகாப்புக்காக 1913-ம் ஜூன் மாதம் 1ஆம் தேதி 12 மணிக்கு முதலாக மூடிய சால்வில் சரடு, ஆப்காரி அண்டு கஸ்டமஸ் சென்ட்ரல் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஆபீஸில் செங்கல்பட்டு சப்டிவிஷன் அலுவலர்களால் கீழ்கண்ட தொகைக்காக ஏலம் விடப்படும்.

2. கீழ்கண்ட இடங்களுக்கு சேர்ந்திருக்கும் தொகைகளுக்கு ஏலம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படும்:—

நிலம்.	தாலுகா.	வகை.	மதிப்புத்தொகை.
			ரூ
சூளைபுதுக்கேட், வராதா ...	பொன்னேரி ...	மாமே தம்பர 367, 1281	1,500
கீழ்மாளை ...	தெ. ..	தெ. 352, 408	1,000
தூசிமுதலிச்சம்	தெ. ..	தெ. 405	
வளரா	தெ. ..	தெ. 543	
அண்ணாம்பேடு ...	தெ. ..	தெ. 284	1,000
சிறுபழம்	தெ. ..	தெ. 240	
அரிபாடம்	தெ. ...	தெ. 129	

3. 1913-ம் ஜூன் மாதம் 1ஆம் முதல் மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு மேற்சொன்ன குத்தகை நீடித்திருக்கும்.

4. ஏலம் கேட்கிற ஒவ்வொருவரும், ரூபாய் 200 டபாசிட்கேட்டி ஏலம் கேட்கவேண்டியது. ஏலம் எதுவரை வரத்தில் ஏலம் எடுத்தவர் கண்டராக் கொமாய் செய்வதாய் ஒரு வாதிரருள ஒரு தகவினைவு எழுதிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டியது. அப்படி எழுதிக்கொடுக்காதவரிடம் மேல்சொன்ன டபாசிட் தொகை ரூபாய் 200 ம் இழந்துபோகவேண்டியது. ஏலம் முடிவானவுடன் மணிக்கிரம் விடப் படாதவர்களுக்கு டபாசிட் தொகை திரும்ப கொடுக்கப்படும்.

5. எழுதிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டிய தவிகளின் பிரதி அடியில் கையொப்பம் வைத்திருப்பவரின் ஆபீஸில் பார்த்தக்கொள்ளலாம். இன்னும் வேண்டிய விவரங்களும் அங்கிடத்திலேயே தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம்.

6. தீர்த்த மூன்று மாதங்களில் எதாவது ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு ஒவ்வொரு பாகத்திலுமான ஒரே ஒரு பாகத்தில் மேல் கட்டுமான எடுப்பு செய்துகொடுத்த தீர்த்த முன்று பாகங்களில் ஒவ்வொரு மூன்று பாகங்களாக பிரிக்கப்படும். ஆனால் எந்த பாகத்திலும் ஒரு மாதத்திற்குமேல் பாகம் வேண்டியதாகவும் மேல் கட்டவும். ஆனால் அப்படி எடுக்கப்போகிற இருக்கப்பட்ட தவிர்த்தால் கீழ்கண்டபடியே ஒரு பாகத்தை விட்டுவிட்டு மேற்கொண்ட பாகத்தில் மேல் கட்டக்கூடாது. பாக விவரங்கள் எல்லாம் ஆபீஸாகையில் மதராஸ் டபாசல்ஸ் தோட்டம் பகுதியில் காணப்படும்.

7. செங்கல்பட்டு சப்டிவிஷன் சால்ட், ஆப்காரி அண்டு கஸ்டம்ஸ் சென்ட்ரல் டிவிஷன் அலுவலர் அவர்களுடைய அதிகாரத்திற்கேற்ப ஏலம் விடுவதை மறுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஏலத்தில் அல்லது வெளியில் எந்த ஒரு ஏலத்தையும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று எவரையும் கட்டுப்படுத்தவில்லை. நல்ல விலைக்கு மிகுதம் கேட்கும் ஏலக்காரர்களின் ஏலதொகைகளுக்குமட்டுமே அதிகாரம் செலுத்தப்படும்.

அலைடாண்ட் கமிஷனர் ஆபீஸ்,
சால்ட், ஆப்காரி அண்டு கஸ்டம்ஸ் இலாகா,
செங்கல்பட்டு சப்டிவிஷன்,
நார்த் பீச்சு ரோடு, மதராஸ்,
1913-ம் ஜூன் மாதம் 18ஆ.

மீர் ரியாஸுத்தீன,
அலிஸ்டாண்ட் கமிஷனர்,
சால்ட், ஆப்காரி அண்டு
கஸ்டம்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்ட்.

ప్రకటన.

చెంగల్పట్టు సబ్ డివిజన్‌లోని ఉప్పుంటల స్థలముల వేలము.

నోటీసు.

1. కిందపట్టుకుంటున్నారు పాలు ఇలాగా మరియాదు మీరా (పబ్లిక్ నోటీసు) ఇక్కడ వాళ్ళ సెప్టెంబరు నెల 1 వ తేదీ ఆదివారమున చొప్పునాయుండే రిజర్వేషన్లో ఉప్పుకోసం క్రిక్కడక్కడ ఖాళీగా స్థానాల్ని చెంగల్పట్టు

సరిపెట్టడం కాని, లేదా అంతం కొన్నట్లు ఇవ్వడం కాని ఆసిస్టెంటు కమిషనర్ కారాదని, ఒక్కొక్కరు 12 సంవత్సరాలు పైబడి పదవిలో ఉండరాదని.

2. ఒక్కొక్క ప్రదేశములోనుండి వర్షాకాలము మరియు తరువాత ఇవ్వవలసిన కప్పుదోళ్ళ సంఖ్యలు :—

ప్రాంతము.	తాలూకా.	ప్రదేశము.	మరియు తరువాత.
			రూ.
సుబ్రహ్మణ్యము, ఎల్లూరుమొత్తం ...	కాసర్‌గోడు ...	పెద్దేవరము 387, 1231..	1,500
గోకర్ణం	కుందాపుర ...	కుందాపుర 352, 409...	1,000
కొల్లూరు	కుందాపుర ..	కుందాపుర 405...	
కల్యాణ్	కుందాపుర ...	కుందాపుర 549..	
ఆగుంబే	కుందాపుర ...	కుందాపుర 284...	1,000
కేరుబాశి	కుందాపుర ...	కుందాపుర 140 ..	
ఆగుంబేఘాట్	కుందాపుర ...	కుందాపుర 129...	

3 సంవత్సర 1913 వ సంవత్సరము నైరు 1 వ తేది మొదలు 3 సంవత్సరములకాలము నిలుచుచుండును.

4. వివరములు చూచుటకుగాను 200 రూపాయలు డిపాజిట్ కట్టవలయును. ఏ పాట ఒప్పుకొనబడునో ఒప్పుకొనబడిన వివరమును ఒక కాగితముమీద వ్రాయించుకొని కంట్రాక్టును వెంటనే వ్రాసి ఇవ్వవలయును. అట్లు వ్రాసి ఇవ్వనట్లు తప్పిపోయినయెడల వై నిచ్చిన 200 రూపాయలు డిపాజిట్‌లు తాను పోగొట్టుకొనవలసినవాడగును. ఇవ్వని పక్షమున ఒప్పుకొనబడిన పాట రద్దుచేయబడును.

5. ఆడుగుల సంఖ్యమీద లేకుండునట్లు ఆసిస్టెంటు ఇచ్చినయెడల కట్టడం చూచుకొనవలయును. మరిన్ని ఈ విషయమై అన్ని సంగతులను ఆక్కడ తెలుసుకోవచ్చును.

6 మూడు ప్రదేశములలో ఒక్కొక్క ప్రదేశము మూడు భాగములుగా ఏర్పరుచబడును. అట్లు ఏర్పరుచు సందు ప్రతి ప్రదేశములో ముందే ఒక్కొక్కటిగా మూడు సంవత్సరములలో దేని సంవత్సరములోనైనను వర్షాకాలములో వర్షాకాలమునందు ఆ కాలములో యిచ్చే ఆసిస్టెంటు కమిషనర్‌కు ఉత్తరభాగాని పరు గ్లాసు చప్పంది చేతా భాగములో వదలివేయబడదు. వీరు చేయు ప్రయత్నమున మరొకరు వీరి వెళ్ళిన యిచ్చే ఆకులుమొదలు కొనుకొనుటకు యిచ్చినను వీరు వారిలో కొనుకొనుటకి యిచ్చినను.

7. వివాదములను ఒప్పుకోవడము నిర్ణయించి మిగిలిన పాట్లు, అట్లు కాకుండా కొన్నట్లు మొదలు చెప్పి కమిషనర్ ధారణాని అనుసరించి అన్నవలసి యిచ్చును. వారు అన్నిటికి సాధ్యమైన వివాదమయినాసరి, లేక ఏ వివాదమునుసరి ఒప్పుకొనవలయునని బద్ధపడి యుండలేదు. ఏ ప్రదేశములకి చేసే వ్యత్యాసమైన పాటలు రోదయున్నచో అదియు అంగీకరించబడును.

ఆసిస్టెంటు కమిషనర్ ఆఫీసు,
పాళ్ళ, ఉత్తర అందు కొన్నట్లు డిపార్టుమెంటు,
దెందుక్కల్లు నవ డివిజన్,
పెద్దిగాశ్రమాశ్రమ, ఉత్తరపు చీమ కోర్టు, మదరాసు,
1913 వ సంవత్సర ప్రథమ నైరు 18 వ తేది.

మీద్ రియాజుద్దీన్,
ఆసిస్టెంటు కమిషనర్,
పాళ్ళ, ఉత్తర అందు కొన్నట్లు డిపార్టుమెంటు.

SALE OF SKINS OF WILD ANIMALS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Wednesday the 16th July 1913 for the purchase of tiger, leopard, panther and bear skins that will be received in the Hazur Treasury, Mangalore, from time to time, for a period of two years commencing from 1st August 1913.

2. No tenders will be received after the date above specified.

3. Each tender should be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of tiger skins."

4. Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20 in cash or in currency notes duly registered.

5. The tender should clearly show the rate offered for striped (Royal) tiger, leopard, black panther and bear skin.

6. Tenders will be opened by the Treasury Deputy Collector who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

7. The successful tenderer shall, within a week of the acceptance of his tender being communicated to him, deposit in the Hazur Treasury, Mangalore, a further sum of Rs. 80 so as to make up a total deposit of Rs. 100, which will be returned to him on the expiry of the term of contract, provided there is no recovery to be made from him.

8. The deposit made by the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them on any date after the 16th July 1913 on application to the undersigned.

9. Intimation will be given to the contractor as the skins are received from the Tahsildars at the Huzur Treasury and he should have them removed on payment of their value at the accepted rates within a week from the date of notice, failing which, the skins will be sold by auction and he will be responsible for any loss sustained by Government by reason of such sale.

10. All skins whether good or bad, large or small, should be taken at the accepted rates. No objection on the ground that skins are damaged and will not realize proper value, will be listened to.

11. The teeth and claws will also be delivered with the skins when available.

South Canara Collector's Office, Mangalore,
13th May 1913.

K. CHANTAN,
Deputy Collector.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE MADRAS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Customs house will be sold by public auction (if not cleared immediately), under sections 88 and 195 of the Sea Customs Act, on Thursday the 12th June instead of 3rd June as notified in the last issue of the Gazette.

2. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn except on prepayment of a deposit sufficient to cover duty, godown rent, harbour dues and other charges.

3. The goods will be sold subject to the payment of the Port Trust charges which will be notified at the time of sale.

Name of the vessel.	Date of arrival	Marks on packages.	Quantity.	Contents
	1912			
S.S. "C. Colquhoun" ..	20th June ..	A diamond with "A" and "S" on the left and right above, "2435" in the centre and "M" and "S" on the left and right below	1x cases ..	Essences.
s.s. "Kadaiya" ..	31st May ..	PMP 248, Pondycherry	1 case ..	Whisky.
S.S. "Barbera" ..	19th Aug. ..	*Nil*	1 cask ..	Empty bottles.
S.S. "Kirkiee" ..	14th " ..	A diamond with "M" and "I" on the left and right above, "SIB" in the centre and "&" "Co" on the left and right below	1 case ..	Samples of soap and glycerine
S.S. "Golconda" ..	6th Oct. ..	S.A. & Co. Bangalore, 148 ..	1 case	Metal polish.
S.S. "Mutasa" ..	26th " ..	A diamond with "V" in the centre.	2 bags	Nails
Do ..	26th " ..	A diamond with "M over 1863" in the centre.	1 bundle ..	Wire-netting
Do .	26th " .	C & T5 over 118, Bangalore ..	150 lbs. ..	Iron weight.
Do .	26th " .	MC 1894	1 case ..	Sunlight soap
Do .	26th " .	*Nil*, Bangalore	1 case ..	Blackberry jam.
S.S. "Blackwell" ..	13th " ..	*Nil*, Bangalore	1 case ..	Provisions
S.S. "Matiana" .	20th " ..	*Nil*	1 case ..	Sardines
S.S. "C. Urquhart" ..	21st " ..	SII Ltd. 327	1 case ..	Chemicals.
Do	21st " ..	Do. 323	1 cask ..	Emery powder.
S.S. "Golconda" ..	7th " ..	A diamond with "36 over 39" in the centre.	1 bale ..	Old newspapers.
Do ..	7th " ..	M R.C.S. 11	1 case ..	Fountain pens and nibs.
S.S. "Celtic" ..	22nd "	A diamond with "S" on the left above "410" in the centre "C" right below and "L" below the bottom	1 drum ..	Oil.
S.S. "Matiana" .	21st " .	*Nil* for a heart with "S" in the centre.	1 bag .	Empty.
S.S. "Tenala" ..	2nd Dec. .	*Nil* for A R C ..	1 bag ..	Sago.
Unknown	....	Harris Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.	1 case ..	Advertising matter.
S.S. "Tenala" ..	13th Nov. .	A triangle with "S" in the centre.	1 bundle .	Mats.
S.S. "Brandale" .	22nd " .	A diamond with "C" and "M" on the left and right above with "804" in the centre	1 case ..	Window glass
s.s. "Stein" ..	24th " .	Subraya Chetty	2 parcels ..	Cotton croderies.
S.S. "Transvaleia" ..	14th Dec .	A diamond with "J" and "L" on the left and right above and "661 over 63" in the centre	1 vats .	Empty bottles
s.s. "Brandale" ..	23rd Nov.	A diamond with "D" and "K" on the left and right above "32 over 192" in the centre and "V" and "K" on the left and right below with another diamond with "D" and "K" on the left and right above, "32 over 197" in the centre and "V" and "K" on the left and right below.	20 cases ..	Safety matches
Do .	23rd "	A triangle with "845" in the centre	1 case .	Do.
s.s. "Shadwell"	15th " ..	*Nil* for R N S	1 crate ..	Earthenware.

Madras, 19th May 1913.

F. D. LALKAKA,
Assistant Collector of Customs.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 78 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
Three jungle-wood spacers	Nil	24th May 1913	Within the Madras Harbour.
Four jungle-wood planks	"	24th "	
One jungle-wood plank handle	"	24th "	
One flat iron bar	"	26th "	
Three angle iron bars	"	26th "	
Sixteen teak-wood sand Rings	"	26th "	
One galvanised iron wire bundle	"	26th "	
One jungle-wood plank	"	26th "	
Two flat iron bars	"	26th "	
Three iron sheets, 4' × 2'	"	27th "	
One galvanised iron wire bundle	"	27th "	
Two pot sleepers	6.1 R.	27th "	
One teak sweeps handle	Nil	28th "	
Two galvanised iron corrugated sheet 8' × 2' 6"	"	28th "	
One bag tarp containing groundnuts	"	28th "	
One galvanised iron wire rope handle	"	28th "	
Forty-three parts of oil-engine pieces	"	29th "	
One case	M S M R	30th "	
One case green paint powder	A diamond with "34" in the centre and "E.V G" with Nadrah over and below on the right.	30th "	
Five coal blocks	Nil	31st "	
One pot sleeper	M. & S.M.R	31st "	
One jungle-wood plank	Nil	31st "	
One galvanised iron wire fencing roll	"	2nd June 1913	
One cast iron cap	"	2nd "	
One case broken containing steel keys and other gear.	S.I R.	2nd "	
Two angle iron bars	Nil	4th "	
One round iron bundle	"	4th "	
One coal lamp	"	4th "	
One 2" iron pipe	"	4th "	
One flat iron bar	"	5th "	
One jungle-wood square	"	5th "	
One jungle-wood plank	"	5th "	
One galvanised iron wire rope bundle	"	5th "	
One tin sheet bundle	"	6th "	
Thirteen flat iron bars	"	6th "	
Three square iron bars	"	6th "	
Two round iron bars	"	6th "	
One coal block	"	6th "	
One iron pipe	"	6th "	
One redwood piece	"	6th "	
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VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates that have passed the Lower Subordinates or Draftsman's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the posts of temporary and acting draftsmen on Rs. 30 per mensem and acting clerk-draftsman on Rs. 25 per mensem in this office. The appointments are likely to last for some length of time. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 15th June 1913.

Office of the Executive Engineer, T.B.S. Dvn., IV Circle, Vellore, 18th May 1913. L. D. VENKATARAMA AIYAR, *Executive Engineer.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates for appointment as Probationary Revenue Inspectors on Rs. 35 per mensem from 1st August 1913.

2. The applicants should be (1) below 25 years of age, (2) certified by a competent medical authority to be physically fit for out-door work.

3. The applicants should state when they passed their examinations, and give the page of the *Fort St. George Gazette* on which they were notified to have passed.

4. Preference will be given to candidates whose vernacular is Telugu and who possess a colloquial knowledge of Canarese. One non-Brahmin will be selected.

5. The applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st July 1913.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI, *Collector.*

Bellary Collector's Office, 18th May 1913.

H-18

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Minor Irrigation Overseer on Rs 100 permanently vacant in Ganjam district. None but those who have passed the examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (Overseer's) class of the Madras Engineering College need apply. Preference will be given to those who know Telugu or Uriya. Applications should reach the Collector of Ganjam on or before 30th June 1913. Persons in Government employ should submit their applications through the proper channel

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector of Ganjam.

Chatrapur, 18th May 1913.

PROOF-READERS wanted. Permanent posts to competent men. None but men with practical experience need apply to the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, E.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent, Government Press.

Government Press, Madras.
19th May 1913.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons qualified under the Examination rules for appointment as Clerks in the Anantapur Collectorate. The pay will be according to qualifications, and the candidates selected will be appointed acting clerks and confirmed on their giving satisfaction, as vacancies arise. Candidates should furnish sufficient particulars of their antecedents and also state the minimum pay which they are prepared to accept. Preference will be given to those having a knowledge of Telugu.

I. MacIVER,
Collector.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
24th May 1913.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed one of the following examinations and whose age is below 25

B.A., F.A., Matriculation of the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as the first language for the posts of Deputy Rangers in the Central Circle which comprises the districts of Guntur, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, Cuddapah North and East, Chittoor and Chingleput. Applicants should apply for an application form from the nearest District Forest Officer and fill it in and appear before the District Forest Officer and present his application in person. The District Forest Officer will, after personal interview with the applicant, forward the application with his opinion as to the man's physical fitness, intelligence, etc., to the undersigned. If the endorsement of the District Forest Officer is favourable, the applicant's name will be registered for the post and he will be informed accordingly. The appointments will not be made according to the dates on which the applicant's name has been registered. The applicants should wait for their chance and any reminders from the applicants will not be replied to. Should the applicants before they are offered Deputy Ranger's posts get appointment elsewhere, they should report the fact to this office at once so that their names may be erased from the register. The applicants will, as vacancies occur, be appointed as Deputy Rangers on *probation* and will be deputed to the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, after a year or two's practical work, if the reports of the District Forest Officers concerned on the candidates are favourable. On their return from the College with the Ranger's certificate they will be confirmed in the post they were appointed on probation with retrospective effect and promoted to Ranger's class immediately a vacancy occurs. By hard and good work they may rise from Rs. 30 to 50 in the Deputy Ranger's class, from Rs. 50 to 150 in the Ranger's class and then to the class of Provincial Service rising from Rs 250 to 350 a month. Should applicants require any information regarding Madras Forest College rules, etc., they should refer to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th June 1912, in which these rules are published—*vide* Notification No. 254, dated 30th April 1912, in Part I on pages 588 to 595.

H. B. BRYANT,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle,
Madras, 27th May 1913.

AN additional District Munsif's Court having been proposed to be located at Perambalur for six months from the 23rd June 1913, the undermentioned staff will be required. Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, from qualified persons should reach this office not later than the 12th June 1913. Preference will be given to men having experience in civil work.

	Rs.
Head clerk on	40
Second clerk on	25
Five clerks on	20 each.

The application should contain the following information:—

(1) Full name and address. (2) Caste or sect. (3) Age with date of birth. (4) Vernacular known to read and write. (5) Linguistic and Special Test qualifications. (6) Relations in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur. (7) Offices held by each relation in the two districts. (8) Applicant's share in landed property, if any, in the districts.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
District Judge.

District Court, Bellary,
27th May 1913.

WANTED a man for supervision of Headworks, Salem Water Works, a passed Lower Subordinate, under 25 years of age, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem.

The post is likely to lead to appointment as permanent Sub-Overseer and none but passed Lower Subordinates need apply.

Apply stating age, previous experience and qualifications to the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, Coimbatore.

Applications should reach the Superintending Engineer not later than the 1st July 1913.

Coimbatore, 27th May 1913. W. M. ELLIS, Col.,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the appointment of Minor Irrigation Sub Overseer on Rs. 50 temporarily vacant in this district. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. The candidates who have had training in Engineering in the Civil Engineering College, Madras, will be preferred.

Chittoor Collector's Office.
28th May 1913 A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Ag. Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the draftsman's test or the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a temporary draftsman on Rs. 50. Appointment will last throughout the year 1913-14.

Executive Engineer's Office, Coimbatore division,
2nd June 1913. J. M. PARKER,
Executive Engineer.

WANTED for the Anantapur District Board five duly qualified Sub-Overseers on pay not exceeding Rs. 40 per month for six months. Applications to be submitted to the District Board Engineer Anantapur, not later than the 20th June 1913.

Anantapur District Board's Office,
4th June 1913. S. W. G. I. MacIVER,
President.

WANTED a qualified draftsman for five months. Pay Rs. 60. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Chepauk

Ootacamund, 6th June 1913. H. E. CLERK,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation, P. W. D.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 16th July 1913 I intend moving the Madras High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Calicut, 9th May 1913. A. PARAMESWARA AIYAR.

On or after 15th July 1913, I intend moving the Madras High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Calicut, 12th May 1913. A. RANGASWAMI.

I INTEND moving the High Court on or after the 17th July 1913 to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Wuttukkadu, 19th May 1913. W. CHAKRAPANI NAIDU.

On or after 12th August 1913 I intend moving the High Court, Madras, to enrol me as Vakil thereof.

Aryanayakipuram, 5th May 1913. A. S. KUPPUSWAMI.

I INTEND moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof on or after the 2nd August 1913.

Tondiarpet, 6th June 1913 A. N. SITARAMA SASTRI.

NOTICE.

COLONEL NOWELL SHERSON SWANSTON (DECEASED).

THE Administrator of the estate and effects throughout the whole of British India, of NOWELL SHERSON SWANSTON, of 1, Downside Road, Clifton, Bristol, England, late a Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Army (Retired), but now deceased, who died on or about the 9th day of April 1912, at 1, Downside Road, Clifton, aforesaid, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 11th day of June 1913, at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to

distribute the assets of the said deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice, and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Nowell Sherson Swanston deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras.
8th May 1913.

C. MORESBY,
Administrator of the estate of
Colonel Nowell Sherson Swanston (deceased).

NOTICE.

MR. ERNEST CHARLES HENRY BIRD (DECEASED).

THE Administrator of the estate and effects, throughout the whole of British India, of ERNEST CHARLES HENRY BIRD of Trichinopoly, in the Presidency of Madras, late an Architect in the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, but now deceased, who died intestate, at Singapore on or about the 13th day of May 1912 being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 24th day of June 1913, at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice, and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Ernest Charles Henry Bird deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras,
21st May 1913.

DAVID BRIGHTWELL & MORESBY,
Attorneys for Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE Administrator General of Madras and as such the administrator to the estate of King, Miss E. Stuart, late of Madavaram, who died at Madavaram on or about the 22nd October 1912, hereby gives notice, in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874, that all persons having claims against the above estate as creditors, next of kin or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 10th July 1913, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estate will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office,
Madras, 5th June 1913.

C. E. UDGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 30th instant until payment of the half-yearly dividend.

(By order of the Directors)

Madras, 10th June 1913.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1913. [Price, 4 as 6 p.

REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913.

General summary.—In the following statement the value of the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting inclusive of Government transactions, of the Madras Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1913, is compared with the value of the trade in each of the preceding two years and with the average of the five years ending with 1909-10 :—

Total trade.	Average for five years ending 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	Percentage of difference in 1912-13.
(1) Foreign trade.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imports—						
Merchandise	9,62,10,097	10,63,62,051	11,68,22,117	13,03,86,716	+ 1,35,64,599	+ 11 62
Gold	21 11,334	16,16,540	24,28,990	4,66,706	— 19 62,284	— 80 37
Silver	20,02,518	22 61,036	14,82,331	16,51,315	+ 1,14,006	+ 6 21
Total, Imports (private) ..	10,13,83,932	11,32 18,627	12 11,03,338	13 24,39 917	+ 1,13 36,579	+ 9 24
Government stores	47,04 506	31 46,000	+ 35,04 415	32,13,943	— 2,90,972	— 11 68
Do. treasure	.	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total, Imports ..	10,60,88,747	11,63,65,235	12,46 56,811	13 56,53,920	+ 1,09 96,609	+ 9 17
Exports—						
Indian produce	17,71,10,891	20,18,75,962	23 07,04,311	21,74,06 703	+ 2,68,98,608	+ 9 07
Foreign merchandise	19,75,987	16,26 115	21,66,257	19,57,975	— 2,17,982	— 10 11
Gold	1,98,168	2,290	10,30 645	6,075	— 10,24,570	— 99 90
Silver	38 89,032	48 16,819	32,61 355	36,77,4 6	+ 4,16,120	+ 11 67
Total, Exports (private) ..	18,23,80 170	21,33,01,186	23 33,40 968	22,3 ,34 13.	+ 1,07 93,1 6	+ 6 16
Government stores	1,16,158	63,106	2,09,647	1,67,611	— 42,1 6	— 38 18
Do. treasure	.	.	.	.	..	..
Grand total, Exports ..	18,24,96 328	21,33,64,721	23 35 50,615	22,37,01 845	+ 1,06 50,8 5	+ 6 41
Aggregate Foreign Trade ..	29,14,85,075	32,31,46,031	34,81,07,196	35,93,55,765	+ 3,00,86,693	+ 8 64
(2) *Coasting trade*						
Imports—						
Indian produce	6,65 96,985	7,97,63,675	8,66,14,154	1,66 24,154	+ 1,00 10,022	+ 14 40
Foreign merchandise	99,74,779	1,16,19,147	1,16 66 849	1,08,35,081	— 7,30,768	— 6 55
Gold	24,151	38,795	300	310	— 30	— 100 00
Silver	982,183	3,87,645	6,69 250	2,53 800	— 24,150	— 9 11
Total, Imports (private) ..	7,67,58,097	9,37,81,532	9,12 41,551	8,76 3,585	— 32,87,964	— 3 79
Government stores	14,36,706	9,60,036	13,32,161	12,12,984	— 1,19,181	— 8 94
Do. treasure	6,000	.	50 00,000	.	— 50,00,000	— 100 00
Grand total, Imports ..	7,81,80,045	9,47,41,567	9,75,73,712	8 18,16,569	— 81 43,2 3	— 3 34
Exports—						
Indian produce	6,42,26,010	6,64,13,027	6,19,65,502	6,65 46,691	+ 45,81,189	+ 7 34
Foreign merchandise	14,37,198	13 19,211	13,21,078	13,19,384	— 1,710	— 13
Gold	6,918	37,810	.	.	..	..
Silver	61,582	3,34,000	1,81,800	1 81 800	— 1,000	— 55
Total, Exports (private) ..	6,49,31,4 4	6 76,85,044	6,33,17,380	6,80 63,0 4	+ 46,46,419	+ 7 15
Government stores	13 26,031	11 14,185	8,41,268	10 40,8 1	+ 2,65 53	+ 10 33
Do. treasure	1,64,883	61,236	3,28,329	62,792	— 2,65,537	— 80 92
Grand total, Exports ..	6,63,22,339	6,88 71,015	6 44,87,035	6 51,67 15	+ 6,27 840	+ 90
Aggregate coasting trade ..	13,44 03,384	14,60,12,582	15,54 60,761	15,09 7 ,1 1	+ 26,15 343	+ 1 89
Aggregate trade ..	12,14,21,399	17,91,52,616	21,26,69,247	24,96,68,189	+ 3,31,21,942	+ 8 61

The total value of the sea-borne trade advanced by 3 crores and 31 lakhs of rupees or 6 per cent. over that of the previous year mainly in consequence of the expansion of the foreign trade, which increased by Rs. 3 06 lakhs or 9 per cent. The advance by 25 lakhs or 2 per cent. in the total coasting trade was the net result of an increase of 4 per cent. under imports and a decrease of 1 per cent under exports.

The foreign imports of private merchandise, excluding treasure and Government stores, improved by Rs. 135 lakhs or 12 per cent. largely on account of the increased imports of cotton goods, sugar, spices, railway materials and machinery. Imports of gold and silver declined by Rs. 21 lakhs or 49 per cent. The exports of country produce were on a large scale and the value rose by 20b lakhs or 9 per cent. Of the staple articles, oils and spices only showed reduced trade. Exports of treasure declined by 6 lakhs or 15 per cent. Under coasting trade, imports of private merchandise improved by 93 lakhs or 11 per cent. through larger receipts of grain and pulse especially from Bengal and exports increased by Rs. 45 lakhs or 7 per cent. on account of larger shipments of raw cotton to Bombay. Imports and exports of treasure on Government account declined by Rs. 60 lakhs and by Rs. h2 78 lakhs respectively owing to special transactions in 1911–12.

Balance of trade.—The following statement shows the balances of trade in merchandise and treasure under foreign trade during the past five years :—

Years.	Private.			Private and Government.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908–09	12,28,53,440	18,32,36,480	6,10,40,016	12,62,43,667	18,96,58,820	6,03,15,553
1909–10	10,76,31,068	20,27,08,042	9,50,74,038	11,18,11,283	20,30,28,781	9,12,17,502
1910–11	11,35 85,637	21,53 35 819	10,16,34,279	11,69,26,330	21,74,24,721	9,87,89,391
1911–12	12,11 53,328	23,72 10,188	11,71,67,660	12,48,56,811	23,35,56,656	10,36,83,844
1912–13	13,76,30,917	25,30,74,134	12,05,24,217	14,58,12,426	25,32,01,646	21,73,89,220

Customs revenue.—The following statement shows the gross and net customs duty inclusive of the duty on imported salt realized in the Presidency of Madras in the periods shown :—

Customs revenue.	Average for five years ending 1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	Increase or decrease in 1912–13.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ..	48,21,760	61,92,085	66,30,930	66,91 8,31	+ 67,852
Import duty on salt	9 359	6,912	8,478	8,012	— 364
Export duty —	5,84,227	7,28,356	5,05,345	7 05,278	— 99,367
Total gross duty ..	55,13,376	69,27,781	71,38,560	76,06,591	— 31,130
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports	65,580	70,141	95,181	93 280	— 1,871
Exports	21,494	18,967	22,010	21,670	— 340
Total ..	87,110	89,108	1,17,447	1,15,286	— 2,211
Total net duty ..	54,29,166	68,89,673	70,21,113	72,91,305	+ 29,328

In spite of the general expansion of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency there was a slight decline in the gross customs revenue due to the fact that the expansion was most marked in the case of non-dutiable exports. The total gross revenue declined by Rs. 32 lakh or ·4 per cent. The amount of import duty realized exceeded the previous year's total by 68 lakh or 1 per cent. The increase resulted chiefly from the heavier imports under sugar (+ Rs. 1·70 lakhs or 96 per cent.), manufactured articles (+ Rs. 1 50 lakhs or 13 per cent.) and cotton piece-goods (+ Rs 1 13 lakhs or 11 per cent.), partly set off by smaller receipts from petroleum (— Rs. 3·37 lakhs or 58 per cent.) and silver bullion or coin (— Rs. ·55 lakh or 22 per cent). The decrease of Rs ·99 lakh under export duty was the result of smaller shipments of rice and paddy to Ceylon, Mauritius and Reunion.

STANDARD PRICE LEVEL.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of certain articles of imports and exports. The mean of the years 1898-99, 1899-1900 and 1900-01 has been taken as the standard price level, viz., 100, which is followed by data for the last five years :—

Articles.	Average of the three years ending 1900-01.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Imports.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Sugar	100	69·81	80·62	76·31	88 61	81 06
Copper	100	104 98	84 90	94 68	96 30	101 13
Iron and steel	100	90 25	93 39	93 16	98 0	104·24
Cotton twist and yarn	100	148 80	132 11	134 13	140 76	142 91
Cotton piece-goods—						
Grey	100	134·76	129 77	133·17	143·03	149 44
White	100	153 98	149·02	138 74	138 36	139·04
Coloured	100	116 40	112 27	112·70	120 70	128 99
Betel nuts	100	103 61	107·92	114·01	111 48	154·34
Kerosene oil	100	101 61	106·06	101·45	105 33	95 64
Silver (Bullion)	100	88·35	87 36	90·40	100 08	110 71
Exports.						
Coffee	100	83·79	84 36	87 17	700·82	101 66
Copra	100	129·76	136·27	170 29	1 3 83	181·91
Rice in the husk	100	166 53	137 62	156 81	129·13	148 16
Rice cut in the husk	100	131 70	123·66	118 72	141 11	146 66
Sugar	100	105 78	116·20	147·05	217 70	134 03
Tea	100	98 33	95 56	96·32	65·47	67 03
Cotton, raw	100	120·67	163 17	186·39	197·50	203·29
Til-seeds	100	125 53	170 38	144 36	141·20	150·66
Cotton twist and yarn	100	131 02	128 61	146·20	181·60	197·62
Cotton piece-goods	100	104 44	124 67	130·65	148 42	130 36
Pepper	100	77 67	17·02	33 60	67 73	102 91
Cocoanut oil	100	114 63	87·30	164 78	161 75	160·67
Oil-cakes	100	125 39	126 78	126 19	139 19	126·13
Hides, raw	100	118 42	139·11	144·73	135 09	131·11
Manures	100	169 63	134·64	150 86	165·40	140·82
Castor seeds	100	115 56	160·38	126 61	117·42	115 34
Earthnut seeds	100	116 21	113 20	121 71	122 67	121 46
Coir manufactures	100	117 91	116 14	117 28	118 84	123·30
Hides, tanned or dressed	100	146·13	131 65	156·14	170 62	148 43
Skins, tanned or dressed	100	138·50	142 44	145·12	118 16	114·17

Prices of imported goods ruled higher than in the previous year, notably in the case of all metals and betelnuts, except in the case of sugar, cotton piece-goods and a few minor articles, the prices of which receded from the high levels of the previous year. Under exports the most marked advances were under coffee, copra, rice and dressed hides, while cotton, raw and manufactured, raw skins and seeds showed declines.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The following statement shows the value of the import and export trade of the Presidency according to the groups under which they are now shown in the Government accounts :—

	Imports.						Exports.					
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase or decrease in 1912-13.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
I. Food, drink, and tobacco.	112·67	116 39	119·75	118·32	165 85	+ 47 53	369 48	474 25	581 30	669 55	615 32	+ 45 77
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	93 37	73·09	73 92	80·66	80 58	— 0·08	597 00	823·33	904 02	885 73	1091 75	+ 186·02
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	928·82	741·67	847·28	941 28	1,038·73	+ 97 45	500 58	604 56	598 79	679·90	717 38	+ 37 48
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassed.	19 81	20·49	19·47	20·06	17·13	— 2·93	32·76	36·37	47 63	53 42	60·04	+ 10·62
Total	1,154 59	951·64	1,060·42	1,159·32	1,303 87	+ 134·55	1,507 18	1 939 31	2,085 13	3 200·65	2,484·31	+ 283 79

Imports.—The increase under group I was due to larger imports of sugar and spices. Smaller receipts of kerosene-oil accounted for the decrease under group II. Group III showed an advance of 10 per cent., increases being mainly noticed under cotton goods, railway materials, machinery, motor vehicles and cement. The trade registered under each group has expanded.

Exports.—The increase under group I occurred mainly under coffee, tea and sugar, and that under group II to heavier shipments of seeds, raw cotton, raw skins and rubber. Cotton fabrics and oil-cakes were responsible for the advance under group III and living animals and articles exported by post brought about the improvement under group IV.

IMPORTS.

The following table shows the comparative importance of principal articles imported into the Madras Presidency :—

Principal articles	Average of five years ending 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease in 1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton manufactures	2,48,13,058	5,43,43,396	6,08,03,716	3,29,84,206	25·30	+ 34,80,640
Metals and ores	97,23,703	1,20,28,083	1,27,85,129	1,28,72,737	9·83	+ 87,168
Cotton, wool and yarn	86,99,718	96,81,569	1,04,13,202	1,11,58,743	8·20	+ 7,39,815
Sugar	18,06,134	37,81,461	38,18,493	87,81,038	4·96	+ 11,65,057
Railway plant and rolling stock ..	74,40,908	63,96,862	53,14,485	64,73,513	4·48	+ 8,73,765
Machinery and millwork	40,28,298	43,06,784	43,32,106	55,06,173	2·46	+ 13,28,772
Spices	30,73,017	27,66,8 8	31,17,707	41,76,439	2·06	+ 10,58,732
Oils	44,59,900	53,62 584	57,01,162	40,16,908	2·01	— 3,09,754
Apparel (excluding haberdashery and boots and shoes).	29,18,830	36,30,883	36,08,683	38,18,441		
Hardware	28,78 973	30,81,002	29,5 ,001	34,13,813	2·84	+ 4,31,812
Provisions and oilman's stores ..	18 05 641	19,72,075	20,25,618	26,02,500	1·92	+ 4,76,884
Paper and pasteboard	13,24,827	18,80,17	17,47,163	22,50,313	1·72	+ 5,03,150
Liquors (including methylated and perfumed spirits).	22,00,574	18,78,012	18,56,436	19,8 ,028	1·47	+ 1,33,544
Glass and glassware	12,07,537	13,44,888	15,61,676	17,37,220	1·33	+ 1,37,577
Motor cars and motor cycles ..	3,24 181	8,21,255	10,49,031	18,81,048	1 28	+ 8,31,027
Dyeing and tanning substances ..	9,87 288	13,-8,892	14,47,358	16,56,460	1 21	+ 2,09,092
Building and engineering materials.	5,51,419	6,33,955	7,28,924	13,83 300	1·14	+ 6,54,376
Instruments, appliances, etc. ..	13 21,873	13 05,781	14,68,533	14,81,291	1 05	+ 2,705
Articles imported by post	9,58,358	13 04,396	16,03,718	12,75,052	·92	— 1,28,660
Matches	8,63,474	10,49,737	11,02,332	11,18,674	·68	+ 1,16,342
Arms and ammunition	11,32,043	8,99,392	11,65,118	11,19,731	·65	— 45,415
Drugs and medicines	8,15,341	10,77,617	12,05,992	11,04,634	·81	— 1,98,358
Jute, raw and manufactures ..	8 56,5 8	6,61,543	8,91,240	10,91,121	·75	+ 1,98,826
Chemicals and chemical preparations.	7,13 213	7,79,181	8,58,168	8,54,082	·72	+ 1,19,314
Haberdashery and millinery ..	5,70,851	9,19,253	8,36,831	8,42,753	·67	+ 5,922
Soap	3,70 973	6,4,178	8,04 274	8,89,910	·69	+ 85,636
Wood and timber	6 87,631	9,59,516	8,92,101	8,46,073	·61	— 46,028
Silk, raw and manufactures ..	84,374	1 23,124	3,41,762	1,87,195	·87	+ 6,45,585
Wool, raw and manufactures ..	5 12,033	8 96,122	8,85,192	7,51,2 8	·57	+ 66,014
Stationery excluding paper ..	4,14,145	6,11,781	6,76,362	7,30,284	·56	+ 53,931
Paints and painters' materials ..	3,81,288	5,36,747	5,05,906	5,82,527	·60	+ 66,593
Cycles	2,85 123	5,19,521	6,56,825	6,49,003	·60	— 7,278
Hides and skins, raw	4,38,599	5,99 970	6,09,514	8,23,011	·48	+ 13,496
Cotton, raw	10,11	6,899	6,82,469	6,62,689	·43	— 19,850
Motors	28 379	1,61,191	3,11,181	4,60,989	·35	+ 1,49,808
Coal, coke and patent-fuel	4,07,571	2,42,159	1,89,519	4,50,393	·35	+ 2,57,874
Leather	3,02,1 .8	4,14,665	3,8 ,8 1	4,43,862	·34	+ 61,981
Tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured	7,29,017	2 51,134	4,18,376	3,77,250	·29	— 52,047
Books and printed matter	3 88 619	3,28,628	4,00,491	3,73,421	·28	— 1,07,028
Jewellery and plate of gold and silver.	2,03,910	2,99,77	4, 5,218	3,72,798	·29	+ 1,07,429
Fruits and vegetables	2,26,138	1,97,799	3,84 ,00	3,89,129	·28	+ 14,721
Tea chests, mats or in sections ..	3,29,349	2,66,193	3,48 342	3,82,283	·28	— 18,041
Animals, living	6,17 068	5,38,308	4,18,089	3,45,678	·27	— 69,411
Earthenware and porcelain	2,51,286	2,94,767	4,59,747	3,20,221	·23	— 1,39,526
Candles	2,38,511	2,33,535	2,73,997	2,83,413	·22	+ 9,416
Furniture and cabinetware	1,05,228	1,99 855	2,46,067	2,72 841	·21	+ 27,774
Gums and resins	1,88 039	2,10,710	2,19,170	2,72,736	·21	+ 53,434
Toys and requisites for games ..	2,56 60	3,11,830	3,42,093	3,36,948	·18	— 5,145
Printing, lithographing materials .	1 85,756	1,98,422	1,88,214	2,27 682	·17	+ 42,468
Boots and shoes	1,74,517	1,91,766	1, 8,507	2,10,859	·16	+ 32,048
Other articles	19,66,402	26,98,230	99,87,117	25,98,414	2 03	+ 841,302
Total, Merchandise ..	9,62,18,957	12,62,62,841	11,89,28,117	13,03,76,788	100 00	+ 1,24,84,669
Treasure—						
Gold	81,13,338	4,915 840	26,78,890	4,85,756	..	— 19,69,134
Silver	20,09,619	2,263 556	18,02,331	16,87,379	..	— 1,14,956
Total, Treasure ..	81,22,956	7,198,698	42,81,221	21,63,131	..	— 20,78,090
Grand total, Imports ..	10,43,35,913	11,20,58 827	12,12,53,338	13,25,39,919	..	+ 1,13,86,579

I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.

The total value under this head improved by Rs. 48·54 lakhs to Rs. 166·85 lakhs.

Liquors.—The following statement shows the imports for each of the past three years together with the average of the previous five years :—

Liquors	Average for five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911		1911-1912		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.
Ale, beer and porter, etc. ..	575,643	8,83,416	468,944	6,17,808	473,081	6,24,778	379,265	4,58,259	— 93,816	— 66,519
Spirits—										
Brandy	44,968	3,06,984	41,205	3,26,171	41,744	2,93,919	49,810	3,80,059	+ 8,066	+ 86,240
Whisky	72,652	4,78,124	*71,279	4,84,389	63,235	4,37,018	77,507	4,37,419	+ 9,152	+ 60,276
Other sorts	45,953	2,29,686	35,507	1,62,411	20,514	1,03,474	31,857	1,26,396	+ 4,341	+ 19,922
Total ..	165,838	10,64,780	150,712	9,85,981	127,485	8,39,337	189,274	9,43,835	+ 19,789	+ 1,06,438
Wines	56,187	9,81,313	61,734	8,80,149	51,275	7,79,095	63,782	7,93,709	+ 2,617	+ 27,614
Grand total ..	818,341	19,98,390	674,740	17,83,938	652,844	16,33,194	635,321	17,16,333	— 6,813	+ 68,539

The imports of *malt liquors* dropped to the lowest figure in the last decade. The shrinkage is attributable mainly to the fact that the troops at Secunderabad drew their supplies from Bombay instead of from Madras, and in a lesser extent to the falling off in demand owing to the increased cost and the steadily continued spread of temperance in the army.

The foreign trade in spirits recovered to some extent from the depression which it had experienced in 1911–1912, and registered an increase in imports of 16 per cent. Imports of *brandy* rose by 8,066 gallons or 19 per cent., of which 8,896 gallons came from France and 3,772 gallons from Germany and Holland, while imports of *whisky* increased by 12 per cent. The cheaper brands were imported in increasing quantities and would appear to be displacing arrack to a certain extent in public favour, for the imports of Colombo arrack have steadily dwindled until they now amount to only 520 gallons against 1,764 in 1911–12 and the issues of Malabar toddy arrack have also been reduced. Under *other sorts of spirits*, imports of *gin* increased from 13,534 gallons to 17,514 gallons and *rum* from 1,515 gallons to 2,480 gallons.

The imports of wines slightly increased.

This statement does not show the whole of the imports into the Presidency as considerable quantities enter *viâ* Bombay by rail.

Provisions and oilman's stores.—A steady advance continued to be registered in the imports of provisions which have attained a total of over 25 lakhs. *Biscuits, farinaceous foods, canned and bottled provisions* have been in increased demand, but there was a small decline in imports of *condensed milk*. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 75 per cent.

Spices.—With an increase of Rs. 13·19 lakhs the imports of spices aggregated Rs. 17·66 lakhs. Of this total, Rs. 15·83 lakhs represented the trade in *betel-nuts*, which was shared in almost equal proportions between the Straits Settlements and Ceylon and which increased by Rs. 13·54 lakhs in the year under report. Imports of sun-dried betel-nuts from Ceylon fell by ·73 million pounds to 10·66 million pounds in quantity but the value rose by Rs. 6·23 lakhs as prices ruled higher, while imports from the Straits Settlements increased by 1·57 million pounds in quantity and Rs. 7·31 lakhs in value. Smaller supplies of *pepper* were received from the Straits Settlements, the imports being 371,741 lb. valued at Rs. 1·11 lakhs as against 455,870 lb. valued at Rs. 1·24 lakhs in the previous year.

Sugar.—The imports were as follows :—

Sugar	Average of five years ending 1909-1910		1910-1911.		1911-1912		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913	
	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
Refined sugar (16 Dutch standard and above)—										
From United Kingdom ..	162	11,886	815	56,759	931	18,773	1,136	21,430	+ 205	+ 2,656
" Straits Settlements ..	9,721	1,09,105	7,604	84,236	6,614	*68,859	14,6 6	1,81,092	+ 9,521	+ 1,12,233
" Mauritius ..	2,273	21,265	10,804	1,56,301	38,709	3,67,038	42,435	4,44,016	+ 3,726	+ 77,012
" Germany ..	9,540	99,689	..	..	3,087	30 748	..	..	— 3,066	— 30,748
" Austria-Hungary ..	24,347	2,31,675	19,492	2 04 234	17,764	1,37,831	66,890	6,88,895	+ 46,036	+ 5,55,064
" Java ..	30 419	2,12,851	211,337	22,70 610	199,735	22,81,498	140,976	16,71,448	+ 241,343	+ 23,89,950
" other countries ..	353	3,454	379	4 592	20	274	8	99	— 14	— 275
Total ..	76,173	7,23,113	248 870	27,75,109	269,819	28,76,085	566,999	60,17,593	+ 316,169	+ 31,47,800
Unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below)—										
From Mauritius ..	25,361	1,43,707	..	..	10,099	56,705	..	..	— 10,099	— 56,705
" Java ..	37,976	2,02 4-8	34,012	3,87,280	34,493	2,6..,350	1	9	— 34,492	— 2,61,341
" other countries ..	220	589	93	654	76	474	943	10,419	+ 907	+ 9,945
Total ..	63,557	3,47 984	34,110	3,87,943	44,668	2 18,125	951	10,428	— 43,598	— 2,67,697
Molasses—										
From Java	62,861	1,08,447	143,819	3,19,883	63,432	1,27,912	111,226	2,35,689	+ 48,793	+ 1,07,806
" other countries ..	4,177	13,616	3 3	2,177	..	..	3	13	+ 3	+ 13
Total ..	66,541	1 22-063	147,861	3,21,845	63,432	1,27,912	111,228	2,35,670	+ 18,796	+ 1,07,758
Confectionary—										
From United Kingdom ..	8,728	3,04,119	11,301	3,78,387	14,732	4 78,210	14,6 7	4,67,259	— 118	— 11,951
" other countries ..	209	9,409	237	13,573	194	12,035	193	11,144	+ 4	— 891
Total ..	9 931	3,14,528	11,538	3,91,960	14,926	4,91,270	14,811	4,78,403	— 111	— 12,772
Saccharin	31	7,345	37	12,148	33	11,033	99	33,962	+ 66	+ 22,905
Total of Sugar ..	202,128	18,04,132	447,990	57 62,744	372,781	38,16,423	694,124	67,61,036	+ 321,331	+ 29,42,540

Imports of sugar of all kinds increased by 86 per cent. in quantity and 78 per cent. in value over those of the previous year and were the largest on record. This expansion has been brought about entirely by the remarkably heavy imports of *refined sugar*, which were more than twice the quantity of the previous year and amounted to the huge total of over 28,000 tons. Prices have varied considerably and imports have been largely speculative. The year opened with sugar about Rs. 13-14-0 per cwt. in Madras the price having been forced up by the shortage of the beet crop and the great demand for cane sugar in European refineries. The temporary stoppage of the English refineries on account of the coal strike, however, brought about a decline in the price of sugar which continued falling on promise of a record Cuban crop and the news of increased beet sowings. Java sugar flowed into Madras when it no longer found a profitable market in Europe and its cheapness induced heavy speculative imports. In November beet sugar from Austria-Hungary also began to arrive in large quantities, and prices dropped to Rs. 9-14-0 per cwt. reaching the lowest figure of Rs. 9-8-0 in January. It was impossible for the whole of the large quantity of sugar to be absorbed although the demand for white sugar in the Presidency has grown. Large stocks remained in the dealers' hands at the end of the year, making it probable that the year 1913-14 will see greatly diminished imports.

The imports of *unrefined sugar* (15 Dutch standard and below) fell off considerably as the demand was met by the good local supply of jaggery. *Molasses* were imported to a larger extent than in the previous year but imports were below the average of the last few years. The slight decrease under *confectionery* calls for no remarks.

Tobacco.—Total imports of tobacco showed a decrease of 5,296 lb. or 3 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 48 lakh or 10 per cent. in value as will be seen from the table below :—

Tobacco.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	
	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured ..	376,869	2,90,641	417,110	2,40,80-	63,207	1,03,58-	82,427	1,10,798	90,458	1,28,078	+ 8,031	+ 17,400
Manufactured—												
Cigars ..	8,838	11,262	11,000	14,817	1,049	2,749	237	2,997	840	3,241	— 197	— 244
Cheroots ..	874,406	4,11,253	219,240	2, 6,6 7	72,1..	7,48,580	65,410	2,54,783	55,417	2,05,158	— 19,193	— 49,625
Other sorts ..	96,594	43,103	96,040	81,419	12,413	46,209	28,397	81,925	28,370	39,964	— 2,027	— 11,146
Total ..	855,203	7,06,634	873,129	7,3 ,58-	148,926	3,51,134	176,171	4,10,803	169,276	3,77,349	— 6,895	— 43,617

Imports of *raw tobacco* advanced by 8,031 lb. or 9 per cent. in quantity and Rs. ·16 lakh or 16 per cent. in value over those of 1911–12. The imports were limited almost entirely to the higher classes of leaf, which are suitable for the outer wrapping of cigars, the imposition of duty having rendered unprofitable the importation of the cheap raw tobaccos that used to come from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Holland, Belgium and Germany supply practically the whole of the raw tobacco. The reduction of duty in 1911 had little appreciable effect on the imports which show only a very slight increase.

Imports of *cigarettes* fell by 10,193 lb. or 15 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. ·5 lakh or 19 per cent. in value, the United Kingdom and Egypt supplying nearly the whole of the quantity.

The manufacture of cigarettes from the locally grown leaf has received great impetus from the imposition of the duty on foreign tobacco and the subsequent shutting out of the cheapest brands of American cigarettes. A large factory is being constructed at Bangalore by the Peninsula Tobacco Company to supply the market of Southern India. As a result of the demand for tobacco suitable for cigarette manufacture, more care will, it is expected, be devoted to its cultivation, which may put an end to the deterioration in its quality which has been noted.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head fell from Rs. 89·59 lakhs to Rs. 80·49 lakhs or by 10 per cent.

Coal, coke and Patent fuel.—Imports amounted to Rs. 4·50 lakhs owing to the arrival of several shipments of Australian coal from New South Wales rendered possible through the rise in price of Bengal coal.

Oils.—The imports of the various mineral oils, which form the chief class under this head declined by 26 per cent. in quantity and 30 per cent. in value. The following statement shows the imports under the several sub-heads :—

Mineral oils	Average for five years ending 1909–1910		1910–1911		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
Kerosene oil—										
From Straits Settlements.	712,738	3·38	3,818	·02	1,376,419	4·50			—1,376,419	— 4·50
„ Russia	1,804,102	7·77	2,891,482	10·06	272,110	1·02	295,128	·83	+ 23,018	+ ·18
„ Sumatra	2,170,104	7·74	2,828,840	10·01	..	..	23,928	·11	+ 23,928	+ ·11
„ Borneo (Dutch) ..	446,525	1·69	1,338,845	4·60	1,371,010	5·03	1,195,321	4·44	— 174,689	— ·59
„ United States of America ..	4,820,332	23·07	4,567,173	12·86	8,796,194	40·56	6,780,210	27·37	—2,015,983	— 12·97
„ Other countries ..	139,911	·50	30		38	.	32	..	— 6	..
Total ..	9,292,962	38·05	11,629,128	42·69	11,816,217	51·91	8,099,717	33·65	—3,716,500	— 18·26
Fuel oils	439,648	·10	642,866	·27	1,373,626	1·05	886,155	·06	— 515,471	— ·99
Lubricating oils	265,468	1·24	363,670	2·09	191,946	2·18	468,214	3·17	+ 276,268	+ 1·08
Other kinds	68,893	·57	89,814	·65	110,428	·90	118,162	·82	+ 7,734	— ·08
Total of Mineral oils ..	10,015,188	42·00	12,699,212	46·31	13,542,338	55·13	8,942,148	38·25	—4,600,190	— 17·89

Kerosene oil representing 86 per cent. of the total showed a decline of 28 per cent. in volume and 35 per cent. in value.

A separate statement is appended showing the imports of Burma oil which advanced in the year by 42 per cent. in quantity and 41 per cent. in value.

	Average for five years ending 1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
Kerosene oil—										
From Burma	363,015	1·58	108,981	·42	820,230	3·7			— 820,230	— ·91
„ Russia	1,642,110	39·75	14,717,308	51·85	15,815,164	59·69	23,064,483	78·92	+7,249,319	+ 19·23
Total	11,014,734	43·18	14,911,299	52·04	16,232,108	55·00	23,064,483	78·92	+6,831,994	+ 23·92

In 1911, a settlement was arrived at in the rate-war between the Standard Oil Company, the Asiatic Petroleum and Burma Oil Companies and trade returned to its

normal groove. Prices hardened and imports of foreign oil which had been heavier than usual during the railway were reduced. The imports of American case oil were also affected by the withdrawal of the Texas Oil Company from competition in Madras. The statement shows that the diminution in the imports of foreign oil has been more than counterbalanced by increased imports of Burma oil, the production of which has increased and which, unhampered by Customs duty, is in a very favourable position for competing with foreign oil. The imports of *liquid fuel* were less on account of the stocks carried forward from the large imports of the previous year, while imports of *lubricating oils* showed an increase of 58 per cent. both in quantity and value. The increased demand for *petrol* for motor vehicles and engines, which are employed in rapidly growing numbers, was met by larger supplies of both foreign and Burma petrol, the former increasing from 2,400 gallons to 4,120 gallons and the latter from 152,968 gallons to 211,448 gallons

Textile materials.—The imports of *raw cotton*, which was mainly American cotton for the Madras mills, amounted to Rs. 13,925 cwt. valued at Rs. 5·63 lakhs during the year under review against 14,481 cwt. valued at Rs. 5·82 lakhs in the previous year Imports of *raw silk*, the greater portion of which entered at Tuticorin for the Madura and Tinnevelly districts, expanded from 33,000 lb. valued at Rs 2·29 lakhs to 119,925 lb. valued at Rs 6·41 lakhs. This large increase appears to be chiefly due to the supplies this year being obtained direct from China *viâ* Tuticorin instead of from Bombay.

Wood and timber.—Teak was in keen demand generally at a considerable advance in price. Imports of foreign teak, which were mainly obtained from Siam, increased by Rs ·09 lakh while imports coastwise from Burma increased from 43,149 cubic tons valued at Rs. 30·90 lakhs to 46,878 cubic tons valued at Rs. 42·31 lakhs. The decline of Rs. ·72 lakh under *other timbers* was the result of smaller supplies of jarrah wood from West Australia.

Miscellaneous.—The only noteworthy item under this head was *manures* of which "artificial and mineral manures" formed the bulk The demand for the latter increased by 58 per cent., the imports amounting to Rs. 4·61 lakhs, 73 per cent. of which entered at Calicut for the plantations in Southern India. The manures chiefly imported were sulphate of potash, nitrate of lime, and sulphate of ammonia, which were supplied by Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

The total value of the imports under this head increased from Rs. 941·23 lakhs to Rs. 1,038·73 lakhs.

Apparel.—The increase from Rs. 37·88 lakhs to Rs. 41·29 lakhs registered under apparel arose through the heavier imports of *gold and silver thread*, the value of which amounted to Rs. 32·63 lakhs as against Rs. 28·60 lakhs in the previous year. The growth in the demand for expensive cloths woven with gold and silver thread was indicative of the prevailing prosperity. Among the minor items imports of *boots and shoes* improved from Rs 1·79 lakhs to Rs. 2·11 lakhs.

Carriages and carts including cycles and motor-cars.—The rapid expansion of the trade in motor vehicles continued and the imports of *motor-cars and motor-cycles* amounted to Rs. 16·67 lakhs during the year under review, an increase of nearly 60 per cent. over the previous year's figure. The imports consisted mainly of cars and cycles but included commercial vehicles to the value of Rs. 37,920. The cars numbered 304, of which 181 were of British manufacture and 104 of American, and the cycles 369, 85 per cent. of which were of British manufacture. This development of the motor trade was obviously responsible for the decline of Rs. ·58 lakh in the imports of *carriages*. Imports of *cycles* at Rs. 0·5 lakhs of value showed little variation from last year's figure.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—The total value of *chemicals* imported during the year under review amounted to Rs. 9·74 lakhs, the main factor in the expansion of Rs. 1·15 lakhs over the previous year's figures being the increased demand by the Mysore gold mines for *cyanide of potassium*, which formed 25 per cent by value of the total imports. Chemicals imported as manures are now shown under that head. The trade in other chemicals has been well maintained but without any marked variations. 78 per cent by value of the total imports came from the United Kingdom, the balance being supplied mainly by Germany.

The imports of *drugs and medicines* fell off by Rs. 1·95 lakhs on account of the lessened imports of *proprietary and patent medicines* good stocks of which remained over from the unusual supplies received during the previous year. Imports of *camphor* at 426,763 lbs. were 6 per cent. less than during 1911–12 but showed little variation in value as the purer but higher-priced Japanese camphor largely ousted the crude Chinese product from the market. Japan shipments increased by 32 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value while supplies from China (including Hongkong) fell by 38 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively. Prices generally ruled lower, Chinese camphor averaging Rs. 1–0–3 and Japanese Rs. 1–4–5 per lb. There was little competition from synthetic camphor, imports of which declined from Rs. ·48 lakh to Rs. ·27 lakh.

Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments.—The total value of the imports under this head increased by Rs. 0·56 lakhs. *Clocks and watches* improved from Rs. 1·68 lakhs to Rs. 1·91 lakhs, principally in direct imports of watches from Switzerland, while *cutlery* was less by Rs. ·2 lakh. The following statement shows the imports of *hardware* :—

Hardware.	Average for five years ending 1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	Increase or decrease in 1912–13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural implements	1,38,878	1,87,882	1,81,822	2,67,974	+ 1,10,652
Other implements and tools	3,89,157	3,77,214	2,99,833	4,11,746	+ 1,14,903
Enamelled ironware	1,93,592	1,87,85	3,18,717	3,52,816	+ 44,099
Lampware	2,27,118	2,56,421	2,75,273	4,29,669	+ 1,54,396
Other sorts	17,21,104	21,52,615	19,05,659	20,32,420	+ 1,26,761
Total ..	26,38,247	30,31,008	29,52,004	35,07,518	+ 5,55,514
From United Kingdom	17,58,612	20,45,671	18,27,287	20 21,208	+ 2,63,181
„ Germany	2,28,463	3,76,849	3,91,837	5,47,896	+ 1,56,059
„ Austria-Hungary	1,46,777	2,40,184	3,17,111	3,77 993	+ 60,882
„ Belgium	1,03,192	45, 27	51,046	48,374	+ 17,327
„ Other countries	2,07,613	2,96,373	3,15,723	4,19,433	+ 34,705

The trade in *hardware* showed considerable expansion which was most marked in the sub-heads, *agricultural implements*, *enamelled ironware* and *lampware*. *Agricultural implements* such as mamoties, rakes, etc., of foreign manufacture were in good demand. The development of the trade in *enamelled ware* has been very rapid. The imports during the year under review exceeded those of the previous year by 14 per cent. and amounted to nearly double the imports of two years ago. These figures illustrate the rapidity with which this ware has sprung into favour for domestic use in preference to the more costly vessels of brass and copper. Austria-Hungary and Germany divided this trade between them and during the year Germany increased her share from 17 to 27 per cent., while Austria's declined to 63 per cent. The growth in the trade in *lampware* has been most marked during the year and testifies to the spread in demand for lamps burning mineral oil in preference to vegetable oils, which was greatly encouraged by the recent rate war between the oil companies. The imports of "hardware—other sorts" amounted to Rs. 20·32 lakhs and consisted of electro-plated-ware (·64 lakh), buckets (·32 lakh), builder's hardware, *e.g.*, locks, hinges, etc. (3·66 lakhs), domestic hardware (2·35 lakhs), safes and strong boxes (·38 lakh) and other sorts (12·48 lakhs).

The total value of *instruments and apparatus, etc.*, amounted to Rs. 15·51 lakhs against Rs. 14·44 lakhs in the previous year and the increase mainly occurred under electrical instruments.

Dyes and colours.—The imports of *dyeing and tanning substances* amounted to Rs. 16·58 lakhs, of which *aniline* and *alizarine* dyes were responsible for 73 per cent. The imports of these two classes of dyestuffs which amounted to 457,202 lbs. and 1,761,709 lbs. respectively have expanded in quantity by approximate equal ratios, viz., 46 per cent. and 40 per cent., but in value in the lower ratios of 34 per cent. and 12 per cent. These dyestuffs are in very general use by reason of their cheapness and convenience in operation and enable the demand for coloured clothing to be met at a lower cost and with more satisfactory results than was possible with native dyestuffs. Germany and Belgium have practically a monopoly in these dyes, the former supplying 58 per cent. of the *alizarine* and 86 per cent. of *aniline* dye imports. The imports of

synthetic indigo amounting to 1,084 cwts. valued at Rs. 1·44 lakhs showed a slight expansion over the previous year's figures.

The increase from Rs. 5·96 lakhs to Rs. 6·52 lakhs in *paints and painters' materials* was due to larger imports of painters' materials from the United Kingdom.

Glassware and earthenware.—Imports of glassware amounted to Rs. 17·37 lakhs as against Rs. 18·65 lakhs in the previous year. *Bangles* and *beads and false pearls*, which are mainly of Austrian manufacture, dropped from Rs. 7·84 lakhs to Rs. 6·70 lakhs and from Rs. 4·02 to Rs. 2·49 lakhs respectively as large stocks were carried forward from the previous year, while *glass bottles* and *glass parts of lamps* increased by Rs. ·33 lakh and Rs. ·82 lakh respectively. Austria-Hungary, Germany and Belgium supplied glass and glassware to the value of Rs. 9·19, 2·81 and 2·67 lakhs against Rs. 11·44, 1·94 and 2·42 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of *earthenware* declined from Rs. 4·60 lakhs to Rs. 3·20 lakhs through smaller receipts from the United Kingdom which supplied to the value of Rs. 1·70 lakhs against Rs. 2·88 lakhs in 1911–12.

Machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery.—Imports of *machinery* advanced by 24 per cent. to a total value of Rs. 60·82 lakhs. The improvement was mainly under *textile machinery*, the imports of which amounted to Rs. 16·60 lakhs and were Rs. 1·89 lakhs in excess of the imports of the previous year largely on account of the machinery required for the newly-established mills at Madura and Coimbatore. *Electrical machinery* improved by Rs. 1·19 lakhs through the increased employment of electricity for power purposes but *prime-movers (other than electrical)* declined by Rs. 2·70 lakhs. Import of *mining machinery* was less by Rs. 2·17 lakhs than in the previous year and imports of *sewing and knitting machines* declined from Rs. 3·91 lakhs to Rs. 3·43 lakhs. Of the total imports of Rs. 60·82 lakhs under this head, the United Kingdom supplied to the value of Rs. 54·33 lakhs or 89 per cent.

Metals—Iron and steel.—The combined imports of these two metals showed an expansion of 1·5 per cent. in quantity and 8 *per cent.* in value as will be seen from the table below :—

Iron and steel.	1911–12		1912–13		Increase or decrease in 1912–13.	
	Tons.	Lakhs of rupees.	Tons.	Lakhs of rupees.	Tons.	Lakhs of rupees.
Iron—						
Bars and channel	13,921	13·95	13,629	14·31	− 292	+ ·36
Steel—						
Bars and channel	7,381	7·53	6,035	7·19	− 1,346	− ·34
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, etc.	2,516	3·33	4,257	6·34	+ 1,741	+ 3·01
Hoops and strips	1,288	3·81	2,202	4·91	+ 596	+ 1·10
Nails and screws	2,180	4·76	2,859	5·78	+ 595	+ 1·01
Pipes and tubes	3,171	3·42	3,672	5·49	+ 401	+ 2·07
Sheets and plates	13,803	22·02	18,722	24·41	+ 839	+ 1·49
Other sorts	7,344	13·50	6,349	12·00	− 995	− 1·50
Total ...	50,120	73·70	50,908	79·83	+ 788	+ 6·13
From United Kingdom	21,921	40·89	22,248	42·06	+ 327	+ 1·17
„ Belgium	19,878	20·34	20,757	23·06	+ 1,189	+ 2·72
„ Germany	3,676	6·44	4,102	5·94	+ 1,572	− 1·50
„ Sweden	1,962	4·49	2,533	6·01	+ 211	+ ·61
„ Other countries	683	1·57	1,268	2·61	+ 585	+ ·40

During the year there was a steady rise in the prices of iron and steel which ruled higher than they have done for many years. Though the trade disturbances of the year may have affected the cost of production to some extent, it was the strong and continuous demand consequent on a booming trade and great ship building activity which had the most marked effect on prices. Prices would probably have reached even higher figures but for the disturbance in the Near East. Imports of *iron bars* fell by 292 tons or 7 per cent. in quantity, but rose in value by 3 per cent. The decrease in quantity was made up by the larger imports by land of bar-iron, the product of the Pondicherry rolling mills, which rose from 3,013 tons valued at Rs. 2·97 lakhs to 5,226 tons valued at Rs. 5·27 lakhs. *Steel bars* fell by 18 per cent. in quantity and 4 per cent. in value. The increase under *beams, pillars, etc.*, was due to larger building operations in the Presidency. Imports of *hoops and*

strips were stimulated probably by heavy shipments of cotton. Of the total imports of iron and steel, the share of the United Kingdom was the same as in last year, viz., 43 per cent., while the imports from Belgium rose from 39 per cent. to 41 per cent.

Metals, other than iron and steel.—The imports of metals, other than iron and steel are shown in the following statement:—

Metals (other than iron and steel).	Average for five years ending 1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		Increase or decrease in 1912-13	
	Cwt.	Lakhs of rupees.	Cwt.	Lakhs of rupees.	Cwt.	Lakhs of rupees.	Cwt.	Lakhs of rupees.	Cwt.	Lakhs of rupees.
Aluminium	2,304	2·28	3,980	3·86	953	0·99	9,995	8·73	+ 417	+ ·87
Brass	2,342	1·25	870	·62	1,092	·95	587	·45	— 505	— ·50
Copper—										
Brasiers and sheets	3,956	2·98	3,079	4·83	7,957	4·26	3,284	1·87	— 4,673	— 2·18
Mixed or yellow metal	31,956	15·81	52,143	28·26	48,338	22·17	40,691	20·12	— 7,648	— 1·05
Other sorts	4,232	3·71	5,681	3·28	7,196	4·77	4,771	3·38	— 1,396	— ·82
Total of copper	40,141	21·84	77,183	36·56	73,492	30·19	61,716	33·14	— 12,656	— 4·06
German Silver	1,859	1·50	1,918	1·45	2,546	1·78	1,965	1·45	— 881	— ·33
Lead	10,111	1·43	11,396	1·91	10,276	1·70	12,547	2·16	+ 1,951	+ ·46
Quicksilver	181	·17	164	·20	87	·12	95	·17	+ 8	..
Tin	2,265	2·55	3,359	4·12	3,318	4·78	2,253	3·58	— 1,065	— 1·17
Zinc	5,375	1·24	6,956	1·28	6,585	1·63	8,538	1·98	+ 1,813	+ ·48
Metals, unenumerated	2,084	·90	1,030	·41	1,402	·78	565	·34	— 837	— ·64

Imports of *aluminium* fell short of the previous year's figures by 417 cwts. or 4 per cent. partly by reason of the stiffening in the market value of the metal and partly on account of the balance on hand from the heavy imports of the previous year. The manufacture of the ware was carried on at Madras and Cocanada, at which ports the imports were to the value of Rs. 2·81 lakhs and Rs. 2·91 lakhs, respectively.

Imports of *copper* fell by 18 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value on account of the high level of prices during the year in the copper market, to find a parallel for which it is necessary to go back to 1907–08. The price opened at £65 and with increasing consumption and diminished supplies advanced to £ 80 about June. The price fluctuated about this value for several months but fell on the outbreak of war in the Balkans and consequent serious depreciation in the value of securities on the European and American stock exchanges eventually reaching £65 about March. Imports of *brasiers and sheets* declined by 4,573 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 2·13 lakhs in value and those of *mixed or yellow metal*, which represented 85 per cent. of the total imports of copper, fell by 7,638 cwts. or 12 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 1·05 lakhs or 4 per cent. in value. Locally the market price of the yellow metal sheet stood at Rs. 224 per candy of 500 lbs. during April 1912 and after reaching the high price of Rs. 245 during October receded to Rs. 238 at the end of the year. The opening and closing prices of the previous year were 196 and 214. The share of the United Kingdom in the copper trade improved from 45 to 62 per cent. while that of Germany fell from 53 to 36 per cent.

There was a diminution in the imports of *tin* by 1,065 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 1·17 lakhs in value, which was brought about by the gradual rise in price throughout the year owing to increased activity in the engineering trades and the tin-plate industry. Imports from the United Kingdom fell by Rs. ·91 lakh and those from the Straits Settlements, which supplied 77 per cent. of block tin, declined by ·19 lakh.

Paper, paste-board and stationery.—The imports under this head which improved by Rs. 5·57 lakhs have been increasing steadily for the past three years. *Printing paper* advanced by Rs. 2·16 lakhs, *writing paper and envelopes* by Rs. 1·47 lakhs and *other kinds of paper* by Rs. 1·55 lakhs; 70 per cent. of paper and paste-board was imported from the United Kingdom. Imports of *stationery* rose from Rs. 6·76 lakhs to Rs. 7·80 lakhs owing to larger receipts from the United Kingdom, which supplied to the value of Rs. 5·77 lakhs against Rs. 5·35 lakhs in 1911–12.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—The total value of imports under this head increased from Rs. 53·14 lakhs to Rs. 64·74 lakhs. Large additions to the rolling-stock sent up the figures under *carriages and trucks* from Rs. 13·95 lakhs to Rs. 20·78 lakhs. *Rails, chairs and fish plates of steel or iron* increased by ·96

lakh, *electric and keys of steel or iron* by Rs. 5·23 lakhs, *sleepers of wood* by Rs. ·31 lakh and other kinds mainly bridgework materials by ·23 lakh. These increased imports were mainly required for the extension of the South Indian Railway to Danushkodi to link up with the Ceylon Railway, which necessitated the erection of a viaduct at Pamban and the construction of two piers at Danushkodi. On the other hand, there was a fall of Rs. 1·99 lakhs under *locomotive engines and tenders* owing to the very large importations of 1910–11. The United Kingdom supplied railway plant and rolling-stock to the value of Rs. 56·76 lakhs or 87 per cent. against Rs. 48·17 lakhs or 90 per cent in the previous year.

Yarns and textile fabrics—Cotton-goods.—The imports were as follow:—

Cotton-goods.	Average of five years ending 1909-10		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13		Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	
	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity	Lakhs of rupees	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees	Quantity	Lakhs of rupees	Quantity	Lakhs of rupees
I. Twist and yarn—	Lb.		Lb.		Lb.		Lb.		Lb.	
From United Kingdom ..	10,613,961	93 10	8,979,340	82·72	19,650,266	190·76	11,003,131	105 76	+ 413,537	+ 5·97
,, other countries ..	257,606	2 90	188,842	2·06	237,795	2 72	401,622	4·64	+ 163,827	+ 1·13
Total ..	10,871,568	96 30	9,168,182	83·84	19,872,962	193·49	11,815,213	121·96	+ 577,364	+ 7·26
II. Piece-goods—										
Grey—	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
From United Kingdom ..	79,233,355	125 66	57,409,217	104·13	16,039,422	144·76	77,432,616	242 81	+ 1,393,278	— 1·47
,, other countries ..	132,182	·22	228 100	·37	116,845	·30	78,283	·06	— 68,562	— ·15
Total ..	79,365,537	125·90	57,637,317	104·50	16,156,267	145·06	77,510,899	242 87	+ 1,324,716	— 1·62
White—										
From United Kingdom ..	32,210,974	49·14	22,811,311	42 14	26,099,258	67 03	34,887,874	72 71	+ 8,788,616	+ 15·68
,, other countries ..	531,040	1 25	319,911	·96	723,048	2 03	488,717	1 62	— 230,331	— ·41
Total ..	32,742,014	50 39	23,131,222	43 10	26,822,306	69 06	35,376,591	74 33	+ 8,552,285	+ 15·27
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
From United Kingdom ..	55,109,421	73·42	42,776,830	85 20	41,822,567	83·60	51,191,775	109 04	+ 9,715,178	+ 17·34
,, other countries ..	248,050	·39	140,647	·25	93,468	·72	306,909	1·15	+ 82,427	+ ·43
Total ..	55,357,471	73 81	42,917,477	85·03	42,016,035	83·88	51,498,684	107·49	+ 9,817,605	+ 17·81
Yarns of all descriptions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258,111	48	+ 258 111	+ ·48
Total of piece-goods ..	140,839,022	250·31	123,818,136	213 07	145,124,138	278·81	165,084,118	333 20	+ 19,834,080	+ 37·45
Other cotton fabrics ..	..	2·50	..	2 86	..	2·67	..	2 24	..	+ ·26
Grand total of cotton-goods ..	..	351·49	..	299 78	..	482·03	..	461·43	..	+ 35·80

The year opened with the markets rather poorly stocked and the country generally in a prosperous condition after a succession of good crops which had left the population with greatly increased purchasing power. Enquiries for yarns and piece-goods were very extensive, the increased demand being particularly marked in case of the finer qualities. The total value of the imports of cotton goods, which represented 34 per cent. of the total value of all foreign imports, advanced by 9 per cent., but owing to a fall in prices the quantity expanded by a still greater ratio. Madras market prices follow to a large extent the laying down cost of the goods in Manchester and though the latter prices have been rising during the past two or three years, they were in reality much higher in the latter part of 1910 and the first half of 1911 than in the corresponding period of 1912–13. Goods therefore that arrived during 1912–13 being purchased in the second period were bought cheaper than the 1911–12 shipments. During the year, manufacturers were in a very firm position and would take up contracts for delivery at very distant dates only. As dealers were expecting a decline in rates, they were reluctant to place orders so far ahead and held off as long as their stocks permitted. In consequence of the delay, the goods for next season will be late in arriving and import figures at the beginning of the current year may show a falling off.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The imports of yarns have been steadily expanding during the last three years and the year under review has seen a continuance of this expansion. The increase in *cotton twist and yarn* amounted to 5 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value, while the average value per lb. rose from As. 15–8 to As. 15–5. Mule yarn improved by 4 per cent. in quantity and 3 per cent. in

value and coloured yarn by 4 and 6 per cent. respectively. With the exception of 31–40, all counts showed larger figures especially the fine qualities of coloured yarn, which were 88 per cent. over the previous year's figure on account of the good demand for Madras handkerchiefs and for fine local-made cloth. The United Kingdom supplied 96 per cent. of the yarns imported, the remainder being supplied by the continental countries.

Cotton piece-goods.—The imports of *cotton piece-goods* increased in quantity by 14 per cent. and in value by 11 per cent., the average price per yard working out at As. 3–2 against As. 3–3 in 1911–12.

Grey goods improved by 1 per cent. in quantity but declined in value by an equal ratio. Except in the case of jaconets, the year started with small stocks and the supply has not yet overtaken the demand. Imports of *dhuties, saris and scarves* were larger by Rs. 4·71 lakhs and of *long cloth and shirtings* by Rs. 1·20 lakhs. Imports of *jaconets including madapollams, mulls and cambrics* were smaller by Rs. 8·96 lakhs. The year began with considerable stocks of this class of piece-goods and the high prices and long delivery asked early in 1912 retarded buying. The demand, however, has been good and the short supply lately has led to large orders being placed.

The increase in the imports of white piece-goods has been considerable amounting to 32 per cent. by quantity and 27 per cent. by value. Notwithstanding these largely increased imports and steadily advancing prices supply has not yet kept pace with demand except perhaps for white shirtings. All classes of these piece-goods have shared fairly equally in the improvement. Imports of *jaconets, madapollams, mulls and cambrics* advanced by Rs. 8·04 lakhs, *sainooks* by Rs. 3·32 lakhs, *dhuties, saris and scarves* by Rs. 1·60 lakhs.

The imports of coloured piece-goods increased by 23 per cent. in quantity and 20 per cent. in value. Though favourable conditions all round have resulted in increases, yet trade in coloured goods has not been so good as the dealings in greys and whites and stocks were fairly heavy at the end of the year. Imports of prints and chints were larger by Rs. 7·71 lakhs, *saris and scarves* by Rs. 7·37 lakhs, *shirtings* by Rs. 3·98 lakhs and *cambrics* by Rs. 1·04 lakhs. For several years considerable stocks of red shirtings and cambrics have been held in Madras and their disappearance recently has led to considerably increased imports.

The United Kingdom supplied 99 per cent. of the cotton piece-goods.

Other cotton fabrics.—The increase of Rs. ·35 lakh under this head was due to larger imports of *cotton rope*, imports of *sewing thread* showing a slight variation from Rs. 1·64 lakhs to Rs. 1·66 lakhs.

Haberdashery and millinery.—The imports under this head amounted to Rs. 9·43 lakhs against Rs. 9·37 lakhs in the previous year, of which the United Kingdom supplied to the value of Rs. 4·90 lakhs, Austria-Hungary 1·67 lakhs and France 1·34 lakhs against Rs. 4·51, 1·45 and 2·21 lakhs during 1911–12.

Jute and wool.—Imports of *jute fabrics* increased from Rs. 8·94 lakhs to Rs. 10·91 lakhs. These consisted of second-hand rice gunnies re-imported from Ceylon. *Woollen goods* improved from Rs. 6·85 lakhs to Rs. 7·41 lakhs. Imports of *woollen piece-goods* rose from Rs. 3·54 lakhs, to Rs. 3·88 lakhs, while those of *yarn and knitting wool* fell from Rs. 1·16 lakhs to Rs. 1·04 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 79 per cent. of the woollen manufactures.

Minor items.—Imports of *arms and ammunition* decreased by Rs. ·45 lakh to Rs. 11·20 lakhs owing to smaller imports of *explosives* which fell from Rs. 10·38 lakhs to Rs. 9·69 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 1·07 lakhs under *books and printed matter* occurred in the imports from the United Kingdom. Under the head of *building and engineering materials* there was an abnormal increase of Rs. 8·54 lakhs or 117 per cent over the previous year's figures. Labour troubles in the United Kingdom had produced a shortage in supply which was rendered acute by the great demand for *cement* for the railway works at Mandapam, for the Madras Harbour works, for the water and drainage schemes of the Madras Corporation and for general building purposes. The imports were also affected by the cessation of the local manufacture. At the close of the year the market was largely overstocked and imports during 1913 will taper off. *Matches* improved from Rs. 11·02 lakhs to Rs. 12·19 lakhs through larger receipts of sulphur matches from Sweden.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

Imports of *living animals* fell from Rs. 4·15 lakhs to Rs. 3·40 lakhs, owing to a reduction in the number of horses imported from 789 to 604, with a corresponding drop in value from Rs. 3·72 to Rs 3·13. *Horses* were in less demand on account of the increasing use of motor vehicles. *Articles imported by post* declined from Rs. 15·04 lakhs to Rs. 13·75 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The value of re-exports declined by Rs. 2·18 lakhs or 10 per cent. to Rs. 19·37 lakhs. Cotton piece-goods, which formed 44 per cent. of the total, fell from 3,505,084 yards to 3,232,717 yards in quantity and from Rs. 9·56 lakhs to Rs. 8·65 lakhs in value. Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States absorbing Rs. 2·66, 3·67 and 2·14 lakhs, against Rs. 3·45, 4·24 and 1·65 lakhs in the previous year. Other principal items, which entered into the re-export trade, were articles by post (Rs. 5·14 lakhs), apparel (Rs ·67 lakh), carriages and carts (Rs. ·70 lakh), and hardware and cutlery (Rs. ·45 lakh), against Rs. 4·75, ·73, ·65 and ·65 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The following table gives the value of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufactures in the export trade of this Presidency together with the exports of treasure and shows their comparative importance :—

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Coffee	2,31,70,970	3,79,53,917	4,06,09,070	4,09,10,889	19·39	+ 62,79,939
Cotton, raw	7,15,70,974	4,14,18,813	3,80,22,402	4,07,92,691	19·46	+ 17,36,229
Cotton piece-goods	3,22,52,355	3,94,74,815	3,76,21,913	3,79,99,273	18·18	+ 77,508
Hides and skins, raw	1,94,67,808	1,42,16,445	1,77,36,825	1,78,66,108	7·22	+ 1,29,634
Grain and pulse	1,18,32,805	1,31,21,107	1,10,76,004	1,33,89,298	6·29	+ 23,13,294
Coffee	85,75,052	1,17,82,442	1,23,57,665	1,76,90,763	5·40	+ 12,43,098
Tea	61,50,814	61,11,512	67,06,819	1,08,91,713	4·4'	+ 21,84,894
Cotton manufactures	60,30,177	69,93,198	80,80,205	82,43,411	3·33	+ 1,63,232
Oils (unmanufactured and manufactured).	44,66,353	43,34,847	51,79,084	58,71,846	2·39	+ 6,92,255
Oil-cakes	42,74,477	42,03,749	49,27,283	51,99,541	2·39	+ 2,72,241
Spices	71,88,152	10,78,395	34,92,160	40,75,985	1·91	+ 17,08,195
Hides and skins, raw	62,102	8 23 940	33,52,117	41,40,976	1 67	+ 18,02,891
Rubber, raw and manufactures	18,01,130	23,03,772	26,28,756	33,63 040	1·27	+ 7,34,084
Cotton twist and yarn	10,96,632	23 59,402	26,01,316	34,29,634	1·00	+ 8,18,318
Articles exported by post	31,73,344	41 85,605	31,53,570	33, 5,224	1·29	+ 13,48,346
Oils	16,38,601	19,10 338	23 32,118	17,83 8 7	1·42	+ 8,50,740
Animals, living	22,88,533	28 38 927	26,38 927	26,54,459	1·07	+ 15,537
Fruits and vegetables	18,79,552	24,81,310	20,59 184	23,59 190	·96	+ 1,98 924
Fish (excluding canned fish)	13,71,864	17,22 0 3	18,67,622	20,05 740	·82	+ 1,38,137
Wood and timber	8,37,811	11, 2,256	13,97 180	20,26,513	·82	+ 6,29,337
Sugar	6,96,020	12,20,066	14,71,826	18,24,271	·74	+ 3,52,518
Mineral	10,60,952	15 22 659	14,29 212	14,01,658	·57	+ 94,678
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,75,090	12,84,814	12,44 60	12,0 838	·53	+ 88,224
Jute, raw and manufactures	17,84 908	6,76,948	7,63,260	12,15,989	·49	+ 4,52,731
Tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured)	7,26,735	7,42,571	7,50,184	9,19,324	·38	+ 1,69,170
Drugs and medicines	6,34,817	9 99,698	8,31,171	8,80,416	·36	+ 50,245
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,50,419	6,65,010	6,94,078	8,65,555	·35	+ 1,01,477
Hemp, raw and manufactures	6,91,113	5,22,027	6,81,723	7,09,998	·28	+ 17,775
Lime	6,44,685	5,1 ,302	6,00 000	6,47 923	·27	+ 13,627
Rubber, brass and pelleal	..	1,85,214	4,09,201	4,68,127	·19	+ 58,926
Metals and ores	20 24,007	4,01 955	4,10,378	4,39,726	·17	+ 29,347
Horns and horncored	2,82,208	1,71,435	3,78 973	4,22,115	·17	+ 1,43,142
Wool, raw and manufactures	4,17 004	1,29,814	4,03 890	4 17,377	·16	+ 13,501
Building and engineering materials	1,23,276	2,08,532	1 99 704	2,78,610	·11	+ 1,09,811
Silk, raw and manufactures	2,05,313	3,14 800	3,37 213	2 74,637	·13	- 62,708
Paints and painters' materials	1,21,710	2,42 810	2,03,781	2,46,187	·10	+ 41,456
Other articles	13,24,934	12,27,982	14,21,456	14,72,935	·60	+ 51,780
Total merchandise	17,71,40,201	20,66,75,942	22 60,03,711	21,71,84,299	100 00	+2,06,80,588
Treasure—						
Gold	1,98,150	3,200	10,30,685	8,075	.	- 10,22,550
Silver	36,52,032	88,76,044	32 51,355	30,37,486	..	+ 3,86,130
Total	38,64,482	88,80,089	42,82,040	30,42,560	..	- 6,39,480
Grand total, exports	18,10,04,822	21,55,56,031	23,11,81,752	22,11,86 859	..	+10,851,126

I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.

Grain, pulse and flour.—The following statement shows the exports of grain and pulse :—

Grain and pulse.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910		1910-1911.		1911-1912		1912-1913.		Increase or Decrease in 1912-1913.	
	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
Rice in the husk—										
To Ceylon	311,238	10,01,466	466,886	16,61,771	546,215	16,79,828	401,126	13,46,540	— 144,313	— 3,13,018
,, other countries	7	24	1	9	765	2,618	10	38	— 755	— 2,580
Total ..	311,242	10,01,490	466,881	16,61,774	547,083	16,79,476	401,136	13,46,578	— 145,938	— 3,15,598
Rice not in the husk—										
To Ceylon	6,661,272	1,51,30,702	1,319,197	1,13 58 403	2,037,581	1,26,47 619	1,813,607	1,33,44,878	— 224,244	+ 6,96,519
,, Straits Settlements.	17,408	1,36,816	47,882	3,16,134	94,695	6,47,126	78,473	6,46,498	— 22,180	— 80,548
,, Mauritius etc..	219,248	14,30,891	181,349	13,77,513	183,878	9,82 832	140,169	8,59 690	— 43,619	— 12,942
,, Reunion ..	21,953	1,17,638	1	9	187,734	10,80,128	73 827	4,93 141	— 113 827	— 5,87,273
,, other countries.	3,884	22,629	12,218	78,941	20,898	1,43,366	169,231	7,64,980	+ 81,185	+ 6,12,945
Total ..	2,923,682	1,72,89,349	1,548,115	1 37,94,904	2,824,133	1,55,09,130	2,219 347	1,81,29,583	— 304,1 8	+ 3,26,453
Grain	19,105	49,760	6,425	23,841	16,663	82,108	14,741	64,136	— 1,922	— 7,972
Jowar and bajra ..	645	3,031	360	1 829	1,583	7,613	692	4,114	— 891	— 3,499
Tolas	21,810	1,24,163	16,490	95,116	52,917	2,82 481	36,652	2,07,214	— 16,265	— 55,144
Other grains	558	3,148	579	3,370	6,877	39,297	2 862	16,234	— 3,225	— 16,063
Total of grain and pulse.	2,971,023	1,94,87,956	2,082,558	1,12,19,462	3,148,026	1,75,38 823	2,816,130	1,73,85,129	— 371,587	+ 3,53,693

The rice trade had settled down after the disturbance produced by the famine in the Far East and returned to its normal course. The exports of rice and paddy from the Madras Presidency approximated to the quantity in 1910–11, falling 14 per cent. below the exports of 1911–12. The area under cultivation during 1912–13 was reported to be about 3 per cent. less, but the crop was estimated to be 33 per cent. less than in the previous year on account of want of timely rain and the consequent insufficient supply of water in irrigation sources. Prices ruled decidedly higher as is shown by the table given below :—

—	1902–1903.	1903–1904.	1904–1905.	1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	1912–1913.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Paddy.	2 4 3	3 5 2	2 11 6	3 8 7	2 8 3	2 12 9	3 4 1	3 2 1	2 10 3	3 0 11	3 10 8
Rice ..	4 10 8	4 10 7	3 6 4	3 8 5	3 6 11	3 8 2	3 2 1	4 14 6	3 3 3	3 7 3	3 7 2

Spices.—Exports of spices fell from 23·33 million lbs. valued at Rs. 60·77 lakhs to 23·06 million lbs. valued at Rs. 57 lakhs, a decrease of 1 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value. The figures for the principal spices are shown below :—

Spices.	Average of five years ending 1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
Pepper ..	8,235,427	27,51,929	11,072,832	28,81,176	12,661,937	36,20,014	10,216,610	32,43,658	— 2,445,327	—3,76,356
Ginger ..	2,779,369	6,71,801	3,739,830	10,18,193	3,032,016	7,10,910	4,139,116	9,32,113	+ 1,107,100	+ 2,191
Chillies ..	7,858,112	11,99,927	8,813,171	13,96,714	8,816,011	11,49 510	8,437,933	12,81,137	+ 1,621,922	+1,77,627
Cardamoms ..	77,038	76,365	63,060	70,630	64,112	69,604	63,623	1,20,151	— 489	+ 50,547

Although the season's crop of *pepper* was good and considerable supplies remained over from last year's crop, exports of *pepper* to foreign countries were 19 per cent. less in quantity than in the previous year. A considerable portion of the exports was diverted to other Presidencies on account of the short supplies from the Straits Settlements where the crop had been poor. Exports to Bengal rose by Rs. 8 lakhs and to Bombay by Rs. 4 lakhs. Exports to France, Germany and the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 13·42, 7·50 and 3·52 lakhs in 1911–12 to Rs. 10·92, 4·37 and 3·46 lakhs respectively, while shipments to Italy and the United States of America rose from Rs. 5·99 and Rs. 4·32 lakhs to Rs. 6·61 and Rs. 4·50 lakhs.

Exports of *ginger* expanded 14 per cent. in quantity but only by 8 per cent. in value as prices had dropped considerably from last year's high level. The crop was reported plentiful and the price per lb. averaged As. 3–9 against As. 4–4 in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 4·90 lakhs to Rs. 9·26

lakhs but to Germany and the United States rose by Rs. ·73 lakh and Rs. ·15 lakh to Rs. 2·05 lakhs and Rs. 1·53 lakhs respectively.

Chillies were in strong demand from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States and shipments expanded by 24 per cent.

The shipments of *cardamoms* were slightly less in quantity than in the previous year but their value rose by 8·9 per cent.

Sugar.—Exports of sugar advanced from 172,776 cwts. valued at Rs. 10·87 lakhs to 28,036 cwts. valued at Rs. 20·27 lakhs, an increase of 63 per cent. in quantity and 87 per cent. in value. Practically the whole of the exports consisted of *unrefined sugar* (15 Dutch standard and below) or jaggery, which finds its chief outlets at Vizagapatam and Cocanada. The increase in the exports was attributable to the larger outturn, a higher proportion of which was rendered available for export by the heavy influx of cheap refined sugar. The average price of jaggery rose from Rs. 6–2 to Rs. 7–2 per cwt.

Tea.—The exports of tea were distributed as follows :—

Tea.	Average of five years ending 1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	8,388,410	58,90,749	9,162,277	80,34,806	8,104,863	60,33,519	9,591,166	71,39,678	+1,190,302	+10,40,159
Ceylon	3,123,854	18,81,866	4,864,770	30,84,136	4,314,361	28,18,301	4,207,367	28,90,816	— 111 629	— 1,27,485
Canada	3,3 1,325	19,25,684	4 271,330	30,69,820	3,271,422	22 94 630	3,568,922	24,93,513	+ 318,5 0	+ 1,98,878
Other countries ..	67,307	42,901	87,672	39,210	236,941	1,61,207	440,620	2,76,745	+ 203,678	+ 1,15,538
Total ..	14,587,641	95,25,082	18,035,903	1,22,99,442	15,287,588	1,20,07,665	19,807,334	1,26,00,752	+1,508,846	+13,93,086
Average per lb. according to shipping bills.	10 annas 3 pies.		10 annas 11 pies.		10 annas 10 pies.		10 annas 11 pies.		..	..
Of the above total green tea.	26,082	16,814	..	.	749,716	4,14,301	768,795	4,33,478	+ 19,080	+ 7,177

By an increase of 9 per cent. in volume and 10 per cent. in value, the trade in *tea* reached record figures. Steady demand at good prices and favourable crops have brought prosperous times to the tea estates of Southern India, which have been enlarging their acreage in consequence. The share of the United Kingdom in the total exports rose from 46 to 49 per cent. while that of Ceylon fell from 24 to 21 per cent. Exports to Canada expanded by 6 per cent. Shipments of *green tea* have not risen in the same ratio, the increase being 2 per cent. in quantity and 1 per cent. in value.

Coffee.—Exports of coffee were as follows :—

Coffee.	Average of five years ending 1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	125,910	64,98,866	80,393	44,50,212	78,128	45,32,071	81,928	51,76,061	+ 3,800	+ 6,41,990
Bahrein Islands ..	1,257	43,384	1,561	80,736	2,477	1,38 495	7,631	4,96,170	+ 5,154	+ 3,24,680
Ceylon	16,088	5,82,854	10 226	4,23,06	11,074	6,15,068	12,342	7,23,588	+ 1,268	+ 1,13,333
Victoria	4,924	2,37,912	6,042	3,16 811	4,940	2 80,960	7,216	4,23,062	+ 2,276	+ 1,42,082
New South Wales ..	1,801	78,111	2,548	1,32,782	1,737	1,00,807	2,747	2,33,607	+ 1,010	+ 1,32,800
Germany	4,661	1,87,198	5,882	3,59,405	14,099	7,94,269	8,250	4,99,809	— 5,849	— 2,94,761
Belgium	6,461	2,58,803	6,277	3,83,273	8,999	4,74,230	10,247	6 57,271	+ 1,248	+ 83,041
France	102,270	42,58 118	122,191	66,41,980	73,748	42,19,034	103,858	61,61,921	+ 30,172	+ 19,18,788
Austria-Hungary ..	3,405	1,42,803	2,160	1,29,670	17,451	10,54,496	8,538	5 25,452	— 8 913	— 5,21,044
Turkey-in-Asia ..	2,313	94,049	3,297	1,91,728	8 621	4,80,868	5,880	3,51,872	— 3,065	— 1,68,996
Other countries ..	3,756	1,77,999	3,056	2,18,703	5,057	3,38,466	5,691	3,23,890	— 466	— 14,576
Total ..	268,554	1,30,22,806	256,956	1,31,28,107	233,980	1,37,80,641	261,328	1,59,56,290	+ 28,348	+ 23,18,294
Average price per cwt., according to shipping bills	Rs. 48 10		Rs. 49 2.		Rs. 58 1		Rs. 58 13			

Exports have expanded by 12 per cent. in quantity but by 18 per cent. in value. The past season was remarkable for the maintenance of prices at a very high level. The average value of the shipments from Madras rose to Rs. 58–13 per cwt. from Rs. 58–1 in 1911–12 and Rs. 49–2 in 1910–11. In the foreign markets supplies were well taken up by buyers and a stimulus to high prices was to be found in the judicious marketing of "valorisation" coffee. The high level of price is, however, having its effect on consumption, in which a marked falling off is reported. The increase in the shipments from Madras occurred in the first nine months, for, owing to the lateness of the heavy crop of 1911–12, the bulk of it

became available for export during the year under review. Shipments during this period amounted to 170,709 cwts. as compared with 97,701 cwts. for the corresponding period of the previous year. This season's crop is reported to be small on account of unseasonable rains and exports for the last three months showed a falling off. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased by 5 per cent. in quantity and 14 per cent. in value and to France by 37 and 45 per cent. respectively. Trade with the Bahrein Islands (Persian Gulf Ports) practically trebled, but Germany and Austria-Hungary lessened their trade by 39 and 50 per cent. respectively.

Tobacco.—The trade in *leaf tobacco* amounted to 1,605,993 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·40 lakhs during the year under review; these figures are higher by 11 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively than those for the previous year. The Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States were the chief purchasers, their shipments forming 98 per cent. of the total.

An expansion of 24 per cent. in quantity and 28 per cent. in value was recorded in the trade in *cigars*, the figures for the year being 989,811 lbs. and Rs. 5·05 lakhs. Exports to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States rose from Rs. 3·02 lakhs to Rs. 3·87 lakhs, while the trade with the United Kingdom, which amounted to Rs. ·79 lakh, improved by 46 per cent. The cigars supplied to the English market are of high grade quality, for the outer wrapping of which foreign leaf tobacco is employed and the export trade in these cigars has improved by reason of the grant of facilities for their manufacture in bond, which has led to the transfer of a large exporting manufactory from Pondicherry to Dindigul.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

Hides and skins, raw.—The following statement shows the distribution of the trade:—

Hides and skins, raw.		Average of five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hides, raw	Cwt.	714	32,633	324	9,978	928	6,161	4,084	1,17,399	+ 3,846	+ 1,08,238
	No.	6,182		1,318		788		12,988		+ 12,200	
Skins, raw—											
United Kingdom	Cwt.	3,767	2,49,181	2,008	3,84,704	2,181	4,36,180	8,646	6,83,059	+ 6,318	+ 2,46,879
	No.	686,102		166,754		126,700		270,507		+ 143,807	
Victoria	Cwt.	2,516	2,61,053	6,418	4,99,013	8,550	2,56,477	2,024	1,67,018	— 1,492	— 89,459
	No.	181,248		288,027		124,743		101,670		— 23,207	
Germany	Cwt.	1,783	1,55,025	7,422	6,71,071	6,187	6,80,478	10,681	9,92,560	+ 4,494	+ 4,01,090
	No.	100,158		306,920		346,334		430,744		+ 202,123	
France	Cwt.	7,269	3,06,710	8,998	11,10,882	6,770	7,01,893	12,581	10,85,847	+ 5,191	+ 3,67,775
	No.	469,300		567,767		399,990		559,845		+ 159,855	
United States of America	Cwt.	48,883	48,04,044	12,867	18,78,496	11,538	19,83,875	16,815	18,93,367	+ 4,773	+ 5,49,999
	No.	2,626,940		857,945		696,126		1,007,298		+ 311,870	
Other countries	Cwt.	401	55,434	709	69,494	1,154	1,04,638	1,260	1,49,638	+ 126	+ 31,843
	No.	98,381		83,534		59,803		86,563		+ 26,860	
Total	Cwt.	67,113	7,12,870	37,471	46,05,418	31,510	41,75,619	48,539	48,15,886	+ 17,029	+ 16,97,947
	No.	8,062,348		2,134,933		1,773,196		2,895,494		+ 1,021,298	
Total of Hides and Skins.	Cwt.	67,832	31,35,503	37,480	46,79,395	31,671	41,83,780	52,403	48,33,285	+ 21,732	+ 17,01,505
	No.	8,918,531		2,180,701		1,774,587		2,819,262		+ 1,044,675	

The shipments of *hides* were on a larger scale than they have been for the past ten years; the average value per hide also rose from Rs. 7-13-6 in 1911-12 to Rs. 8-1-6. Exports of *raw skins* have also been heavy and have exceeded the previous year's figures of quantity and value by 57 per cent. and 53 per cent. respectively. *Goat skins*, which formed the bulk of the exports, increased from 30,867 cwts. to 49,119 cwts. in quantity from Rs. 31·37 lakhs to Rs. 48·49 lakhs in value. This expansion in exports has been brought about by the brisk demand for hides and skins that existed during the year. In the London auctions the prices of hides established record figures and even at the high rates the supply could scarcely meet the demand. Leather is now used for so many purposes besides footwear that the hide supply of the world seems insufficient for the present consumption. Shipments to the United Kingdom more than trebled, and those to Germany, France and the United States increased by 71, 85 and 45 per cent. respectively. Exports to Victoria, on the other hand, fell by 42 per cent. Exports of *raw sheep skins* improved from 55 cwts. valued at Rs. ·04 lakh to 127 cwts. valued at ·09 lakh.

Metallic ores.—The chief ore under this head is *Manganese* which shared the trade boom in iron and steel. The exports rose from 50,800 tons to 54,000 tons in

quantity and from Rs. 3·64 lakhs to 4·50 lakhs in value, the average value having risen from Rs. 7–3–0 to Rs. 7–15–0 per cwt. Shipments to the United States, Belgium and the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 2·14, 1·29 and ·76 lakhs against Rs. 1·60, ·42 and ·72 lakhs in 1911–12. Exports to France declined from ·90 lakh to ·10 lakh.

Oils.—The total value of exports under this head declined by Rs. 19·49 lakhs or 38 per cent. Under essential oils the chief item was *lemon grass oil*. The industry in South Malabar for the extraction of this oil from the grass has made satisfactory progress, the exports having increased from 19,278 gallons valued at Rs. 4·35 lakhs to 32,348 gallons valued at Rs. 7·11 lakhs. France was the best customer, her imports increasing from Rs. 2·42 lakhs to 4·24 lakhs, while shipments to Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 1·73, ·65 and ·44 lakhs against Rs. ·81, ·53 and ·59 lakhs in the previous year.

Under vegetable oils, the exports of *cocoanut oil*, representing 65 per cent. of all oils, declined from 2,130,044 gallons to 924,971 gallons or by 56 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 39·68 lakhs to Rs. 18·43 lakhs or by 54 per cent. in value, the average value rising from Rs. 1–14–0 to Rs. 2 per gallon. The outturn of the crop was below normal on account of the unfavourable monsoon, but the prime factor in the diminution of the exports was the preference shown by buyers for copra over the oil. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 10·81 lakhs to Rs. 4·41 lakhs and those to Sweden, Germany and the United States of America declined from Rs. 6·15, 9·82 and 5·31 lakhs in 1911–12 to Rs. 1·98, 3·14 and 6·55 lakhs during the year under review. Exports coastwise also declined from 4,005,021 gallons to 3,862,587 gallons. Exports of *castor oil* dropped from 161,809 gallons to 106,031 gallons on account of reduced demand from the United Kingdom, while the trade in *groundnut* oil increased from 173,229 gallons to 218,119 gallons as a result of larger shipments to Ceylon and Mauritius.

Seeds.—Seeds, including copra which is now classified under this head, represented 19 per cent. of the total value of the exports of Indian produce. The trade amounted to 5,066,400 cwts. valued at Rs. 469·30 lakhs and surpassed the trade of the previous year by 15 per cent. in quantity as well as in value. The quantities and values of the principal descriptions of seeds exported are shown below :—

Seeds.	Average of five years ending 1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
Oil seeds—										
Essential ..	34,829	3,66,950	71,930	5,53,905	38,644	4,32,235	45,132	3,74,570	+ 6,488	— 1,58,305
Castor—										
United Kingdom ..	152,751	13,88,377	131,910	10,48,778	261,470	20,83,355	190,012	13,07,478	— 71,458	— 7,75,877
France ..	76,118	4,27,426	9,626	77,117	64,123	5,13,946	91,429	6,06,185	+ 27,306	+ 92,239
Italy ..	7,020	64,088	3,0 0	23,243	26,181	1,79,381	3, 111	1,30,157	+ 3,914	+ 46,111
Other countries ..	43 566	4,73,963	19,480	1,11,949	80,606	1,85,240	29,460	3,04,701	+ 82,566	+ 2,19,614
Total ..	331,650	24,41,753	160,206	12,89,091	432,380	31,23,718	395,013	23,23,522	— 23,396	— 5,00,196
Copra or cocoanut kernel—										
United Kingdom ..	2,049	58,651	5,812	1,04,601	37,281	7,26,315	43,713	9,10,618	+ 5,432	+ 83,303
Russia ..	14 274	2,05,812	24,956	4,35,825	31,464	5,46,600	49,180	8,23,917	+ 11 696	+ 2,77,317
Germany ..	171 084	21,82 209	346,444	61,00,2 1	473,282	84,47 510	548,331	1,03,07,147	+ 76,039	+18,59,637
Belgium ..	3 933	5,50,216	11,908	1,97,763	25,495	4,68,767	13 901	2,39,335	— 11,594	— 2,07,452
France ..	34 376	4,81,7 6	54,101	9,39 623	24,490	5,53,903	28 049	4,84,502	— 3,441	— 69,301
Other countries ..	6,746	1,24,765	7,069	83,807	16,327	2,96,278	9,614	1,73,,82	— 6,713	— 1,21,396
Total ..	231,712	41,08,243	116,302	78,36,171	632,360	1,13,16,282	681,721	1,28,36,681	+ 52,301	+15,20,399
Cotton—										
United Kingdom .	143,814	4 22,109	84,065	2,74 269	212,303	7,76,629	201,802	7,58,684	— 10,501	— 33,195
Ceylon ..	92,315	1 60,936	30,934	1,21 825	33,652	1,31,3.2	37,909	1,56,175	+ 4,257	+ 24,853
Other countries .	6,241	17,372	295	1,117	1 163	4,690	1,847	21,252	+ 684	+ 15,562
Total .	179,040	5,40,014	114,984	3,97,211	2,48,818	8,41,532	241,558	9,30,110	— 4 960	+ 67,577
Ground-nuts—										
Germany .	15,951	1,16,943	87 977	7,25,954	60,521	5,20,347	21,943	94,816	— 46,581	— 4,30,711
Belgium ..	31 65?	2,53 1,8	205,,80r	17,53,499	112 412	9,12,370	138,980	11,73,308	+ 26,568	+ 2,54,938
France ..	1,414,277	1,08,,8,048	2,263,,84	1,92 55 622	2,489,106	2,02,87,402	3,245,411	2,82,33,800	+ 756,296	+ 79,36,398
Austria-Hungary.	14,651	1,1 ,841	27 957	1,77,112	137,067	12,01,751	161,351	1,479,096	+ 24,284	+ 74,294
Egypt ..	5,376	47,647	1,925	14 202	21,691	1,73,010	42 362	3 38,091	+ 20,669	+ 1,66,621
Other countries ..	67,842	6,28,817	23,,24	1,69,083	20,109	1,47,010	17,103	1,27,190	— 24,006	— 19,878
Total .	1,549,922	1,16,71,692	2,,08,347	2,21,36,030	2,835,304	2,32,68,960	3,602,456	2,92,84,301	+ 766,152	+19,65,040
Sesamum (Til or jinjili)—										
Ceylon ..	9,026	78,211	2 236	17,,64	24 461	2,55,193	17,706	1,55,608	— 6,755	— 79,785
France ..	87,349	8,07 361	43 8?3	3,,2 472	23,,74	1,87,,01	5 991	61,833	— 16,473	— 1,55,618
Austria-Hungary.	24,661	2,22 628	26 762	2,08 633	20,782	2,05,143	7,829	78,260	— 13,,53	— 1,26,883
Other countries ..	7,190	67 169	8,723	73,,16	1,,0	15,306	64	642	— 1,,72	— 14,664
Total ..	128,226	8,85,319	79,584	7,,6,364	72,063	6,73,243	30,477	3,03,743	— 41,,85	— 3,,9,500
Other seeds ..	1,962	4,42 206	102,,09	12,16,808	1,24,,02	9,04,,07	56,043	5,2 ,126	— 66,,43	— 4,,2,,81
Total of oil-seeds ..	2,611,415	3,01,20 ,60	2,,66,640	2,28,,2,617	42,80,,85	4,06,,0,,74	5,066,400	4,69,,0,,99	+ 8,,3,,15	+63,,0,,25

Essential seeds.—Essential seeds increased by 14 per cent. in quantity but the value fell by 46 per cent. This was due to larger exports of *coriander seeds* to Ceylon, the average value of which fell from Rs. 10–5–0 to Rs 5–15–0 per cwt.

Castor seeds.—Exports diminished by 8 per cent. in volume and 10 per cent. in value as compared with those of the previous year, but they still exceeded the exports of any of the five years previous to 1911–12. The area under castor cultivation was 4·6 per cent. less than in the previous year partly on account of the want of timely rains and partly owing to the spread of groundnut cultivation. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell by 32 per cent. in quantity and 34 per cent. in value, but this drop was partly counterbalanced by the increase in direct shipments to continental countries and America, the latter of which purchased to the value of Rs. 2·58 lakhs against ·53 lakh in 1911–12.

Cocoanut kernel or copra.—The exports of copra expanded by 8 per cent. in quantity and 13 per cent. in value as compared with the trade in the previous year owing to a keen demand for copra for the soap and vegetable butter industries, in which it is a most important raw material. A further rise in price during the year from Rs. 17–14–0 to Rs 18–12–0 was recorded and cultivation in Malabar and Travancore has been greatly stimulated. The outturn of the season's crop was rather poor and the increased demands for copra were met by the diversion of the supplies from the local cocoanut-oil mills. The good rains this season and the increased area of cultivation should result in still larger exports next year The main ports of export were as usual Cochin, Calicut and Badagara, the exports from the first port being Rs. 72·16 lakhs or 56 per cent. of the total exports of the article Germany claimed 31 per cent. of the trade or 548,531 cwts valued at Rs. 103·07 lakhs against 473,232 cwts. valued at Rs. 84·48 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Russia improved from Rs. 7·28 lakhs to Rs. 8·11 lakhs and from Rs. 5·46 lakhs to Rs. 6·28 lakhs respectively, while the trade with France and Belgium amounted to Rs 4·86 and 2·38 lakhs against Rs. 8·54 and 4·46 lakhs in the previous year.

The following table shows the foreign trade in the several products of the cocoanut palm during the past four years :—

	1909–1910.		1910–1911		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or Decrease in 1912–1913.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cocoanuts .. No.	32,788	1,522	107,488	4,009	126,124	5,927	83,870	4,151	— 43,454	— 1,776
Coir fibre .. cwt.	12,277	1,32,274	11,705	1,07,907	18,236	1,61,458	8,156	72,100	— 3,080	— 89,358
Coir manufactures ..	672,429	72,27,705	834,694	89,82,853	734,893	79,75,710	715,259	81,48,591	— 19,634	+ 1,72,881
Coir rope (cordage and rope)	16,488	1,64,918	13,059	1,17,150	16,104	1,60,202	16,515	1,81,113	+ 411	+ 18,911
Copra	552,114	74,18,163	445,282	5,26,171	631,380	1,13,16,287	681,721	1,28,38,581	+ 52,341	+ 15,22,294
Coco-nut oil .. gallo.	2,498,291	21,09,262	1,890,247	15,95,178	2,120,648	20,86,773	720,271	18,43,444	—1,400,377	—21,42,831
Cocoanut poonac, cwt.	110,216	8,08,845	137,501	6,92,532	166,243	7,40,476	127,598	6,16,599	— 38,647	— 1,23,877
Cocoanut shells .. val	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cotton seeds.—Exports of *cotton* seeds fell by 2 per cent. in quantity but rose by 8 per cent. in value as the crop was a small one and prices were in consequence at a higher level. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 5 per cent.

Ground-nuts.—The export trade in *ground-nuts*, which represented 71 per cent. of the total trade in seeds, expanded by 27 per cent. in volume and 26 per cent in value. The area under cultivation, which was about 16 per cent. more than in the previous year, has spread as the ryots have come to realize the profitable nature of the crop. The increase has been most marked in the Deccan districts especially Kurnool and Cuddapah. Cultivation in Chingleput and North Arcot has also been extended considerably, but in the Central and Southern districts a reduction in the area was brought about by the failure of the early south-west monsoon rains. The centre of the export trade was Cuddalore where the value of the shipment amounted to Rs. 130·47 lakhs; next in importance in the trade were Negapatam, Madras and Porto Novo with export trade of Rs. 58·25, 53·12, 45·62 lakhs, respectively.

Ninety per cent. of these exports went to France whose trade rose in value from Rs. 202·87 to Rs. 262·21 lakhs. The demand for the nut has increased in France through the improvement in the process of extracting an edible oil from it. The trade with Austria-Hungary and Belgium increased by 6 and 28 per cent. respectively. Egypt practically doubled her imports while shipments to Germany fell by 82 per cent. Exports *via* Pondicherry amounted to 2,210,094 cwts. as against 1,878,503 cwts. in 1911-1912.

Sesamum-seeds.—Exports of *sesamum* seed fell by 58 per cent. in quantity as area under cultivation had been reduced by the ryots turning their attention to ground-nuts and the crop had been rendered small by unfavourable conditions at growing time. Exports to France fell by 13,273 cwts. and those to Austria-Hungary and Ceylon by 18,156 cwts. and 8,635 cwts., respectively.

Among other sorts of seeds the exports of *niger seed* fell from 90,950 cwts. valued at Rs. 6 81 lakhs to 33,216 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·50 lakhs. The reduction in exports was probably due to the seed having gone to other exporting centres, *e.g.*, Bombay as the crop was a good one. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Germany fell from Rs. 4·42 lakhs and 1·15 lakhs to Rs. 1·44 lakhs and ·21 lakh respectively. *Mustard seed* also declined from Rs. 1·30 lakhs to Rs. ·89 lakh on account of a shorter crop and increased local consumption. Trade with Belgium, which amounted to Rs. 1·07 lakhs in the previous year, totalled only ·32 lakh.

Textile materials—Cotton, raw.—The following table shows the distribution of the exports of this staple.

Cotton, raw	Average of five years ending 1909-1910		1910-1911.		1911-1912		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913	
	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwts.	Rs.
United kingdom ..	126,588	41,87,931	226,039	96,76,689	275,236	81,46,027	214,080	67,58,906	— 61,161	— 33 66,078
Germany	88,951	23,13,720	74,498	22,70,190	52,782	23,94,537	72,357	26,17,749	+ 19,985	+ 2 23,423
Holland	21,780	8,72,662	16,668	7,81,589	8,071	2,68,581	18,400	8,58,580	+ 12,329	+ 5,89,101
Belgium	233,115	66,55,987	193,765	77,43,215	166,910	61,94,053	249,105	87,88,229	+ 82,495	+ 15,71,016
France	42,952	12,17,772	25,847	10,75,908	20,170	7,17,892	39,633	14,32,448	+ 10,881	+ 1,14,574
Spain	6,514	2,10,548	6,411	2,56,235	3,249	1,21,581	18,080	6,80,374	+ 15,738	+ 5,73,820
Italy	19,842	6,23,176	59,498	24,74,619	71,816	33 38,849	27,503	10,24,822	— 44,163	— 23,14,227
Austria-Hungary ..	33,170	8,86,856	34,177	16,37,220	10,661	17,37,163	28,042	27,33,668	+ 35,481	+ 9,33,205
China	8,576	1,81,422	2,707	116,100	6,393	2,48,427	58,298	23,80,310	+ 51,905	+ 21,63 883
Japan	291,256	96,46,236	306,272	1,32,81,406	298,182	1,36,01,511	398 854	1,57,29,190	+ 70 252	+ 11,27 253
Other countries ..	14,167	4,31 163	19,136	8,01,242	5,607	2,53,512	5,231	1,99,778	— 1,217	— 53,734
Total ..	838 561	2,46,20,674	971,981	4,54,78,613	840,076	3,90,22,881	1,073,421	4,07,53,591	+ 233,360	+ 17,30,710

Raw cotton, which occupied the second place among articles of Indian merchandise exported, represented 16·45 per cent. against 17·05 per cent. in the previous year. The exports advanced by 25 per cent in quantity as the cultivation had been stimulated by the very high prices obtained for the previous year's crop, but the value rose by 4 per cent. only as the average value fell from Rs. 45–6–0 to Rs. 37–15–0 per cwt. During the first four months of the year the demand for Indian cotton was dull, but when the unfavourable report of the American cotton crop sent up the price of American cotton to 7·42d. enquiries for Indian cotton were brisker. The chief noticeable feature of the year's trade was the abnormal increase in the shipments to China and Japan compared with those to the European countries. The increased shipments were chiefly required by the Osaka mills which greatly increased their production. Development of spinning industry in China itself gave rise to larger direct exports to that country as well. Exports to the United Kingdom fell by 21 per cent. owing to higher values of Indian cotton during the earlier months and those to Italy by 61 per cent. probably owing to the wars in Tripoli and the Balkans. Belgium increased her imports by 67 per cent. and Germany by 38 per cent. Amongst the Eastern countries China took 11 times the quantity she took in the previous year and Japan increased her share by 21 per cent. The distribution of trade under the three commercial varieties were Cocanadas 241,781 cwts., Tinnevellys. 497,258 cwts and Northerns and Westerns 344,375 cwts. against 181,177, 433,221 and 210,676 cwts. in 1911-12. Exports to Bombay increased by more than Rs. 53 lakhs.

Hemp, raw.—Exports of hemp, raw, showed a small decrease in quantity from 44,921 cwts to 44,207 cwts but an increase in value from Rs. 6·91 lakhs to 7·09 lakhs

as the price rose in sympathy with the rise in the European markets consequent on the shortage of Manilla hemp. The United Kingdom and Italy took to the value of Rs. 3·21 and 3·61 lakhs against Rs. 2·23 and 1·40 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

Jute, raw.—Exports improved from 3,010 tons to 3,485 tons or by 16 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 7·50 lakhs to Rs. 9·89 lakhs or 32 per cent. in value, as a result of better crops and increased demand in European markets. The average value rose from Rs. 249 to Rs. 284 per ton. The bulk of the shipments was to the United Kingdom, which took to the value of Rs. 8·42 lakhs against Rs. 6·45 lakhs in the previous year.

Wood and timber.—The total value of exports under this head amounted to Rs. 20·78 lakhs against Rs. 18·36 lakhs, an increase of 2·42 lakhs or 13 per cent. The increase is due to larger shipments of *sandalwood* which expanded from Rs. 11·97 lakhs to Rs. 14·06 lakhs, the shares of Germany, the United States, France and the United Kingdom being Rs. 7·79, 2·37, 2·08 and 1·63 lakhs against 5·97, 2·53, 1·52 and 1·26 lakhs in 1911–12. Mysore supplied the bulk of the sandalwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms.—This sub-head chiefly consisted of *palmyra fibre* exported largely from the ports of Cocanada, Tuticorin and Calicut. The exports declined from Rs. 14·20 lakhs to Rs. 14·05 lakhs. The United Kingdom took to the value of Rs. 3·52 lakhs, Germany Rs. 4·83 lakhs and Belgium Rs. 3·73 lakhs, against Rs. 3·15, 5·40 and 3·75 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. Shipments of palmyra fibre from Travancore amounted to 17,008 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·45 lakhs against 16,832 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·36 lakhs.

Manures.—Exports of *manures* increased from Rs. 14·72 lakhs to Rs. 18·24 lakhs. Shipments of *bones* increased from Rs. 4·59 lakhs to Rs. 5·35 lakhs. *Fish-manure and guano* from the West Coast rose from Rs. 7·16 lakhs to Rs. 8·09 lakhs and other kinds from Rs. 2·97 lakhs to Rs. 4·81 lakhs. Ceylon took bones to the value of Rs. 3·61 lakhs, fishmanure and guano to the value of Rs. 7·99 lakhs and other kinds Rs. ·95 lakh and the United States of America took ·32 lakh' worth of bones and Rs. 3·05 lakhs' worth of other kinds especially *hides-flushings*.

Mica.—Exports of mica increased from 8,317 cwts. valued at Rs. 6·01 lakhs to 9,294 cwts. valued at Rs. 6·48 lakhs in consequence of a good demand, chiefly in the electrical industry. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Ceylon rose from Rs. 4·27 and ·03 lakhs, respectively, to Rs. 4·41 and 1·01 lakhs.

Rubber.—Exports showed a further expansion from 4,966 cwts. to 8,833 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 22·98 lakhs to Rs. 40·73 lakhs, an increase of 82 per cent. in quantity and 77 per cent. in value. Considerable acreages are now coming into bearing in both Malabar and Travancore and exports may be expected to expand further. The price of the product, however, fell during the year from Rs. 4–3–1 to Rs. 4–1–6 per lb. Ceylon took in the value of Rs. 29·53 lakhs and the United Kingdom Rs. 29·15 lakhs against Rs. 15·73 lakhs and Rs. 7·21 lakhs in the previous year.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—The total value of exports under this head increased from Rs. 5·75 lakhs to Rs. 8·99 lakhs. Exports of *Chemicals* were very small and call for no remarks. Under *drugs and medicines*, exports of *Cinchona bark* improved from 410,032 lbs. to 659,235 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 7·5 lakh to Rs. 1·37 lakhs in value, the United Kingdom being the sole customer. The increase is attributable to the demand for quinine caused by the war in the Near East. Exports of *nux vomica* declined from 39,213 cwts valued at Rs. 1·95 lakhs to 23,747 cwts. valued at Rs. 1·51 lakhs. The reason for the decrease may be assigned to the fact that labour was in good demand and when this is so, *nux vomica* which is a forest product receives little attention. The trade in *nux vomica* was divided between the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Exports of *senna leaves* increased from Rs. 5·01 lakhs to Rs. 5·43 lakhs of which the United Kingdom took 2·76 lakhs' worth and the United States of America Rs. 1·24 lakhs.

Dyes and colours.—*Dyeing and tanning substances* increased from Rs. 12·45 lakhs to 13 lakhs. Under dyes, exports of *indigo* fell from 2,510 cwts. valued at Rs. 4·23 lakhs to 2,"65 cwts. valued at Rs. 3·32 lakhs which is the smallest trade yet recorded. The total area under *indigo* cultivation fell by 33·4 per cent., the land passing over to ground-nuts a d other more profitable crops The estimated outturn declined by 37·3 per cent. Shipments to Egypt rose fro'd from Rs. 1·36 lakhs to Rs. 1 . 4 lakhs and those to the United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary from Rs. ·80 and Rs. 1·07 lakhs to Rs. ·10 and Rs. ·38 lakhs. Exports of *myrabolams* increased from Rs. 3·.e lakhs to Rs. 3·73 lakhs through increased shipments to the United Kingdom Larger trade with the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements raised the value of the exports of *turmeric* from Rs. 3·60 lakhs to Rs. 4·58 lakhs.

Exports of *paints and painters' materials* rose from Rs. 2·04 lakhs to Rs. 2·49 lakhs as a result of larger shipments of *graphite* which advanced from 28,015 cwts. to 36,203 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 2·03 lakhs to Rs. 2·49 lakhs in value, the United Kingdom being the chief consumer.

Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather.—The following statement shows the total exports of tanned hides and skins:—

Hides and skins, tanned, etc.	Average of five years ending 1908-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hides, tanned or dressed—										
United Kingdom	Cwt.	1,18,12,689	124,868	96,10,145	149,882	1,10,88,311	181,898	1,60,31,618	+ 42,010	+ 49,43,307
	No.		1,710,858		2,091,122		2,733,113		+ 642,500	
Other countries.	Cwt.	4,16,747	437	6,455	326	. 28,401	311	28,488	— 26	— 2,93
	No.		6,455		3,368		6,235		+ 877	
Total	Cwt.	1,22,29,436	124,894	96,02,600	150,208	1,30,13,712	182,209	1,60,27,099	+ 41,984	+ 49,13,214
	No.		1,717,073		2,094,491		2,737,948		+ 643,457	
Skins, tanned or dressed—										
United Kingdom.	Cwt.	153,47,484	88,288	1,84,72,026	97,883	2,00,75,131	77,078	1,59,19,787	— 20,287	— 41,55,344
	No.		10,613,011		11,724,153		9,717,715		— 2,006,468	
Straits Settlements.	Cwt.	6,428	2 612	6,88,121	2 593	4,50,124	2,450	4,30,354	— 143	— 19,70
	No.	812,778	787 502		593,200		884,307		+ 43,873	
Germany ..	Cwt.	1,148	1 940	5 42,825	2,162	5,05,683	2,362	5,08,526	+ 186	+ 25,50
	No.	135,154	266,040		310,310		318,330		+ 8,030	
Japan	Cwt.	3,904	1,775	12,75,450	8,747	14,29,862	9,127	15,15,556	+ 370	+ 1,05,70
	No.	408,043	1,536,718		2,076,803		1,866,096		+ 8,293	
United States of America.	Cwt.	19,286	11,708	28,76,939	14,484	28,91,292	15,032	30,67,118	+ 2,548	+ 2,25,80
	No.	2,417 641	3,738 584		2,021,890		2,188,092		+ 166,802	
Other countries.	Cwt.	781	2,430	4,23,887	522	1,86,495	451	61,096	— 171	— 64,12
	No.	120 961	362,469		183,602		87,096		— 75,966	
Total ..	Cwt.	1,02,49,631	118 762	2,27,06,822	126 802	2,85,02,674	108,098	2,19 69,111	— 18,797	— 39,33,56
	No.	12,775,381	16,281,674		16,594,536		14,746,316		— 1,848,218	
Total of hides and skins.	Cwt.	2 24,79,067	241,248	3,24,01,282	277,010	4,75,16,386	290,311	3,75,89,209	+ 23,203	+ 79,99
	No.	16,108 924	16,998,347		18 789,602		17,484,264		— 1,304,718	

The total exports of tanned hides and skins taken together increased by 8 per cent in weight and ·2 per cent. in value. *Tanned hides* improved by 28 per cent. in weight and 33 per cent. in value while *tanned skins* declined by 15 per cent. both in weight and value. The home demand during the year in question was very strong for all descriptions of hides, and prices steadily rose in consequence, the average value going up to As. 11—11 from As. 11—5 per lb. Almost the whole of the exports of hides was consigned to the United Kingdom. Under tanned skins, *goat skins* representing 44 per cent had a set back by 16,921 cwts in quantity and Rs. 37·48 lakhs in value resulting in a decrease of 26 per cent, both in weight and value. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 23 per cent and those to the United States by 7 per cent. The greatly increased exports of raw skins from Bombay which were about 40 per cent. larger than in the previous year have been the principal cause of the shrinkage in the exports of tanned skins from Madras. For these, supplies have been drawn from the Bombay, Deccan, Southern Mahratta and the Berar, the production of which districts formerly largely came to Madras for tanning purposes. To a less extent the exports from Madras have been reduced by the smaller production of skins on account of difficulties in breeding. Exports of *sheep skins* declined by 1,835 cwts. or 3 per cent. in quantity, and Rs. 2·24 lakhs or 2 per cent. in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 11 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent in value owing to higher values, while those to the

United States and Japan increased by 16 and 6 per cent. in quantity and 12 and 8 per cent. in value. Exports of other skins consisting mainly of *calf skins* declined by ·5 per cent in quantity but the value increased by 6 per cent., the United Kingdom being the chief consumer. The total trade in goat and sheep skins and the average value per pound are given below :—

	1911-1912.			Rate per lb.	1912-1913			Rate per lb.
	No.	cwt.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	No	cwt.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Goat skins	7,413,781	64,647	1,43,84,827	1 16 7	8,622,743	47,726	1,66,59,328	1 16 7
Sheep skins ..	8,793,694	51,660	1,01,16,872	1 11 8	8,778,966	52,925	1,02,87,685	1 11 10
Other skins ..	491,763	7,493	6,67,925	0 13 1	454,618	7,451	7,25,700	0 13 11

Yarns and textile fabrics.—The total value under this head improved from Rs. 117·64 lakhs to 149·43 lakhs.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The following statement shows the quantity and value of yarns exported in the last three years :—

Cotton twist and yarn.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912		1912-1913		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	Lbs	Rs	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs	Lbs	Rs	Lbs.	Rs.
Ceylon ..	314,661	3,58,338	157,600	1,10,207	156 845	1,32,048	220 766	1,68,304	+ 66,239	+ 36,256
China exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	3,548 938	18,67,782	4,198,400	21,82,118	4,256,800	24,86,295	5,712,800	32,07,382	+1,456 000	+ 7,21,087
Other countries ..	43,526	18,806	1,040	627	23,636	6,819	6,986	1,331	— 8,650	— 5,488
Total ..	3,907,101	18,84,423	4,357,350	23,00,612	4,435,980	26,24,960	5,947,560	33,83,040	+1,502,589	+ 7,58,080

The exports of cotton *twist and yarn* rose by 34 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value. The increase was almost entirely in the Chinese trade and was brought about by the development of the Chinese weaving industry as the state of the country became more settled after the revolution. The exports were mainly of counts 11 to 20.

Cotton piece-goods.—The following statement shows the quantity and value of piece-goods exported in the past three years :—

Piece-goods.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	YDS	Rs.	YDS.	Rs	YDS.	Rs.	YDS.	Rs.	YDS	Rs.
Piece-goods—										
Grey	2,164,067	3,61 230	758,653	1,38,281	670,105	1,61,481	948,108	2,48,107	+ 278,003	+ 86,626
White	72 228	18,261	83,838	18,652	84,422	20,623	167 220	69,173	+ 72,804	+ 28,550
Coloured, printed or dyed, etc.—										
To Ceylon	9,369,788	24,13 329	9,608 931	14 84,878	7,988,244	12,54,609	8,816 160	22,36,991	+ 828,512	+ 9,81,482
,, Straits Settlements.	8,852,052	36,69,672	11,682,361	48,05,757	11,810,546	50,38,206	13,726,810	50,81,579	+ 1,916,264	+ 2,96,383
,, Federated Malay States.	179,438	66,090	385,463	1,07,184	406,300	2 07,701	579,681	3,86,493	+ 185,381	+ 89,792
,, Other countries ..	4,102,072	7,01,056	1 854,189	4 31,208	1,430,359	3,76,235	1,190,116	3,67,749	— 240,243	— 8,486
Total ..	21,383 229	85,11,217	22,901,936	87,99,033	21,838,441	79,24,835	24,828,740	81,74,812	+ 3,010,305	+ 2,50,972
Total of piece-goods ..	23,619,524	79,90,716	23,793,428	76,16,856	22,548,974	77,07,342	25,943,077	87,80,13	+ 3,073,203	+ 25,73,806

Exports of cotton piece-goods advanced by 14 per cent. in quantity and 35 per cent. in value. *Grey goods* to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements increased in value from Rs. ·13 and 1·20 lakhs to Rs. ·50 and 1·55 lakhs respectively while exports to China ceased entirely. Exports of *coloured piece-goods*, which consisted chiefly of *longis or saris*, increased on account of the growth in the numbers of Indian emigrants now in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Ceylon increased her imports by 11 per cent. and the Straits and the Federated Malay States together increased theirs by 16 per cent.

Handkerchiefs and shaw's in the piece.—The trade in *handkerchiefs* made by handlooms declined from Rs. 14·53 lakhs to Rs. 10·81 lakhs or by 25 per

cent. The demand in London was slack, as a sudden slump towards the close of the last year had led to the accumulation of heavy stocks. Shipments were mostly to the United Kingdom for transhipment to the West Coast of Africa.

Woollen goods.—Exports of woollen goods amounted to Rs. 3·52 lakhs against Rs. 3·26 lakhs in 1911–12. The trade in Indian *carpets and rugs* remained at the same figure as in the previous year, the United Kingdom absorbing Rs. 2·30 lakhs' worth against Rs. 2·25 lakhs in 1911–12. Other sorts of manufactures improved from Rs. ·74 lakh to Rs. ·99 lakh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coir, manufactured (excluding rope).—The following statement shows the distribution of coir manufactures exported to foreign countries :—

Coir manufactures	Average of five years ending 1909–1910		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	149,114	17,01,698	161,678	16,93,223	228 329	24,26,611	196,205	22,93,457	— 33,124	— 1,32,954
Germany	176,639	18,26,254	210,315	22,76,016	216,104	23,31,946	204,806	22,31,290	— 13,052	— 1,264
Holland	47,466	4,52,105	57,610	6,18,422	60,140	7,29 628	67,736	7,36,100	+ 1,296	+ 6,471
Belgium	62,787	6,38,373	56,151	5,76,441	62,916	8,48,098	56 355	6,7v 357	+ 3 439	+ 34,262
France	47,207	4,91 756	52,538	5,56,141	59 241	6,85,304	61 384	6,73,697	+ 2,073	+ 88,293
Portugal	19,951	2,12,961	27,216	3,07 673	23 196	2,80 330	22,164	3,02,753	+ 3,990	+ 47,423
Italy	11,123	1,22,697	11,444	1 26,38	10,284	1 14,693	19,740	2,32,202	+ 9,457	+ 1,17,509
United States of America.	31,462	3,84,859	31,871	4,21,483	38,084	5,01,089	36 606	4,93,091	— 2,479	— 9,998
Other countries ..	16, 333	2,46,942	20,701	2,88,724	35,128	4,67,204	38 149	5,05 629	+ 3,021	+ 17,814
Total ..	566,044	66,10 664	631,504	68,62,887	733 853	79,75,719	715,969	81,46,891	— 22,884	+ 1,71,181

The exports of coir matting and yarn, the trade in which is almost wholly confined to Malabar Coast, declined by 3 per cent. in quantity but the value rose by 2 per cent. The decrease was due to the smaller outturn of the cocoanut crop, for the demand was good at advanced prices. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 31 to 27 per cent. and that of Germany from 29 to 28 per cent. Exports from Travancore amounted to 63,106 cwts valued at Rs. 7·85 lakhs, against 78,812 cwts. valued at Rs 8·82 lakhs.

Oilcakes.—The value of exports under this head increased from Rs. 51·60 lakhs to Rs 58·71 lakhs. Castor-cake amounted to Rs 3·47 lakhs, cocoanut cake to Rs. 6·18 lakhs, groundnut cake to Rs. 2·93 lakhs, sesamum cake to Rs. 20·11 lakhs and others ·03 lakh. Ceylon took castor cake for Rs 3·42 lakhs, groundnut cake for Rs. 11·02 lakhs and sesamum cake for Rs 20·11 lakhs Germany took 6·09 lakhs' worth of cocoanut cake and 9·38 lakhs' worth of groundnut cake.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

Animals, living.—The details of exports for the past two years are given below :—

—	1911–1912.		1912–1913.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Cattle (excepting sheep and goats)	20,764	11,01,976	27,681	14,60,939
Horses	28	5,46	74	19,310
Sheep and goats	131,320	10,27,906	189,350	11,40,168
Poultry	237,258	1,29,302	311,873	1,70 151
Other kinds	144	6,964	2,520	8,019
Total ..	389,519	23,34,118	532,248	27,98,667

The increase of Rs. 4 31 lakhs was due to larger shipments of cattle to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States which respectively took to the value of Rs. 21 51, 5 12 and 1·19 lakhs against Rs. 17·31, 3·9 and 1 57 lakhs in 1911–12. The exports to Ceylon were enhanced on account of the mortality of cattle in the island by rinderpest.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY BY COUNTRIES.

The following table shows how the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated. From April 1911 the system of registration by countries of consignment in the case of imports and by countries of final destination in the case of exports has been adopted in place of the old system according to countries of shipment and discharge. The table excludes treasure and Government stores :—

	Imports				Exports				Total of imports and exports		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole	
	Average of five years ending 1912-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	Average of five years ending 1912-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	CENTUMS OF RUPEES.	CENTUMS OF RUPEES.
British Empire—												
United Kingdom ..	701·29	784·91	813·48	+ 28·57	883·32	47·89	866·30	− 8·6	1435·24	1,680·78	41·35	40·74
Aden and dependencies	·42	·37	·09	− ·28	1·58	1·92	3·11	+ 19	1·99	2·16	·06	·05
Bahrein Islands ..	..	..	..	..	·84	2·67	6·67	+ 4·00	·84	6·67	·02	·17
Ceylon	48·76	53·80	68·15	+ 4·78	374·12	389·16	413·80	+ 24·64	472·82	479·18	13·72	12·05
Straits Settlements, etc.	37·34	46·35	48·78	+ 2·43	77·97	98·18	114·75	+ 16·57	144·05	163·53	4·14	4·11
Federated Malay States	·85	·10	10	..	2·40	10·97	11·78	+ ·81	11·07	14·88	·32	·40
Hongkong	3·14	1·99	1·32	− ·67	1·18	1·18	·85	− ·23	3·07	2·17	·09	·05
Natal	1·07	·15	·97	− ·12	3·49	3·07	3·51	+ ·44	3·26	3·68	·09	·09
Mauritius and dependencies	1·08	4·28	4·48	+ ·20	30·18	33·07	34·26	+ ·01	17·56	17·56	·50	·46
Canada	·01	..	·01	+ ·01	33·54	33·91	36·21	+ 2·30	33·91	38·22	·97	·99
Western Australia ..	4·01	1·54	1·36	− ·18	·72	·58	·81	+ ·23	4·32	2·46	·12	·07
Victoria	6·04	5·76	1·15	− 4·61	6·32	7·41	8·13	+ ·72	13·17	13·28	·38	·35
New South Wales ..	3·19	1·35	2·33	+ 1·18	3·04	3·45	4·65	+ 1·20	4·69	7·08	·13	·18
Other countries ..	24	·29	1·01	+ ·72	3·14	4·20	5·01	+ 24	5·13	6·02	·16	·16
Total of British Empire.	808·25	886·37	966·68	+ 80·31	1,701·76	1,742·08	1,987·42	+ 245·37	2,128·45	2,254·10	61·06	59·76
Foreign countries—												
Russia	5·59	1·01	·95	− ·11	4·21	5·80	9·01	+ 3·21	6·38	9·95	·20	·26
Sweden	1·13	1·83	1·88	+ ·05	2·13	7·47	9·70	+ 2·24	17·30	11·58	·50	·31
Germany	43·49	61·87	63·16	+ 2·29	148·12	221·78	232·77	+ 10·99	283·65	297·93	8·24	7·84
Holland	3·16	4·15	6·06	+ 1·72	18·24	18·56	19·02	+ ·46	22·27	25·08	·64	·63
Belgium	41·78	38·11	45·41	+ 7·30	112·04	95·37	118·39	+ 23·02	133·48	164·33	3·83	4·32
France	35·91	33·51	49·29	+ 3·89	239·32	247·71	248·11	+ 7·15	256·62	4·5·34	10·23	11·46
Spain	·21	·21	·28	+ ·08	3·90	5·04	10·15	+ 5·07	5·25	10·18	·14	·27
Portugal	·06	·05	·12	+ ·07	2·71	3·13	3·22	+ ·09	3·18	3·34	·09	·07
Italy	2·40	3·71	1·13	− ·98	26·31	40·21	31·83	− 8·38	43·92	39·96	1·18	·78
Austria-Hungary ..	19·32	24·51	29·82	+ 5·15	19·03	47·23	48·50	+ 1·27	71·93	78·41	2·06	2·05
Switzerland	..	·07	·18	+ ·11	..	·02	·01	− ·01	·09	·19	·03	·00
Other countries ..	2·03	3·79	2·38	− ·10	1·21	1·88	1·26	− ·22	·99	2·19	·03	·06
									4·18	3·76	·12	·08
Total, Foreign ..	164·87	180·05	208·27	+ 31·39	671·69	772·64	869·55	+ 24·01	950·82	1,074·83	27·59	28·06
Asia—												
Turkey, Asiatic ..	64	1·58	1·23	− ·35	3·87	4·66	4·70	1·25	7·63	8·03	·22	·18
Other Native States in Arabia	·36	..	·03	+ ·03	3·13	4·10	..	− ·21	4·16	4·00	·12	·13
Sumatra	7·58	..	1·21	+ 1·21	22	·44	2·65	+ ·79	44	3·86	·01	·07
Java	25·15	28·53	50·41	+ 22·08	2·81	1·11	1·23	+ 1·26	29·64	51·63	·86	1·28
Borneo (Dutch) ..	4·64	5·32	1·44	− ·88	..	..	2·47	..	5·32	4·11	·18	·11
Indo-China	..	..	..	..	1·80	1·48	..	− ·32	1·48	·73	·04	·02
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	·61	3·07	7·43	+ 4·36	32·91	28·02	37·19	+ 9·17	31·09	44·62	·93	1·11
Japan	4·38	7·88	9·95	+ 2·07	122·14	109·68	123·31	+ 13·63	117·76	133·26	4·35	4·12
Other countries ..	·93	2·46	3·45	+ 1·01	3·54	2·20	2·16	− ·02	4·66	5·61	·14	·16
Total, Asia ..	44·68	49·85	70·01	+ 20·21	193·31	234·22	275·98	+ 41·77	253·05	275·03	7·37	8·36
Africa—												
Egypt	·17	·27	·24	− ·03	6·31	4·83	6·46	− 1·63	4·82	6·17	·14	·16
Reunion	..	..	..	..	·64	11·69	5·64	− 6·05	11·69	5·64	·34	·13
Other countries ..	·27	·09	..	− ·09	·25	·89	·10	− ·79	·99	·10	·02	·02
Total, Africa ..	·44	·36	·24	− ·04	7·21	17·41	11·91	− 5·50	17·50	12·23	·50	·31
America—												
United States of America ..	37·29	32·65	40·56	− 3·12	38·23	71·12	82·47	+ 3·31	103·80	123·03	3·05	3·07
Other countries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ ·01	..	..	..	..
Total, America ..	37·29	32·65	40·56	− 3·12	38·23	71·12	82·47	+ 3·32	103·80	123·03	3·05	3·07
Other foreign countries ..	·70	..	..	..	·06	..	·01	+ ·01	..	·01	..	..
Total of foreign countries.	258·29	283·85	317·10	+ 33·25	838·37	1,009·01	1,239·01	+ 230·00	1,324·17	1,514·01	38·00	37·93
Grand total ..	1,067·33	1,169·22	1,283·87	+114·65	2,540·13	2,751·09	3,226·43	+ 475·34	3,473·29	3,768·19	100·00	100·00

The trade with the *British Empire*, which represented 60 per cent. of the aggregate trade as compared with 61 per cent. in the previous year, advanced by Rs. 184·68 lakhs or 6 per cent. The value of the imports increased by Rs. 86·31 lakhs or 10 per cent and that of exports by Rs. 98·37 lakhs or 4 per cent. Trade with other *foreign countries* increased by Rs. 137·22 lakhs or 14 per cent., Rs. 48·34 lakhs being under imports and Rs. 138·03 lakhs under exports.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

United Kingdom.—The trade with the *United Kingdom* represented 40·74 per cent. of the total trade as compared with 41·25 per cent. in the previous year and showed an increase of Rs. 73·64 lakhs or 5 per cent. The improvement of Rs. 79·17 lakhs or 14 per cent. in the imports was due to heavy imports of cotton twist and yarn and piece goods (+ Rs. 37·26 lakhs), railway materials (+ Rs. 3·59 lakhs), textile machinery (+ Rs. 7·38 lakhs), cement (+ Rs. 5·85 lakhs), motor-cars and motor-cycles (+ Rs. 4·38 lakhs), provisions and oilmans' stores (+ Rs. 3·76 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (+ Rs. 3·72 lakhs), hardware (+ Rs. 2·64 lakhs) and iron and steel (+ Rs. 2·15 lakhs). Exports declined by Rs. 5·53 lakhs as the result of reduced exports of tanned skins (— Rs. 42·06 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 33·68 lakhs) castor-seeds (— Rs. 7·11 lakhs) and cocoanut-oil (— Rs. 6·40 lakhs), which were partly counterbalanced by larger exports of tanned hides (+ Rs. 40·16 lakhs), rubber (+ Rs. 13·16 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 10·46 lakhs), unrefined sugar (+ Rs. 9·09 lakhs), coffee (+ Rs. 6·41 lakhs) and raw skins (+ Rs. 4·26 lakhs).

Ceylon.—The trade with Ceylon advanced by Rs. 29·43 lakhs or 6 per cent. The increase of Rs. 4·79 lakhs under imports was brought about by the heavier trade in betelnuts, while the expansion of Rs. 24·64 lakhs under exports arose from the larger shipments of oil-cakes (+ Rs. 8·13 lakhs), rubber (+ Rs. 4·80 lakhs), living animals (+ Rs. 4 lakhs), postal articles (+ Rs. 2·78 lakhs) and manures (+ Rs. 2·18 lakhs), together with the higher value of the exports of rice and paddy (+ Rs. 4·81 lakhs), against which were set the reduced exports of coloured piece-goods (— Rs. 4·56 lakhs).

Straits Settlements.—Imports increased by Rs. 3·80 lakhs, betelnuts mainly contributing to the increase. Larger trade in coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 8·97 lakhs) and fresh vegetables (+ Rs. 2·36 lakhs) were the chief factors in the improvement of Rs. 13·63 lakhs in the exports.

Other countries in the British Empire.—The trade with the *Federated Malay States* increased by Rs. 3·81 lakhs through larger shipments of rice and coloured piece-goods. The advance of Rs. 2·31 lakhs in the trade with *Canada* was brought about mainly by the heavier shipments of tea to that country. Smaller supply of wooden sleepers accounted for a decrease of Rs. 1·69 lakhs in the imports from *West Australia*, while the growth of Rs. 2·40 lakhs in the trade with *New South Wales* resulted from larger imports of coal and increased exports of coffee.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

The trade with the Continental Europe (excluding the United Kingdom), developed by Rs. 115·80 lakhs or 12 per cent. Imports improved by Rs. 21·79 lakhs or 11 per cent. and exports by Rs. 94·01 lakhs or 12 per cent. Larger shipments of copra enhanced the trade with *Russia* by Rs. 5·10 lakhs. Though *Sweden* supplied more matches and iron and steel than in the previous year a net decrease of Rs. 2·15 lakhs was recovered in the trade with that country on account of diminished exports in cocoanut-oil and raw cotton. The increase of Rs. 11·28 lakhs or 4 per cent. in the total trade with *Germany* arose solely from improved exports. Exports of copra increased by Rs. 18·59 lakhs, raw skins by Rs. 4·04 lakhs, rice by Rs. 2·57 lakhs, raw cotton by Rs. 2·51 lakhs and sandalwood by Rs. 1·82 lakhs, but on the other hand shipments of cocoanut-oil were less by Rs. 6·66 lakhs, ground-nut seeds by Rs. 4·50 lakhs, papper by Rs. 3·13 lakhs, coffee by Rs. 2·96 lakhs and oil-cake by Rs. 1·95 lakhs. *Holland* supplied more twist and yarn than in the previous year which enhanced its total trade by Rs. 2·25 lakhs. The trade with *Belgium* improved by Rs. 31·05 lakhs. Larger receipts of iron and steel, railway carriages and cement swelled the import trade by Rs. 7·33 lakhs, while heavier shipments of raw cotton were chiefly responsible for the increase of Rs. 23·72 lakhs in the export trade with that country. The trade with *France* which formed 11·45 per cent. of the total trade amounted to Rs. 435·34 lakhs

against Rs. 356·02 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 79·32 lakhs, or 22 per cent. The increase in imports of Rs. 3·89 lakhs or 16 per cent. was contributed entirely by gold and silver thread, while exports expanded by Rs. 75·43 lakhs or 24 per cent. through increased demands for ground-nut seeds (+ Rs. 59·37 lakhs), coffee (+ Rs. 19·19 lakhs) and raw skins (+ Rs. 3·57 lakhs), against which were set off reductions of Rs. 3·68 lakhs and Rs. 2·50 lakhs in the exports of copra and pepper respectively. Cotton shipments were responsible for the increase of Rs. 15·15 lakhs in the trade with *Japan* and the decrease of Rs. 22·36 lakhs in that with *Italy*. The increase of Rs. 5·18 lakhs in the imports from *Austria Hungary* was brought about by larger supplies of beet sugar and that of Rs. 1·60 lakhs under exports was due to larger exports of raw cotton by Rs. 9·35 lakhs partly counterbalanced by smaller exports of coffee by Rs. 5·61 lakhs, jingli seeds and pepper. *Switzerland* supplied more clocks and watches and less condensed milk than in the previous year.

ASIA

The trade with Asiatic ports, other than British, improved by Rs. 71·98 lakhs or 28 per cent. Larger imports of kerosene-oil and sugar accounted for the increased trade with *Sumatra* and *Java* by Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 23·44 lakhs respectively. *China* supplied more silk and took more raw cotton and twist and yarn than in the previous year, and her trade rose by Rs. 33·70 lakhs or 108 per cent. The import trade with *Japan* increased mainly under camphor and postal articles while her export trade expanded through larger shipments of raw cotton and tanned sheep skins.

AFRICA.

The total trade with Africa declined by Rs. 5·27 lakhs on account of smaller shipment of rice to Mauritius.

AMERICA.

The trade with America, which was practically confined to the *United States* expanded by Rs. 5·20 lakhs. Imports fell by Rs. 3·12 lakhs by reason of the smaller receipts of kerosene-oil by Rs. 12·97 lakhs, partly counterbalanced by larger imports of metals, raw cotton, lubricating oils, wooden sleepers, and motor-cars and motor-cycles. The rise of Rs. 8·32 lakhs in exports was brought about almost entirely by her keen demand for raw goat skins (+ Rs. 5·67 lakhs) and tanned sheep skins (+ Rs. 2·89 lakhs).

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

Treasure	Average of five years ending 1909–1910	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.
	LAKHS RUPEES.	LAKHS RUPEES.	LAKHS RUPEES.	LAKHS RUPEES.	LAKHS RUPEES.
Gold—					
Imports	91·13	49 1.	24 29	4·65	— 19 64
Exports	1 35	·02	10·35	·35	— 10·00
Net Imports	89 78	49 16	13·96	1 61	— 9·87
Silver—					
Imports	30·10	33·80	19·02	16·87	— 1·15
Exports	96 69	58 79	35 61	36 38	+ 0·07
Net Imports	—18·19	— 45 99	— 14·46	— 19 51	— 5·22
Total of Gold and Silver—					
Imports	81·22	71·07	43 31	21 53	— 20·14
Exports	33 64	59·81	45 95	36·13	— 6·39
Net Imports	42·69	3·16	— 51	— 14 39	— 14·39

Gold.—Imports of gold dropped by Rs. 19·63 lakhs or by 80 per cent. Imports of *bar gold* have gradually declined from 51,600 oz. in 1909–1910, 36,060 oz. in 1910–11 and 617 oz. in 1911–12 to 5 oz. in 1912–13. Imports of *sovereigns* also declined from 40,267 oz valued at Rs. 23 38 lakhs to 7,855 oz. valued at Rs. 4 65 lakhs. The imports by sea into Madras give no indication of the amount of gold that passes into the Presidency. Except in the case of Australian gold the route *viâ* Bombay affords so great a saving in time and railway freights are so low that Madras draws practically all her supplies by that route. The demand for gold in the Presidency was probably as great as in the previous year, the issues from the Currency office being about the same. Of the total receipts of gold, the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 3 lakhs and Australia Rs. 1·65 lakhs against ·98 and 12 lakhs in the previous

year. There was no transfer of sovereigns from the Colombo branch of the Bank of Madras and imports dropped to *nil* from Rs. 11·26 lakhs in the previous year. A similar reason accounts for the drop in the export of gold of Rs. 10·26 lakhs.

Silver.—Imports of silver declined by Rs. 1·15 lakhs or 6 per cent. Imports of *bar silver* fell from 957,393 oz. valued at Rs. 17·59 lakhs to 819,508 oz. valued at Rs. 16·66 lakhs. The average value per oz. of bar silver rose from Rs. 1-13-5 to Rs. 2-0-6 on account of the large purchases by the Government of India for currency purposes. Imports of Government of India rupees amounted to Rs. ·21 lakh against Rs. ·42 lakh in 1911-12. Of the total imports of silver, the United Kingdom supplied bar silver to the value of Rs. 16·64 lakhs against Rs. 17·57 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of silver, consisting mostly of Government of India rupees sent to Ceylon, amounted to Rs. 36·33 lakhs as compared with Rs. 32·51 lakhs in 1911-12.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

The total value of Government stores imported and exported amounted to Rs. 32·78 and Rs. 1·28 lakhs, respectively, as compared with Rs. 37·03 lakhs and Rs. 2·16 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 4·31 lakhs under imports arose from smaller imports of cotton goods (— Rs. 2·15 lakhs), woollen goods (— Rs. 2·35 lakhs), chemicals (— Rs. 1·43 lakhs), arms and ammunition (— Rs. ·82 lakh) and metals (— Rs. ·80 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger imports of drugs, medicines and narcotics (+ Rs. 2·76 lakhs) and machinery and millwork (+ Rs. 1·25 lakhs). The transactions were mostly with the United Kingdom. The decrease under exports was mainly due to smaller shipments of apparel to Hongkong.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

The number of vessels that either entered or cleared at ports in this Presidency declined from 3,156 to 3,131 but their tonnage increased from 3,834,115 to 4,065,612, the average tonnage showing an increase from 1,109 to 1,273. 1,579 vessels aggregating 1,899,642 tons entered and 1,602 vessels of 2,074,810 tons cleared, a decrease of 152 and 123 in the number of vessels and an increase of 49,458 and 184,099 in the tonnage under entries and clearances, respectively. Four hundred and twenty vessels with a tonnage of 171,153 tons entered in ballast as compared with 501 vessels of 177,581 tons in 1911-12 and 142 vessels with a tonnage of 117,673 tons cleared in ballast as against 16 vessels of 142,504 tons. Of the entries, vessels flying the British flag rose by 13 to 771 and their tonnage by 8,116 to 1,539,354. In the case of British Indian vessels the number fell by 76 and their tonnage by 6,468, while vessels plying under foreign colours increased by 17 to 133 (German 97, Dutch 11, Austro-Hungarian 10, Norwegian 7, Italian 2, Danish 2, Swedish, Russian, Japanese, Siamese each 1) and their tonnage by 56,520 to 398,060. Under clearances the number of British vessels rose by 49 and their tonnage by 110,090. In the case of British Indian vessels the number fell by 22 and their tonnage by 9,377. Vessels flying the foreign flags increased from 95 to 116 (German 52, Austro-Hungarian 19, Italian 14, Japanese 10, Dutch 8, Danish 6, Norwegian 3, Russian, Greek, Swedish and Siamese each 1) and their tonnage from 283,815 to 352,136. The number of native crafts engaged in foreign trade fell by 327 to 933 (British 236, British Indian 633 and foreign 64) and their tonnage by 16,667 to 65,894. The number of vessels that entered was 458 of 80,608 tons as against 515 of 99,310 tons in the previous year. The number of vessels cleared was 475 with a tonnage of 35,196 as compared with 615 of 43,131 tons in 1911-12.

COASTING TRADE.

The aggregate coasting trade increased from 15 crores and 85 lakhs to 16 crores 10 lakhs or by 2 per cent., the total value of merchandise being 15 crores and 84 lakhs as against 14 crores and 44 lakhs in the previous year—an increase of 9 per cent. Of the total, the group—British ports in other Presidencies—absorbed 13 crores and 62 lakhs or 86 per cent. The trade with Bengal, Bihar and Orissa increased by Rs. 80·14 lakhs, with Bombay Rs. 42·81 lakhs, with Sind Rs. 14·53 lakhs and with Burma Rs. 13·65 lakhs. The trade with non-British Indian ports fell by Rs. 2·28 lakhs, Travancore and Kathiawar showing decreases of Rs. 1·38 and 1·68 lakhs and Goa an increase of Rs. ·81 lakh.

Imports.—Imports of country produce improved by Rs. 100·10 lakhs or 14 per cent., while those of foreign merchandise fell by Rs. 7·28 lakhs. Imports from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa increased from Rs. 192·03 lakhs to Rs. 267·82 lakhs—an

increase of Rs 75·69 lakhs or 33 per cent. This result was brought about by the greater demand for grain and pulse (+ Rs. 57 32 lakhs), by larger imports of coal by sea (+ Rs. 16·53 lakhs), jute gunny bags and cloths (+ Rs 9·42 lakhs), but there was a decrease under imports of printing paper by Rs. 4·25 lakhs. The import trade with Bombay fell by Rs. 17·48 lakhs on account of smaller receipts of cotton twist (— Rs. 7·98 lakhs), cotton raw (— Rs. 6·31 lakhs) and foreign cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 4 14 lakhs) Larger imports of grain and pulse raised the imports from Sind by Rs. 9·62 lakhs. Imports from Burma increased by Rs. 33·10 lakhs in consequence of heavier imports of kerosene-oil (+ Rs 23·89 lakhs), teakwood (+ Rs 5·41 lakhs), grain and pulse (+ Rs. 2·34 lakhs) and mineral oils (other than kerosene) by Rs. 1·72 lakhs.

Exports.—Exports of Indian produce rose by Rs. 45 61 lakhs or 7 per cent and those of foreign merchandise were on the same scale as in the previous year. Exports to Bengal, Bihar and Orissa advanced by Rs. 4·57 lakhs, as the net result of larger shipments of pepper (+ Rs. 8·85 lakhs), cocoanut oil (+ Rs. 2·43 lakhs) partly counterbalanced by smaller shipments of earthnut seeds (— Rs. 7·23 lakhs). Increased exports of raw cotton (+ Rs. 55·62 lakhs), earthnut oil (+ Rs. 5·98 lakhs) pepper (+ Rs. 4·21 lakhs), cardamoms (+ Rs 3·77 lakhs) and ginger (+ Rs. 3·15 lakhs), and the diminished shipments under copra (— Rs. 5 83 lakhs), cocoanuts (— Rs. 1·34 lakhs), and rice (— Rs. 1·15 lakhs) were the chief variations in the exports to Bombay, which rose by Rs. 60·29 lakhs. Sind took more copra and cocoanut oil than in the previous year, and its export trade advanced by Rs. 4·96 lakhs. The export trade with Burma declined by Rs. 19·45 lakhs, on account of reduced shipments of earthnut oil (— Rs. 15·91 lakhs), of til seed (— Rs. 7 98 lakhs), and of fresh vegetables, (— Rs. 1·50 lakhs), but these were partly made up by larger shipments of cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 2·33 lakhs) and cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 2·98 lakhs). Smaller shipments of rice accounted for a decrease of Rs. ·97 lakh and Rs. ·72 lakh in the export trade with Travancore and Goa, respectively.

Treasure.—Movements of private treasure amounted to Rs. 4·41 lakhs against Rs. 4 67 lakhs, a decrease of ·26 lakh or 6 per cent. There were no imports or exports of gold during the year under review. Imports of silver on private account, which consisted of Government of India rupees, fell from Rs. 2·68 lakhs to Rs 2 44 lakhs and exports of silver from Rs. 1 98 lakhs to Rs. 1·97 lakhs. On Government account imports of silver fell by 60 lakhs and exports by Rs. 52·73 lakhs, the transactions of similar amounts in 1911–12 under this head being due to special causes.

Government transactions.—Imports of Government stores declined from Rs. 13 52 lakhs to Rs. 12·13 lakhs, while exports improved from Rs. 9·44 lakhs to Rs. 10·41 lakhs. The fall of Rs. 1·19 lakhs under imports was the net result of smaller imports of *arms and ammunition* (—Rs. 2 73 lakhs), and sundries (— Rs 1·74 lakhs) partly set off by larger imports of *paper and pasteboard* (+ Rs. 3·17 lakhs), while the increase of Rs. ·97 lakh under exports occurred under *arms and ammunition*.

Shipping.—The number of vessels plying in the coasting trade fell from 33,225 to 32,842, but their tonnage increased from 15,520,597 to 15,681,327. Vessels entered decreased by 84 but their tonnage increased by 154,330. The number of vessels cleared fell from 16,687 to 16,388, but their tonnage increased from 7,781,512 to 7,788,002 Of the total number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 5,770 were British, 391 British Indian, 362 foreign and 26,319 native crafts as compared with 5,862, 441, 372 and 26,550 in the previous year. Of the native crafts, 80 were British, 25,282 British Indian and 957 Foreign, as against 30, 25,807 and 713 in 1911–12.

TRADE OF IMPORTANT PORTS.

Chief port (Fort St. George).—The value of the total trade of the Madras port, representing 40 per cent of the aggregate trade of the whole Presidency against 41 per cent. in 1911–12, amounted to Rs 2,189 84 lakhs against Rs 2,121 55 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 66·83 lakhs or 3 per cent Excluding Government transactions the trade expanded from Rs. 1,946·74 lakhs to Rs. 2,133 51 lakhs or 9 per cent, the increase being chiefly under foreign trade.

Under foreign trade, the value of imports of private merchandise advanced by Rs. 96·30 lakhs to Rs. 1,092 51 lakhs or by 10 per cent. The item mainly responsible for the expansion was cotton piece-goods, which rose by Rs. 83·57 lakhs to

Rs. 319·66 lakhs. Other articles which showed improvements were sugar (+Rs. 17·48 lakhs), building and engineering materials (+ Rs. 7·59 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 6·44 lakhs), motor-cars and motor cycles (+ Rs. 5·72 lakhs), machinery and millwork (+ Rs. 5·31 lakhs), paper and pasta board (+ Rs. 4·4 lakhs), railway plant and rolling-stock (+ Rs. 3·80 lakhs), hardware (+ Rs. 3·73 lakhs), gold and silver thread (+ Rs. 3·42 lakhs), provisions (+ Rs. 2·72 lakhs), matches (+ Rs. 2·03 lakhs), coal (+ Rs. 2·17 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 1·52 lakhs) and dyeing and tanning substances (+ Rs. 1·18 lakhs). Reduced imports were recorded in mineral oils by Rs. 10·35 lakhs, drugs and medicines by Rs. 5·65 lakhs, metals by Rs. 2·50 lakhs, glass and glassware by Rs. 1·38 lakhs.

The value of exports of private merchandise advanced from Rs. 698·53 lakhs to Rs. 746·65 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 48·12 lakhs or 7 per cent. There was an improvement of Rs. 39·52 lakhs under tanned hides, of Rs. 17·12 lakhs under raw goat skins, of Rs. 13·58 lakhs under raw cotton, of Rs. 12·79 lakhs under ground-nut seeds, of Rs. 6·22 lakhs under cotton coloured piece-goods and of Rs. 3·89 lakhs under castor seeds. On the other hand, exports of tanned skins and cotton handkerchiefs declined by Rs. 40·23 lakhs and Rs. 3·71 lakhs respectively.

Under treasure, imports of gold declined by Rs. 8·37 lakhs owing to the cessation of imports of bar gold by sea and to the reduction in the receipts of sovereigns to the value of 8 lakhs. Imports of silver declined by Rs. ·93 lakh as a result of shrinkage in the imports of bar silver.

Under coasting trade, the value of imports of private merchandise increased by Rs. 55·63 lakhs or 41 per cent. through larger receipts of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 21·24 lakhs), mineral oils (+ Rs. 23·41 lakhs), coal (+ Rs. 10·30 lakhs), teakwood (+ Rs. 5·04 lakhs), and jute gunny bags (+ Rs. 1·54 lakhs), against which there had to be set off reduced imports of hides and skins (— Rs. 4·47 lakhs) and printing paper. (— Rs. 4·52 lakhs) On the other hand, exports of private merchandise declined by Rs. 6·96 lakhs as a net result of smaller shipments of ground-nut seeds (+ Rs. 9·14 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 6·59 lakhs) and fresh vegetables (— Rs. 1·06 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of provisions (+ Rs. 4·59 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods (— Rs. 4·56 lakhs).

The number of vessels entered rose from 594 of 1,621,242 tons to 598 of 1,615,738 tons and the number cleared from 599 of 1,818,506 tons to 600 of 1,658,512 tons.

Tuticorin.—The trade of this port, which occupies the first place among the subordinate ports of this Presidency, rose from Rs. 830·36 lakhs to Rs. 900·38 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 70·02 lakhs or 8 per cent. The foreign trade improved by Rs. 41·97 lakhs and the coasting trade by Rs. 23·45 lakhs. Imports of merchandise from foreign countries increased by Rs. 13·23 lakhs due to larger imports of betel-nuts (+ Rs. 6·48 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 6·76 lakhs), jute gunny bags (+ Rs. 1·11 lakhs), but there was a decline in the imports of kerosene oil (— Rs. 1·31 lakhs) and cotton piece goods (— Rs. 1·68 lakhs). Imports of treasure fell by Rs. 11·18 lakhs as no transfer of sovereigns from the Colombo bank of the Bank of Madras was made. Exports of merchandise to foreign countries increased from Rs 522·64 lakhs to Rs. 563·63 lakhs, an increase of 40 lakhs or 9 per cent. Increased trade was registered under rubber (+ Rs. 9·23 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 7·91 lakhs), oil-cakes (+ Rs. 17·25 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 7·28 lakhs), rice (+ Rs. 5·08 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 3·95 lakhs), living animals (+ Rs. 3·49 lakhs) and fresh vegetables (+ Rs. 1·91 lakhs) and on the other hand exports were reduced in the case of coloured piece goods by Rs. 2·83 lakhs and of fibre for brushes and brooms by Rs. 2·40 lakhs. Exports of treasure declined by Rs. 6·47 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of Government of India rupees. Under coasting trade imports fell by Rs. 2·90 lakhs in consequence of smaller receipts of raw cotton (— Rs. 5·81 lakhs) from Bombay partly met by larger imports of foreign cotton piece goods and sugar, while the expansion of Rs. 31·35 lakhs in exports was brought about by heavier shipments of raw cotton to Bombay (+ Rs. 34·28 lakhs).

The total number of vessels that entered was 1,895 with a tonnage of 1,345,367 against 2,036 with a tonnage of 1,272,194. The total number of vessels cleared was 1910 of 1,330,170 tons against 2,046 of 1,273,035 tons. The passenger traffic passing through Tuticorin is at present considerable but its importance will dwindle with the opening of the Indo-Ceylon Route *viâ* Danushkodi.

Cochin.—Cochin is the chief centre of the coconut industries and ranked second among the subordinate ports of Southern India. The total trade of the port expanded from Rs. 621·41 lakhs to Rs. 637·18 lakhs. The foreign trade expanded by Rs. 1·02 lakhs and the coasting trade by 14·75 lakhs. Under foreign trade, imports improved by Rs 3·41 lakhs but exports declined by Rs. 2·40 lakhs Larger imports of sugar (+ Rs. 2·01 lakhs), metals and machinery and mill-work were responsible for the increase under imports, while the decrease under exports resulted from the heavy fall in shipments of cocoanut oil (— Rs. 21·26 lakhs) which was partly counterbalanced by increased trade in rubber (+ Rs. 8·35 lakhs), coir manufactures (+ Rs. 3·28 lakhs), copra (+ Rs. 2·88 lakhs), lemongrass oil (+ Rs. 2·75 lakhs) and tea (+ Rs. 1·47 lakhs). Under coasting trade, larger imports of grain and pulse accounted for an increase of Rs. 11·85 lakhs under total imports, and the increase of Rs. 2·88 lakhs under exports occurred mainly in the exports of coir manufactures, rice and paddy and pepper.

The total number of vessels entered was 1,098 with a tonnage of 880,556 against 1,174 of 824,870 tons. The total number of vessels cleared was 1,082 with a tonnage of 876,455 against 1,188 of 820,407 tons.

Cocanada.—The total value of the trade of the port advanced from Rs 295·86 lakhs to Rs. 322·17 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 26·31 lakhs, 3·37 lakhs being under foreign trade and Rs. 22·94 lakhs under coasting trade. Under foreign trade imports declined from Rs. 14·53 lakhs to Rs. 14·42 lakhs owing to a slight decline under kerosene oil, while exports improved by Rs. 3·43 lakhs to Rs. 199·47 lakhs on account of larger shipments of rice and paddy by Rs 4·19 lakhs, oil-cake by Rs. 2·24 lakhs, sugar by Rs. 2·09 lakhs and cotton seeds by Rs. 1·31 lakhs, but there was a decline in the exports of castor seeds by Rs. 6·89 lakhs. Under coasting trade, larger receipts of jute gunny bags and kerosene oil increased the imports by Rs. 2·19 lakhs, while heavier shipments of raw cotton chiefly to Bombay (+ Rs. 25·05 lakhs) partly set off by smaller shipments of jinjli seeds (— Rs. 3·51 lakhs) resulted in an increase of Rs. 20·76 lakhs under exports.

Two hundred and fifty vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 541,073 entered and 235 of 533,195 tons cleared as compared with 275 vessels of 576,251 tons and 281 vessels of 578,875 tons under entries and clearances respectively in the previous year.

Calicut.—The total value of the trade of Calicut improved from Rs. 236·52 lakhs to Rs. 249·28 lakhs. Under foreign trade both imports and exports showed increases, while in the coasting trade there was a decline under imports and an increase under exports. The foreign import trade advanced by Rs. 6·51 lakhs through larger imports of railway carriages (+ Rs. 2·68 lakhs), artificial and mineral manures and sugar. Shipments of tea, copra and ginger were heavier by Rs. 4·27, 3·38 and 1·37 lakhs, respectively, but trade in coffee and pepper was smaller by Rs. 3·64 and 1·28 lakhs respectively, and these variations produced a net increase of Rs. 4·41 lakhs under exports to foreign countries. Under coasting trade smaller receipts of cotton twist and yarn were responsible for a contraction of Rs 4·67 lakhs under imports, while advanced exports of ginger (+ Rs. 3·34 lakhs), cocoanuts, copra and timber accounted for an increase of Rs. 6·70 lakhs under exports.

One thousand six hundred and ten vessels of 6 4,668 tons entered and 1,615 vessels of 684,816 tons cleared against 1,452 vessels with a tonnage of 681,934 tons and 1,476 vessels of 682,057 tons in 1911–12.

Negapatam.—The total trade advanced by Rs. 29·27 lakhs to Rs. 206·89 lakhs The foreign trade improved by Rs. 20·40 lakhs and the coasting trade by Rs. 8·87 lakhs Increased receipts of betelnuts and sugar enlarged the foreign import trade by Rs 6·70 lakhs and the increase of Rs 13·70 lakhs under foreign exports was brought about by heavier shipments of cotton coloured piece goods (+Rs 3·02 lakhs), earth nut seeds (+ Rs. 3·55 lakhs) and rice (+ Rs. 1·81 lakhs). Under coasting trade imports improved by Rs. 8·75 lakhs and exports by Rs. ·12 lakh. Supplies of grain and pulse, jute gunny bags and coal were larger by Rs. 3·37, 1·65 and 1·42 lakhs, which mainly accounted for the increase under imports, while the variations under exports were small.

The number of vessels, which entered at the port of Negapatam, declined from 478 to 471 but their tonnage increased from 761,1 8 to 772,833. The number of vessels cleared was 468 of 772,412 tons against 502 of 7o9,379 tons.

Mangalore.—The total trade of the port amounted to Rs. 197·04 lakhs against Rs. 176·71 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 20·33 lakhs or 11 per cent. Foreign trade improved by Rs. 14·44 lakhs and coasting trade by Rs. 5·89 lakhs. Kerosene oil was mainly responsible for an increase of Rs. 1·27 lakhs under foreign imports while heavier shipments of coffee (+ Rs. 18·54 lakhs), partly set off by reduced exports of dried fruits (— Rs. 3·31 lakhs) and fish manure brought about a net increase of Rs. 13·16 lakhs in the exports to foreign countries. Larger imports of foreign sugar and cotton piece-goods accounted for an increase of Rs. 1·75 lakhs under coastwise imports, and coffee and copra contributed to the increase of Rs. 4·15 lakhs under coastwise exports.

The number of vessels that respectively entered and cleared during the year was 2,202 and 2,250 aggregating 313,528 and 317,168 tons against 2,279 of 287,800 tons and 2,359 of 289,762 tons.

Cuddalore.—The trade of this port further advanced from Rs. 187·55 lakhs to Rs. 224·57 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 37·02 lakhs or 19 per cent. Foreign trade advanced by Rs. 49·19 lakhs, imports having increased by Rs. ·68 lakh and exports by Rs. 48·50 lakhs. Larger imports of betelnuts partly opposed by smaller imports of sugar accounted for the increase under imports and heavier shipments of groundnut seeds, which amounted to 1,513,085 cwts., against 957,608 cwts., in the previous year, were responsible for the increase under exports. The coastwise imports were sent up by Rs. 3·70 lakhs by larger receipts of coal and jute gunny bags, while the decline of Rs. 15·87 lakhs under coastwise exports was shared by earthnut oil (— Rs. 9·76 lakhs) and earthnut seeds (— Rs. 5·78 lakhs).

The number of vessels that entered was 241 of 585,410 tons and that cleared was 243 of 581,289 tons. The corresponding figures for 1911–12 were 264 vessels of 589,838 tons and 256 vessels of 597,915 tons.

Tellicherry.—The trade of this port rose by Rs. 19·25 lakhs to Rs. 145·92 lakhs. Foreign trade expanded by Rs. 5·83 lakhs and coasting trade by Rs. 13·42 lakhs. Imports from foreign countries fell by Rs. 1·58 lakhs as a result of smaller receipts of kerosene oil, while exports expanded by Rs. 7·41 lakhs owing to increased shipments of coffee (+ Rs. 8·71 lakhs) copra (+ Rs. 1·90 lakhs) and sandalwood (+ Rs. 1·78 lakhs), but exports of pepper declined by Rs. 7·15 lakhs. Under coasting trade, grain and pulse contributed to the increase of Rs. 10·04 lakhs under imports and pepper to that of Rs. 3·38 lakhs under exports.

Porto Novo.—Porto Novo is chiefly concerned with the groundnut trade and the smaller shipments of the nuts to foreign countries from that port reduced the total trade from Rs. 61·70 lakhs to Rs. 49·77 lakhs.

Cannanore.—Total trade increased by Rs. 4·76 lakhs to Rs. 61·11 lakhs as a result of larger exports of rice and paddy coastwise.

Badagara.—The total trade increased by Rs. 6·72 lakhs to Rs. 61·50 lakhs in consequence of heavier exports of copra to foreign countries and larger imports of rice and paddy coastwise.

Bimlipatam.—Foreign trade improved from Rs. 17·36 lakhs to Rs. 19·60 lakhs, larger shipments of raw jute to foreign countries contributing to the increase, while coasting trade contracted from Rs. 8·28 lakhs to 7 lakhs as a result of smaller exports of jinjili seeds.

Vizagapatam.—Total trade expanded from Rs. 19·65 lakhs to Rs. 30·93 lakhs in consequence of imports of sugar from foreign countries and larger exports of sugar and raw jute.

Other subordinate ports.—The trade of *Masulipatam* declined from Rs. 17·84 lakhs to Rs. 12·83 lakhs in consequence of smaller exports of rice and paddy to foreign countries. There was considerable expansion in the trade of *Pamban* from Rs. 14·36 lakhs to Rs. 27·04 lakhs. The large supply of railway materials required for the Indo-Ceylon Railway caused the foreign imports to increase by Rs. 7·37 lakhs. The imports coastwise also expanded by Rs. 6·01 lakhs on account of a greater demand for grain and pulse from Bengal and Burma. A fall in the coastwise imports of grain and pulse and a rise in the coastwise exports of sugar brought about a net decrease in the total trade of *Kulasekarapatnam* from Rs. 21·23 lakhs to Rs. 18·12 lakhs. The trade of *Coondapur* receded by Rs. 3·59 lakhs to Rs. 15·89 lakhs, smaller exports of paddy coastwise mainly contributing to the decrease. Larger imports of grain and pulse coastwise caused an increase in the trade of *Ponnani* from Rs. 17·82 lakhs to Rs. 19·32 lakhs.

ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts.—The total revenue receipts for the Presidency increased from Rs. 78,66,911 to Rs. 79,94,254 or by 03 per cent. The following statement shows how they were distributed between the chief port, the outports and land customs :—

	1910-11.			1911-12.			1912-13.		
	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	49,10,577	997	1,85,340	54,18,910	2,928	1,79,136	54,24,284	418	2,40,108
Outports—									
Cocanada	1,05,681	9,27,586	2,621	1,13,406	2,37,363	2,003	1,20,338	2,12,476	2,042
Masulipatam	8,580	54,310	464	7,269	13,271	894	6 815	37 124	665
Nagapatam	1,24,447	81,128	3,718	1,28,756	74,272	3,055	1,60,273	55,534	3,146
Tuticorin	2,05,947	2,33,241	5,996	3 07,291	2,56,914	5,810	3,31,909	2,19,201	5,105
Tellicherry	32,246	72	712	71,356	118	835	44,063	129	1,028
Calicut	1,20,020	100	4,011	1,43,080	201	5,332	1,57,391	146	5,213
Cochin ...	4,30 063	477	6,192	2,12,653	907	7,556	3 04,037	126	8,431
Other ports	1,37,841	1,48,895	8,596	1,30,976	1,48,697	9,843	1,63,426	1,39,665	10,369
Total ..	12,89,503	7,27,361	35,294	12,67,791	8,04,823	35,405	12,71,217	7 66,500	37,369
Land Customs	3,07,880	22,808	1,213	2,52,685	27,885	1,501	2,84,228	20,851	1,632
Grand total ..	64,90,378	7,51,256	2,22,510	69,39,386	8,35,636	2,16,042	69,79,731	7 75,915	2,78,639

Port of Madras.—The duty collected on imports at Madras was very slightly in excess of the previous year's total, the increased collections on cotton piece-goods and sugar being counterbalanced by reduced receipts from kerosene oil. The bulk of the miscellaneous receipts consisted of excise duty on cotton manufactures amounting to Rs. 1,97,290 against Rs. 1,65,049 in the previous year.

Outports.—There was an increase of Rs. 61,455 under import duty and a decrease of Rs 96,923 under export duty. The increase in import duty was chiefly due to larger collections at the ports of Negapatam and Tuticorin (+ Rs. 31,708) and (+Rs. 89,418), respectively, which were partly counterbalanced by decreased collections at Tellicherry (— Rs. 27,293) and Cochin (— Rs. 37,551). The decreased collections of export duty occurred at the ports of Masulipatam (— Rs. 36,847), Porto Novo (— Rs. 10,994), Negapatam (— Rs. 20,938) and Tuticorin (— Rs. 27,813).

Land Customs.—Receipts under Land Customs increased from Rs. 2,99,361 to Rs. 3,14,719, of which Rs. 29,807 represented export duty on rice collected by the French Government on behalf of the Government of India. The receipts on the Karaikal frontier amounted to Rs. 1,96,141 against Rs. 1,96,818 in the previous year and on the Pondicherry frontier to Rs. 1,13,473 against Rs. 97,636 The stations round the settlements of Mahé and Yanom accounted for the balance of Rs. 5,895 against Rs. 5,109 in the previous year.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements on account of customs for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 5 22,196, those of the chief port being Rs. 2,86,851 as against Rs. 2,80,447 in 1911–12, the small increase of Rs. 6,407 being due to increase under "Salaries, establishment and contingencies." The total disbursements for outports and land customs stations amounted to Rs. 2,35,642 as against Rs. 2,30,125 in the previous year.

Cases adjudged under the Sea Customs Act.—The total number of offences dealt with under the Sea Customs Act during the year was 1,884 against 1,900 in the previous year. The total penalties and extra duties realised amounted to Rs 14,995 and Rs. 2,023 against Rs. 10,229 and Rs. 2,894, respectively, in 1911–12. Of the total number of cases 1,102 relate to the chief port and the remaining 732 to the outports. The nature of the offences and the amount of penalties imposed were as follows :—

Offences.	Number of cases.	Amount of penalties.
		Rs.
(1) Undervaluation of goods	91	2,119
(2) Smuggling of goods	20	337
(3) Importation and exportation of prohibited articles	25	20
(4) Misdeclaration in value affecting duty	91	768
(5) Do. do. not affecting duty	105	249
(6) Do. do.	3	1
(7) Infringement of copyright law	1,176	10,002
(8) Shortlanding and overlanding of goods	34	196
(9) Landing goods without boat notes	272	654
(10) Other offences	97	649
Total ..	1,884	14,996

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—There were 147 infringements of the Act against 214 in the preceding year. Of these, 124 occurred at the chief port and the remainder at outports. A classified statement in the prescribed form is appended :—

Class of case	I Passed without certain or marking or penalty	II Passed on correction of marking without penalty	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty or reshipped, or confiscated, subject to fine in redemption.	Total.
A. Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced	..	..	..	..	..
B. Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—					
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country	13	73	73	4	113
(2) as between two foreign countries	1	..	3	..	4
C. Application of trade description that is false in other respects, as to—					
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	1	..	..	..	1
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced,	..	..	..	..	..
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production	..	..	3	..	3
(4) as to the material of which the goods are composed ..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	..	..	..	..	..
D Length not properly stamped on piece-goods	..	11	15	..	26
Total ..	15	84	94	4	147

The majority of the infringements were under clause B of the statement and they were in respect of the use of English descriptions which were either not accompanied by indication of the country of origin or which had the indication not shown conspicuously or shown on a separate label.

The more important of the cases at the chief port are summarised below :—

(1) Six consignments of cotton hose of German manufacture bore descriptive words in English without any counter-indication of the country of origin. The goods were passed on payment of penalties after the country of origin had been stamped on them.

(2) A consignment of brandy was imported from Holland. The labels on the bottles described the contents as Cognac and bore the name of the country of origin in minute type. A penalty was imposed and the consignment passed after the labels had been clearly stamped.

(3) Four consignments of shawls were imported from Germany bearing the name and address of a British Indian trader without counter-indication of the country of origin. The consignments were passed on payment of penalties and after being stamped. "Made in Germany."

(4) Six consignments of electric bulbs from Germany bore the initials of a British Indian trader without qualification. Two of these were passed with a warning and the rest were released on payment of penalties.

(5) Three consignments of Japanese perfumes bore the description in the English language without qualification. Penalties were imposed, and the goods were correctly marked and passed.

(6) A consignment of gramophone records from Germany bore a vernacular description without qualification. A penalty was imposed and the goods passed after being stamped with the country of origin.

(7) Two consignments described as "Reduced turpentine" and "Imitation turpentine" were imported respectively. The Chemical Examiner's analysis showed that they consisted of petroleum products only. The consignments were passed after payment of penalties and correction of the description.

Penalties were imposed in 93 cases and amounted to Rs. 889 against Rs. 1,466 in the previous year.

Working of the Cotton Duties Act.—The total production of yarn in the Presidency was 44,974,138 lb. which was 2,136,052 lb. or 4·7 per cent. more than the previous year. This increase indicates the growing demand for the local yarn.

The quantity of cloth manufactured increased from 7,810,739 lb. in 1911–12 to 9,126,534 lb. or by 16 per cent. in the year under review. Of the latter quantity 8,704,706 lb. were produced by the mills in the Madras City and the remainder in Coimbatore. The increase in production is due to the growing demand for the mill cloth in India and elsewhere. The excise duty collected amounted to Rs. 2,05,319 against Rs. 1,64,378 in the previous year. The former figure included the sum of Rs. 8,042 realised from the Coimbatore mills. The amount of drawback paid to the Madras mills declined from Rs. 727 to Rs. 310. Dyed and coloured goods of Madras formed 87 per cent. of the total production.

Documents.—The documents handled during the year comprised 62,052 bills of entry, 83,511 shipping bills, 19,982 import manifests, 18,527 export manifests, 41,793 other documents, or 225,645 in all. The number of documents amended was 11,161, and the amount of fees realised was Rs. 4,089 against 10,839 and Rs. 3,674, respectively, in the previous year.

Statistical publications.—The sale-proceeds of statistical publications amounted to Rs. 7,415 against Rs. 7,645 in the previous year and the cost incurred in preparing them excluding the monthly statement of imports and exports for the chief port and the supplement for out ports, which are printed at the Government Press, was Rs. 5,325 against Rs. 5,467 in the preceding year.

Appeals.—There were 11 appeals preferred under the Sea Customs Act against 14 in the previous year, 3 to the Board of Revenue and 8 to the Collector of Customs, Madras. In three cases the original orders were reversed, one by the Board of Revenue and two by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

Administrative changes.—At the beginning of the year 33 ports were open to foreign and coasting trade and 26 to coasting trade only. During the year Dhanushkodi in the island of Rāmeswaram was declared to be a port open to foreign and coasting trade in consequence of the carrying out of the Indo-Ceylon Railway scheme. Almost all the ports open to foreign trade and all the important land customs stations were inspected either by the Collector or by one of the Assistant Collectors. A few of the coasting trade ports were also inspected. The Auditor visited 29 ports including all the principal outports and besides making a careful audit of all accounts exercised a very useful check over the assessment both at the chief port and the various outports.

Establishment.—Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., continued as Collector of Customs during the year under review. Messrs. G. N. Bower, B.A., and F. Buckney, B.A., continued as Assistant Collectors. The former was granted privilege leave for 26 days from 4th June 1912, the latter attending to the duties of both Assistant Collectors during the above period. Mr. C. F. Deane, the Head Appraiser, who was granted combined leave from 1st February 1912, continued to be on leave out of India throughout the year, Mr. A. H. Jackman, the second appraiser, acting for him up to 24th May 1912, and M.R.Ry. G. Subbiah Chetti, the auditor, acting as head appraiser from the 25th idem. The Audit Department was placed under Mr. H. H. Graves, an appraiser in the third grade, who was appointed to act as auditor, from the latter date. Mr. Graves has spared no pains in making the Audit Department a very useful adjunct to the administration. Impending changes will strengthen the staff and add to the utility of this section. M.R.Ry. G. Subbiah Chetti performed his duties as acting Head Appraiser with great tact and energy and was well supported by the whole appraising staff. Mr. G. T. Anston deserves praise for his good work as Superintendent, Preventive service. Mr. Bower carried out some very useful outport inspection work and showed himself in every way a capable and efficient officer. Mr. Buckney continued to control the departments under his charge efficiently and again gave his close attention to the preparation of the Annual Trade Review.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MADRAS,
5th May 1913.

A. S. A. WESTROPP,
Collector of Customs.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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OF

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TABLE OF RAINFALL

RECORDED AT

STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

APRIL 1913.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

No.	Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Guntur.																					
1	Bapatla																					
2	Ballapalle																					
3	Bellamkonda																					
4	Chilakaluripet																					
5	Dachepalle																					
6	Gurazala																					
7	Guntur																					
8	Kollipara																					
9	Macherla																					
10	Mangalagiri																					
11	Narasaraopet																					
12	Nekarikallu																					
13	Ponnur																					
14	Repalle																					
15	Sattenapalle																					
16	Tadikonda																					
17	Tenali																					
18	Vinukonda																					
	Average																					
	Nellore.																					
1	Atmakur																					
2	Cumbum																					
3	Darsi																					
4	Gudur																					
5	Kandukur																					
6	Kavali																					
7	Kovur																					
8	Nellore																					
9	Podili																					
10	Rapur																					
11	Sullurpet																					
12	Udayagiri																					
	Average																					
	Cuddapah.																					
1	Badvel																					
2	Cuddapah																					
3	Gandikota																					
4	Jammalamadugu																					
5	Jammalapalle																					
6	Kadiri																					
7	Kalasapadu																					
8	Kamalapuram																					
9	Kondapuram																					
10	Lingala																					
11	Mydukur																					
12	Pulivendla																					
13	Rajampet																					
14	Rayachoti																					
15	Sidhout																					
16	Vontimitta																					
	Average																					
	Kurnool.																					
1	Adoni																					
2	Alur																					
3	Banaganapalle																					
4	Dhone																					
5	Koilkuntla																					
6	Kurnool																					
7	Nandikotkur																					
8	Nandyal																					
9	Pattikonda																					
10	Yemmiganur																					
	Average																					

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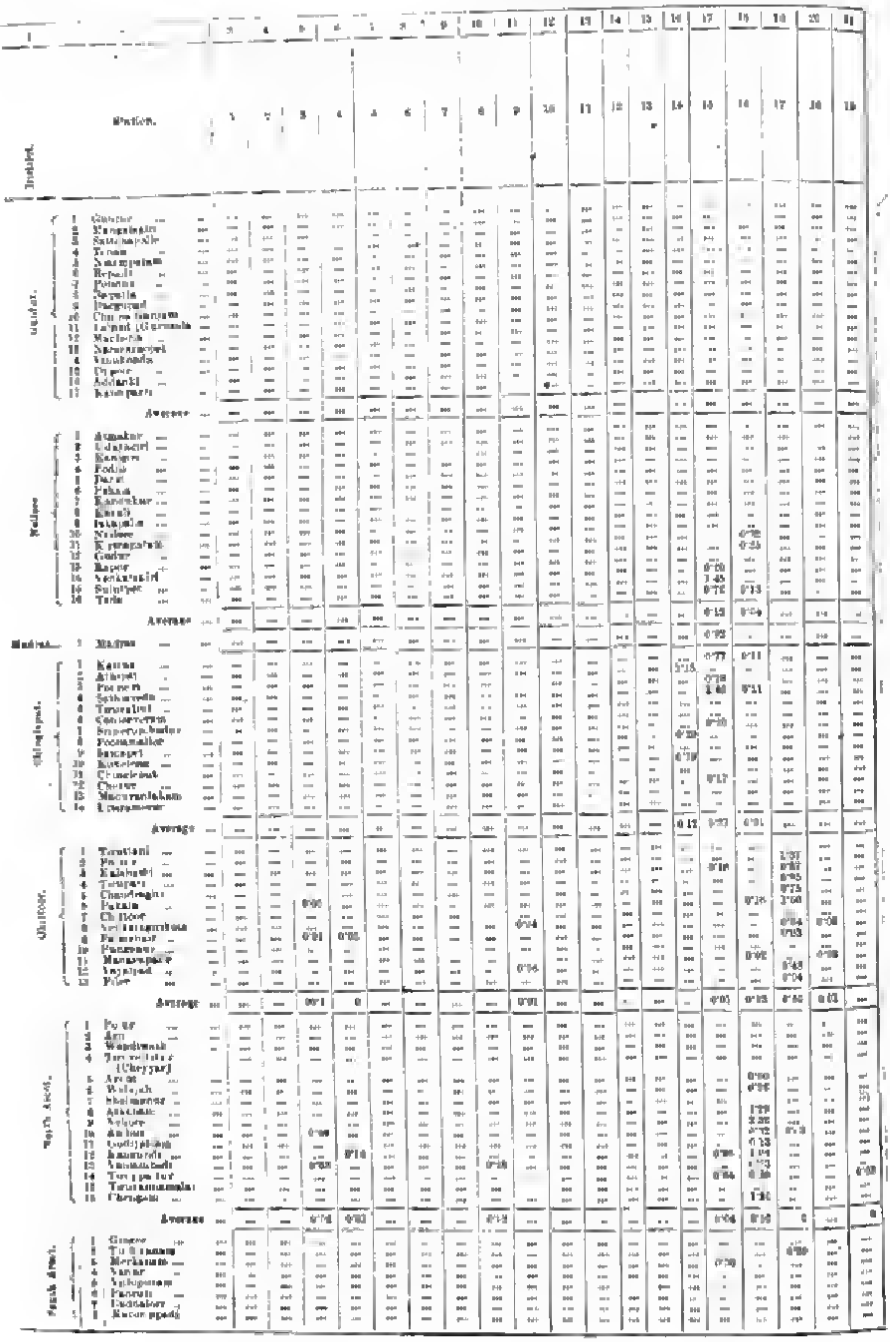
Madras Presidency for the month of April 1913.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the



Madras Presidency for the month of April 1913—*cont.*

Stations.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Greatest rainfall during the month	Average rainfall for the month.	Total rainfall for the month	Rainfall from 1st June to 30th April.	Rainfall from 16th to 30th April.	Rainfall from 1st to 15th April.	District.
Gooty								Ceded Districts.
Masulipatam								
Bellary								
Tenali								
Nellore								
Ongole								
Cuddapah								
Kurnool								
Average								
Anantapur								Nellore.
Uddagiri								
Kanigiri								
Podili								
Penukonda								
Palmaner								
Kandukur								
Kavali								
Udayagiri								
Nellore								
Krishnapatnam								
Gudur								
Rapur								
Venkatagiri								
Calingapatam								
Tuni								
Average								
Madras								Madras.
Kattur								Chingleput.
Attipat								
Ponneri								
Kalivanthu								
Tiruvallur								
Conjeeveram								
Sriperumbudur								
Poonamallee								
Saidapet								
Kovelong								
Chingleput								
Cheyur								
Madurantakam								
Vilinnanur								
Average								
Tirutani								Chittoor.
Puttur								
Kalahasti								
Tirupati								
Chandragiri								
Palmanair								
Chittoor								
Vellal girikota								
Punganur								
Nellimarla								
Vayalpad								
Piler								
Average								
Pulivi								North Arcot.
Arni								
Wandiwash								
Tiruvottiyur (Chief Veri).								
Arcot								
Vellinjli								
Chittoor								
Arkonam								
Vellore								
Ambur								
Gudiyattam								
Kaveri di								
Vaniambadi								
Tirupattur								
Tiru Vannamalai								
Chengam								
Average								
Gingee								South Arcot.
Tindivanam								
Mel Sirumbai								
Vanur								
Villupuram								
Verumbi								
Cuddalore								
Chidambaram								

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of April 1913—*cont.*

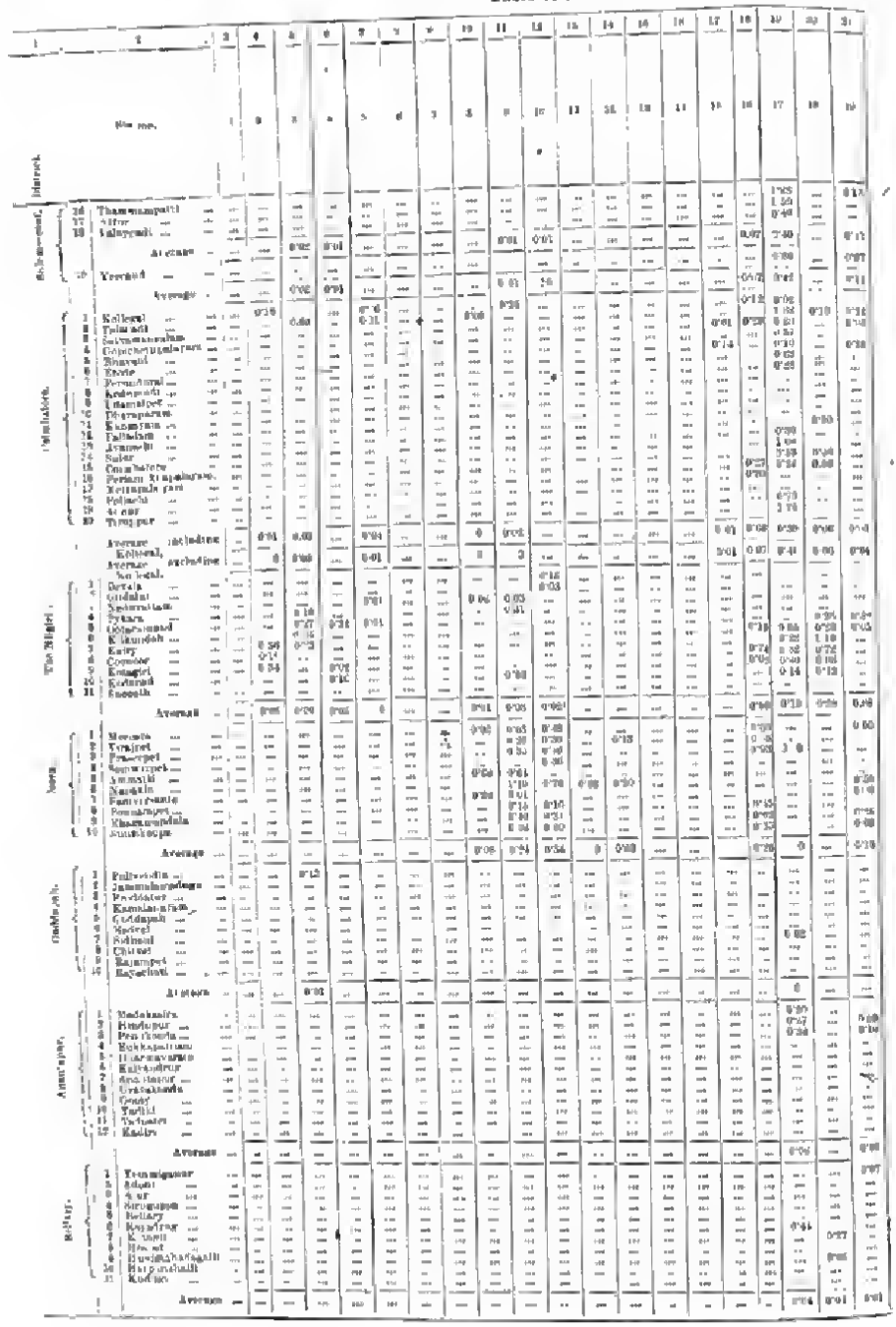
Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of April 1913—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of April 1913—*cont*.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the



Madras Presidency for the month of April 1913—*cont.*

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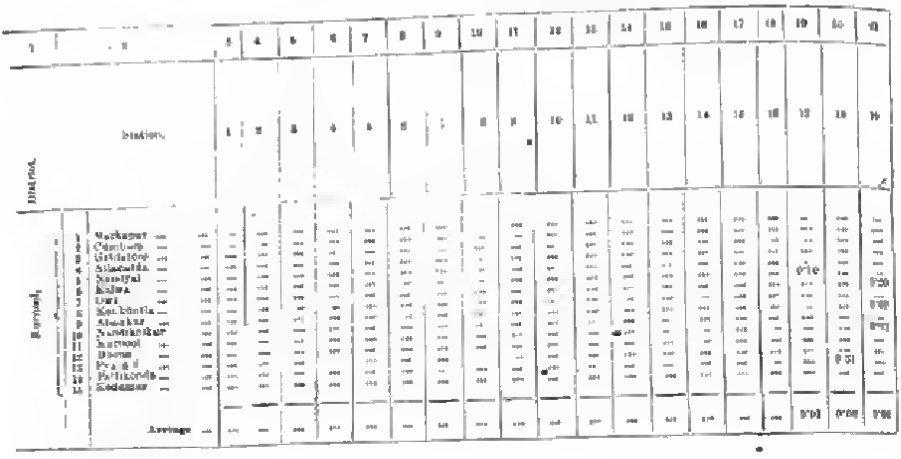

Meteorological Office, Madras.
16th May 1913.

Madras Presidency for the month of April 1913—*cont.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to 30th.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the district	Highest rainfall during the month	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the district.	Stations.	Districts.
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																			3 Gudiyatam	
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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1913. [PRICE, 6 *pice*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1913.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means: Dry	Thermometers: Observed Extremes: Wet: Max.	Thermometers: Observed Extremes: Min	Solar Maximum Heating Power	Humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
	Inches	°	°	°	°	Cts.	.	Miles.	Inches	Cts	Hrs	
May. 26th Mon	30·764	86·1	81·0	93·2	81·8	136·0	60	S. E. by S	219	..	25	8·0	Fine with passing clouds.
27th Tues	·741	86·3	80·8	93·6	83·6	136·5	61	S. by E.	247	..	33	8·9	Fine.
28th Wed	·718	87·4	78·6	92·3	79·0	134·1	56	W	119	0·24	75	7·8	Thunderstorm.
29th Thurs	·651	86·7	79·9	90·4	78·8	131·4	73	S. S. W.	183	..	78	7·8	Cloudy.
30th Fri.	·636	86·7	79·9	95·9	80·4	132·3	73	S. E. by S.	183	..	46	8·6	Fine with passing clouds.
31st Sat.	·649	86·6	81·1	93·1	81·1	135·0	70	S. S. E.	198	..	8	8·0	Fine.
June. 1st Sun.	·625	86·1	80·1	93·3	81·0	134·0	76	S. S. E.	211	..	33	6·6	Fine with passing clouds
2nd Mon.	29·686	85·1	80·7	91·3	80·2	133·8	81	S E.	92	..	60	1·0	Passing clouds.
3rd Tues.	·697	85·0	80·6	92·7	80·6	131·5	80	S E by E.	89	0·01	85	1·3	Distant thunderstorm.
4th Wed.	·697	84·7	79·4	91·7	79·6	1.3·6	78	S.E.	193	..	18	6·6	Fine with passing clouds
5th Thurs.	·646	85·8	79·5	95·2	80·9	134·8	76	S. by E.	195	.	60	4	Passing clouds
6th Fri.	·662	84·4	78·9	95·3	80·3	134·8	73	S.	194	.	48	8	Distant thunderstorm
7th Sat.	·616	83·9	77·7	101·0	82·1	134·6	56	S.W.	185	0·01	43	9·7	Fine with passing clouds.
8th Sun.	·677	86·6	78·0	101·3	83·2	133·6	56	S. W. by W.	197	..	38	6·4	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is ten feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 2·35 inches, the average due for the same period being 4·76 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in MAY 1913 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1913	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·747	0·007 below	29·754
Temperature of air	87·2	0·5 above	86·7
Do. of evaporation	79·3	1·0 "	78·3
Percentage of humidity	69	2 "	67
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	133·9	4·1 below	138·0
Maximum in shade	95·3	0·5 above	97·8
Minimum in shade	80·5	0·8 below	80·8
Do. on grass	73·7	0·8 above	73·9
Rainfall in inches on 3 days	3·14	0·02 "	3·12
Do. since January 1st on 8 days	2·30	2·00 below	4·30
General direction of wind	South	1 point S.	S. by E.
Daily velocity in miles	208	19 below	227
Percentage of cloudy sky	26	12 "	38
Do. of bright sunshine	59·8	0·6 "	60·5

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North			East	1	10	South.	71	814	West.	4	27
N. by E.			E. by S.	1	6	S. by W.	45	325	W. by N.	6	41
N.N.E.			E.S.E.	12	111	S.S.W.	42	267	W.N.W.	3	18
N.E. by N.	1	5	S.E. by E.	31	171	S.W. by S.	36	322	N.W. by W.	2	5
N.E.	5	30	S.E.	47	420	S.W.	24	203	N.W.	11	48
N.E. by E.	2	23	S.E. by S.	168	1,521	S.W. by W.	18	117	N.W. by N.	2	7
E.N.E.			S.S.E.	110	1,198	W.S.W.	18	58	N.N.W.	4	15
E. by N.	2	21	S. by E.	91	722	W. by S.	16	107	N. by W.	3	23

There were 3 calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S. by E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 166 miles.

J. L. SIMONSEN,
Offg. Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 9th JUNE 1913.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1913. [PRICE, 1 anna.

ABSTRACTS OF SEASON REPORTS.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31ST MAY 1913.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches			Price in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week	1913	Average of 40 years.	Average for May.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam	0·6	3·7	4·9	16 8	8·0	8·4	18·1	16·6	16 2						
Vizagapatam	1·4	4·7	5·8	10·6	8 4	8 6	16·9	14 7	14 7		18 0	15 8	19·4	19·1	19·2
Godavari	0·6	3·9	4·1												
Kistna	0·8	6·6	5·0	18 9	7·7	7·7	13·9	12·3	13 2	19 0	14 2	14·2	.	18 1	18·1
Guntur	0·7	1·5	2·6	10 6	7 3	7 1	16·1	18 3	15·3	19·9	11 4	11·4	..	15 6	15 6
	1·9	3 6	4·3	11 6	7·1	7 1	..	14·9	14 9	18·5	11 9	11·9	17·4	15 6	15 6
Deccan.															
Kurnool	1·6	2·7	2·3	8·6	8·6	7·6	..	18·9	14·6	20 4	13 6	13 5	16 6	13 1	13·1
Bangalore	2·7	6·7	† 2 5	..	8·6	8 5	..	..	..	..	13·7	13·7	..	..	..
Bellary	1·7	4 1	2·3	8·6	8 6	8 6	..	19·6	16 6	17 9	13·7	13·7	.	..	..
Nandyal	0·3	3 2	† 2·5		7·0	7 9					18 5	18·5		..	..
Anantapur	1·6	2 9	2·1	10 3	7·3	7·2	20·6	14 6	14·6	19 3	12·3	12·3	18·6	14 6	14 6
Cuddapah	0·1	1·2	1·6	8·6	7·6	7 1	19·5	14 1	14 6	18 4	12 6	12·6	13 4	12·1	13·1
Carnatic.															
Nellore	0 6	1 6	1 6	11·6	8·3	7 6	18·6	14 1	14 3	17 0	12 6	12·6	15·2	12·6	12 6
Chingleput	0·9	2·4	2·7	12·6	8 6	8 6	14 0	12 3	13·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	0·7	2 1	2·7	8·6	7·6	7 6	16 3	11·7	11 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	0·3	3 6	3·5	10·4	7 6	7 6	19·7	11·6	11 6	..	..	..	14·7	9 9	9 9
Central.															
Chittoor	0·1	2·6	4·6	11·7	8 1	8 1	19·4	16·9	16 6	..	..	..	16 6	13 6	13 6
North Arcot	0·4	3·6	5·0	13·6	7 7	7 7	16·6	13·1	13 1	..	..	..	16 1	11 4	11 4
Salem	0·9	4·4	3·8	9·3	6·6	6·5	17 6	14 2	14 4	18 1	12 4	13 6	16 6	11 7	11 7
Coimbatore	1·0	3·1	2 6	9 2	7 6	7 9	17 6	13·4	13·4	18 7	16 1	16 1	13 4	12 3	12 1
Trichinopoly	0·8	3 9	3 4	10 6	6 7	6·7	16 5	12·6	13 8	15 6	11 9	11 5	16·1	10 6	10 6
South.															
Tanjore	0·3	2·6	3·7	13·1	7·7	7 8	16 9	13 7	13·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukkottai	0·6	2·2	3·7	..	8·6	8 9	..	18 7	12 7	..	13·1	13 1	..	13·6	13 6
Madura	1 8	4 3	6·7	13·1	7 8	7·8	17 1	12 9	13·0	16 6	12 2	12·2	16·7	10 7	10·4
Ramnad	0 8	2 8	4·0	10·2	8 6	8 6	14·6	13 1	13 4	16 6	11·6	11 6	14 1	11 9	11 6
Tinnevelly	0 6	1·7	3 3	19 6	7·7	7 7	16·7	13·3	13 3	16·6	13 6	14 1	13 2	12 9	12 8
West Coast.															
Malabar	4·6	5·6	10·1	9·5	7 5	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	2·4	4 6	12·6	15 7	8 6	8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Travancore	5·6	10·7	§ 13 2	..	7 9	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	6 5	12·6	† 11 6	..	8 6	7 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris	0·9	7 8	10 1	8·6	6 6	6·7	14·0	13 8	11·6	.	..	..	.	.	..

A = Agency.
* Average of the 10 years ending 1911-12
‡ Details of prices not furnished for this week.

L = Litres.
† Average of the five years ending 1909-13.
§ Average of the 20 years ending 1902-10.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Surada and Rosumkonda reservoirs 24·4 and 38·1 feet deep, respectively. Ploughing, preparing of seed-beds and sowing proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture scarce in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly, ragi, cumbu and cotton commencing or proceeding and of jute and groundnut commencing; transplantation of sugarcane proceeding or concluding and of paddy concluding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested chillies, ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks. Godavari 0·1 foot above anikat. Ploughing, manuring, preparing of seed-beds, sowing of gingelly, samai and cumbu and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy withering in one taluk. Harvested cotton, outturn normal; gingelly, fair to normal; paddy, poor to normal. Pasture insufficient in five taluks and four divisions; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Kistna 1·2 feet below anikat, discharge through head sluices *nil*. Manuring and preparing of seed-beds in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane and paddy, outturn normal, cotton, fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing and manuring of lands for the next season begun. Pasture *nil*; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of one taluk. Tungabhadra 1·36 feet below anikat, discharge sufficient in one taluk and canal sluices elsewhere. Ploughing and sowing of cumbu, cholam; oil-seeds, korra and groundnut proceeding in parts. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in parts of five taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn bumper. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of gingelly, cumbu and weeding going on in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture insufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest in two taluks. Black-quarter in one taluk and foot and mouth disease in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Carting of manure going on. Standing crops good. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and in parts of two others. Ploughing and manuring for early crops, sowing of korra, planting of sugarcane and weeding of paddy going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; cholam, poor to fair; ragi, korra, cotton and cumbu, fair. Pasture scarce in three taluks and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of paddy and cholam going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and gingelly; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Slight freshes in three rivers. No flow over Nellore and Sangam anikats; supply inadequate. Ploughing and manuring in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested ragi, cumbu, cholam, chillies, tobacco, oil seeds and horsegram, outturn fair to normal; paddy, bad to normal. Pasture generally scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant sore-throat, black-quarter and anthrax in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for paddy, ragi, gingelly and cumbu, sowing of indigo, gingelly, ragi and cumbu and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture scarce in one taluk and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good, but anthrax and rinderpest in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of four taluks. Slight freshes in two rivers. Ploughing, sowing of cumbu, gingelly, groundnut and indigo, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi and planting of sugarcane commenced in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture scanty except in four taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing ragi, cumbu and gingelly proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane, outturn poor to normal. Pasture available except in three stations; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but anthrax in one town. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam, gingelly, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi and planting of sugarcane generally proceeding, sowing of cumbu commencing or proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, gingelly and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scarce in two taluks and two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks. Sowing of paddy commencing, ragi, gingelly, cumbu and groundnut sown. Standing crops good. Harvested ragi, outturn poor to fair; paddy, fair to normal; cholam, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cumbu and cholam in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good and no anthrax. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient except under river channels. Transplanting of paddy in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks. Flow over Grand Anikut 0·4 foot. Sowing of paddy commencing in parts of one taluk. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested maize and gingelly, outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in three villages and malignant sore-throat in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Cultivation of paddy, ragi and garden plants in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Personal report not received. Ploughing and sowing of ragi, cholam and cumbu in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture scanty in four talaks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair, but rain wanted in two talaks.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi and transplanting of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; cotton, cumbu and cholam, fair. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over Srivaikuntam anikat, but discharge sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of cholam and paddy proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested cholam, outturn fair; gingelly, poor. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing for first crop in progress, transplantation commenced in one taluk. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but malignant sore throat and anthrax each in two talaks, foot and mouth disease, rinderpest and hæmorrhagic septicæmia each in one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and sowing for first rice crop in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested third rice crop; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing paddy crop good. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, pruning, pitting of main crops and sowing in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 31st May 1913.—Rainfall good to very heavy Vizagapatam Agency, Guntur, Coimbatore, Madura, West Coast, Hills, Deccan except Cuddapah; light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good. Harvests of dry crops, paddy concluding in parts; outturn fair to normal. Sowings of dry crops, paddy, sugarcane proceeding normally in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; fodder and water generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
3rd June 1913.

S. VENKATARAMADAS,
Secretary.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH JUNE 1913.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts	Rainfall in inches.			Price in Salms (of 80 Tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week (1st April).		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1913.	Average of all years.	Average for June.	Last week.	This week.	Average for June.	Last week.	This week.	Average for June.	Last week.	This week.	Average for June.	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam ..	0·4	6·1	6·7	10·6	8·4	8·8	17·9	15·2	15·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizaga- patam [A.	1·1	5·3	6·8	10·6	8·4	8·4	18·7	14·1	14·7		16·3	15·7	18·8	13·1	16·0
[L.	3·1	8·3	8·3												
Godavari .	2·8	5·4	5·9	10·8	7·1	7·1	18·8	13·2	13·2	18·6	14·2	14·2	.	13·1	15·1
Kistna ..	0·8	2·4	3·9	10·1	7·1	7·1	17·8	12·3	12·3	18·5	11·4	13·1	..	13·8	13·6
Guntur ..	1·1	3·7	4·5	11·8	7·1	7·1	..	14·3	14·3	19·4	11·3	11·8	16·2	13·8	12·6
Deccan															
Kurnool .	0·6	2·2	2·8	8·1	7·9	7·9	.	14·5	14·5	20·6	13·8	13·5	16·2	12·1	12·9
Nanganapalle	0·8	4·8	1·4‖		8·8	8·5					13·7	13·7		..	..
Bellary ..	1·2	2·0	3·3‖	8·7	8·8	8·6		13·6	13·6	18·8	13·7	13·7	..	..	..
Sandur ..	2·3	12·8	6·6‖		7·0	7·0					16·8	16·6		..	..
Anantapur .	1·2	4·1	3·6	10·0	7·2	7·3	12·5	14·8	14·5	18·0	13·3	13·3	18·0	14·5	14·8
Cuddapah ..	0·7	1·6	2·9	9·4	7·1	7·1	18·8	14·0	13·8	19·8	12·8	12·6	17·1	12·1	11·9
Carnatic.															
Nellore .	0·8	3·0	3·0	11·9	7·6	7·8	18·6	11·1	14·2	17·3	13·2	13·1	18·8	18·9	12·3
Chingleput .	0·1	2·5	3·0	10·4	8·0	8·1	14·9	12·8	12·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	2·1	3·1	8·9	7·8	7·3	18·8	11·7	11·7	..	..	..	14·8	9·9	9·8
South Arcot.	0·8	2·0	3·8	10·8	7·6	7·6	16·0	11·6	11·8	.	..	.			
Central															
Chittoor ..	0·8	3·7	3·6	10·8	8·1	8·4	18·7	13·9	13·8	..	..	..	18·2	12·5	13·0
North Arcot.	0·5	2·3	3·5	10·7	7·7	7·7	18·6	13·1	13·1	..	..	..	14·2	11·4	12·4
Salem ..	1·8	3·6	7·3	9·6	8·6	8·8	17·5	14·4	14·3	14·8	12·5	12·4	16·3	11·7	11·8
Coimbatore.	0·8	3·9	3·8	9·2	7·6	7·6	18·7	13·4	13·4	18·8	† 10·2	13·0	18·4	†12·8	13·8
Trichinopoly .	0·4	4·3	5·5	9·5	8·7	8·1	18·7	12·5	12·8	17·8	11·5	11·8	18·8	13·8	13·8
South.															
Tanjore ..	0·9	3·5	3·9	8·9	7·6	7·6	16·8	13·7	13·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukkottai.	0·7	2·9	3·1‡	..	8·9	8·8	..	12·7	12·4		13·1	13·1	..	12·6	12·8
Madura ..	0·8	4·7	4·1	10·1	7·9	7·7	18·8	13·8	13·7	16·8	12·2	12·2	18·3	13·4	13·4
Ramnad ..	0·8	3·6	4·1	10·1	8·8	8·8	16·8	13·4	13·6	18·7	11·3	11·2	14·8	13·0	11·8
Tinnevelly ..	0·6	3·1	3·8	9·8	7·7	7·8	18·8	13·2	13·3	17·2	14·1	13·8	15·2	12·5	12·9
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	10·2	13·8	22·5	9·2	7·8	7·6	.	..	..		..	..	..	..	.
South Canara	10·8	16·9	23·8	10·3	8·2	8·0	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Travancore.	12·1	32·8	18·2‖	..	7·3	7·6	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	11·8	13·6	18·7‖	..	7·8	7·3	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills.															
Nilgiris ..	1·6	6·3	13·2	8·8	8·7	8·8	14·7	11·9	11·8	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = no Agency.
* Average of the 15 years ending 1911-12.
‡ Average of the 20 years ending 1909-10.
L = Littoral.
† Revised figure.
‖ Average of the 5 years ending 1909-10.

DISTRICT REPORTS

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 24·7 and 29·5 feet deep, respectively. Ploughing and preparing of seed-beds proceeding; sowing of gingelly proceeding and of paddy and ragi commencing in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested light paddy and ragi; cutturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly, ragi, cumbu and cotton commencing or proceeding, and of jute and groundnut commencing; transplantation of ragi commencing, of sugarcane proceeding or concluding, and of paddy concluding. Standing crops thriving. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks and two divisions. Godavari 0·2 foot above anikat. Ploughing, manuring, preparing of seed-beds and sowing of gingelly, cholam, cumbu and maize in progress in parts; transplantation of paddy commenced in one taluk. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cutturn normal; gingelly, fair to normal; paddy, poor to normal. Pasture insufficient in four taluks and five divisions; fodder sufficient except in two divisions. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Kistna 1·6 feet above anikat. Manuring, preparing of seed-beds and sowing of gingelly and cumbu in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Manuring and preparing of lands for the next season continues. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant sore-throat and black-quarter each in one taluk. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk. Tungabhadra 0·46 foot below anikat; discharge sufficient in one taluk and canal closed elsewhere. Ploughing and sowing of yellow cholam cumbu, groundnut, castor and korra proceeding in parts. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of gingelly, castor, cholam and cumbu, and weeding going on in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested second crop paddy; cutturn fair. Pasture insufficient except in parts of three taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest in two taluks, black-quarter in one taluk and foot-and-mouth disease in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Carting of manure and sowing going on. Standing crops good. Pasture scarce, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and in parts of two others. Ploughing and manuring for early crops, sowing of korra, planting of sugarcane and weeding of paddy going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cutturn fair to normal; cholam, poor to fair; ragi, korra, cotton and castor, fair. Pasture scarce in three taluks and fodder insufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of paddy concluding and of cholam commencing in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, gingelly, korra, ragi and cholam; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture sparing in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Slight freshes in three rivers. No flow over Nellore anikat. Ploughing and manuring in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested ragi, cholam, cumbu, tobacco and chillies, cutturn fair to normal; paddy, bad to normal. Pasture scarce, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant sore-throat and black-quarter in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cumbu, gingelly and indigo and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cutturn fair. Pasture getting scarce in two taluks, fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of four taluks. Slight freshes in two rivers. Ploughing, sowing of cumbu, groundnut, gingelly and indigo, transplanting of paddy, ragi and sugarcane, weeding of paddy, ragi, sugarcane, cumbu and groundnut commencing in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture scanty except in four taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of groundnut, gingelly, cumbu and arika and planting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and ragi; outturn poor to normal. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly, cholam and cumbu, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi and gingelly; outturn fair to normal. Pasture getting scarce in two taluks and one division; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cumbu, gingelly and groundnut and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and cholam, outturn poor to normal; ragi, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available; grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Nine and a half feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of ragi, cholam, and paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient except under river channels. Paddy and cholam transplanted in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks. 0·3 foot of water over Grand Anikat. Sowing of paddy commencing in parts of one taluk. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested gingelly in parts; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax and rinderpest in parts of two taluks and malignant sore-throat in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Cultivation of paddy, ragi and garden crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture insufficient and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Perennl report not received. Ploughing and sowing of cholam and cumbu in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy in parts reported to have become shavi. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair, but rain wanted in one taluk.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing and sowing of second-crop paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton, cumbu and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Flow over Srivaikuntam anikat, 0·1 foot above crest. Ploughing, sowing of cholam concluding and of paddy proceeding and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly, outturn fair. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing for first crop almost over, and transplanting commenced. Standing paddy crop good. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but anthrax in two taluks, foot-and-mouth disease, malignant sore-throat and hæmorrhagic septicæmia each in one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of first rice crop in progress. Standing paddy crop fair. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing paddy crop thriving. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pitting and ploughing of main crops and sowing in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Grain stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 7th June 1913.—Rainfall very heavy West Coast; heavy Sandur; *nil* Madras; light Nellore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly; fair to good elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good. Harvests of dry crops, paddy concluding in parts; outturn fair to normal. Sowings of dry crops, paddy proceeding normally in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; fodder and water generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RES. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
10th June 1913.

S. VENKATARAMADAS,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1913. [PRICE, 6 pice.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

MINUTES of a Board Meeting, No. 4 of 1913–1914, held on the 23rd May 1913.

PRESENT:

Mr A. H. Dease, *President*.

Mr. S. D. Pears.
Mr. G. Fraser.
Mr. J. A. Boyson.
Mr. R. Greenall
The Hon'ble Mr. R. Maclure Savage.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badshe Sahib.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chetti Garu, B.A.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu.

48. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 9th May 1913.

49. Read and recorded copy of a letter, dated 9th May 1913, from Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., resigning his seat on the Board of the Port Trust

50. Read and recorded G. O. No. 173, Marine, dated 10th May 1913, communicating the sanction of the Government of India for the payment of an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem to Sir Francis Spring during the period he is employed on the committee of enquiry into the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and fixing his salary as Chairman of the Port Trust Board at Rs. 2,000 per mensem during that period, and sanctioning an allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem to Mr. H H G Mitchell for the extra work that will devolve on him.

51. Read letter, dated 28th April 1913, from Messrs. Binny & Co., Limited, suggesting an amendment to rule 12 of the Timber Rules, dated 24th May 1912. Read also amendment proposed by the Traffic Manager.

Resolved that the rule as amended be adopted.

52. Read note by the Trust's Chief Engineer, submitting for approval a draft agreement for the re-engagement of the General Foreman Mr. Richards from 1st April 1913.

Resolved that the draft agreement be approved.

53. Read again Port Trust Board's Resolution No. 356, dated the 14th March 1913, on the subject of a Port Trust Magazine for explosives including fireworks.

Resolved, under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the plans and the estimates submitted by the Chairman and that they be submitted to Government for sanction under section 75 and for sanction to their debit to Capital under section 75 of the Port Trust Act.

Resolved also that further enquiries be made with a view to framing a scale of rates for the storage of explosives.

54. Read letter from the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, asking on behalf of firework importers that they be allowed as heretofore, to store fireworks in the Port Trust's Combustible Shed during the approaching firework season

Read also draft letter to Government.

Resolved that the draft letter be approved.

55. Read representation from importers with reference to the storage of high explosives in the proposed magazine.

Resolved that the importers be informed that the matter will receive the careful consideration of the Board when framing the terms and rates for storage in the magazine.

56. Read note by the Chairman, dated 16th May 1913, regarding the appointment of the Assistant Traffic Manager

Resolved that Mr. J. G. Lord be appointed as Assistant Traffic Manager on Rs. 300—25—500 with a house-rent allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem until the Trust can provide quarters for him.

57. Read note by the Trust's Chief Engineer applying for sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 533, to be incurred in 1913-1914, for the supply of uniform to certain members of his staff.

Resolved that the expenditure be sanctioned.

58. The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in April 1913, with those for the corresponding period of the previous year, was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of April 1913

	1912.			1913		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Harbour Receipts—						
(i) Dues on imports	44,178	12	8	37,950	12	0
(ii) Dues on exports	10,672	13	8	13,094	1	0
(iii) Storage ordinary, imports	4,051	6	1	7,722	8	3
(iv) Storage, ordinary, exports .. .	216	11	3	174	0	8
(v) Storage, special, imports	864	4	0	1,537	10	0
(vi) Storage, special, exports	46	12	8	98	2	0
(vii) Railway terminal charges	165	12	1	186	28	11
(viii) Cranage	9,713	12	9	16,960	13	11
(ix) Portorage, special	468	0	8	168	8	0
(x) Demurrage	453	13	3	129	10	9
II. Rents, fees and penalties—						
(i) Rents of properties .. .	1,182	9	1	1,853	3	1
(ii) Overtime fees		..		5,878	0	0
(iii) Passenger tolls		..		2,850	4	0
(iv) Fines and penalties		..		8	7	9
(v) Railway tolls		..		..		
III. Sales—						
(i) Water sold to boats	1,088	8	8	1,032	1	10
(ii) Do. works		..		..		
(iii) Other sales		..		..		
IV. Contribution to Revenue—						
(i) From Port Funds		..		..		
(ii) From Government		..		..		
V. Interest—						
(i) Interest on investments		..		..		
VI. Miscellaneous—						
(i) Profit on investments		..		..		
(ii) Items awaiting adjustment	182	0	8	40	0	0
(iii) Commission on Corporation timber licenses fees	338	5	8	1,282	8	6
Total ..	73,193	5	8	1,08,158	5	8

	Actuals, 1912-1913.			Actuals, 1913-1914			Increase or decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April 1913	73,193	5	0	1,08,158	5	8	+ 35,962	15	9

59. Read and recorded letter No. G. 453, dated 19th May 1913, from the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, submitting a letter, dated 17th May 1913, from Commander D. F. Vines, R I M., Deputy Port Conservator, with his leave application for six months and copy of the Proceedings of the Medical Board reporting on the state of his health.

60. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 9th May 1913 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available	Chargeable to	Remarks.
	Number.	Date.					
			Capital Major Works	Rs.			
1	G.O. No. 558, Marine.	8th May 1913.	House for the Trust's General Foreman.	10,000		Contributions to Capital.	..
			Revenue Works.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund.				
			Nil				
			Madras Pilotage Fund.				
			Nil.				

61. Recorded G.O. No. 188, Marine, dated 8th May 1913, sanctioning the estimate amounting to Rs. 10,000 for quarters for the Trust's General Foreman—*vide* Board's Resolution No. 12, dated 11th April 1913.

62. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 22nd May 1913, were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.		
	Rs.	Rs	A.	P.
Revenue Account	2,86,500	26,122	6	3
Provident Fund Account	1,55,500	— 2,371	6	5
Deposit Fund Account	13,000	1,239	14	7
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	37,000	633	8	0
Pilotage Fund Account	35,500	967	7	1
Harbour Dues Advance Account	74,500	4,459	8	6
Net		51,270	11	10

Port Trust Office, Madras,
6th June 1913.

A. H. DEANE,
President.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1913. [PRICE 7 as. 9 p.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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SUPPLEMENT—
Bill No. 3 of 1913.—The Hindu Transfers and Bequests Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese) and (Malayalam).

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council met at Government House, Ootacamund, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 16th day of May 1913.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLERK.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Mr. Davidson.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR.*
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMACHANDRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB, Shifa-ul-Mulk.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVEGE.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar.

Appointment of Sub-judges as Assistant Sessions Judges.

Question 1. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any order of the Government of India prohibiting the employment of more than two sub-judges in the Madras Presidency as assistant sessions judges?

(*b*) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of obtaining the sanction of the Government of India for enabling it to engage the services of at least half a dozen senior sub-judges as assistant sessions judges?

Answer 1—

(*a*) There is such an order.

(*b*) The Government are not prepared to address the Government of India on the subject.

Recurring grant to Madras University.

Question 2. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any order has been passed by the Government on the resolution of the Senate of the Madras University regarding the allocation of the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 given by the Government of India?

Answer 2—

No orders have yet been passed on the resolution referred to.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"May I know the reason for not passing orders on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The question is still at the present moment engaging the consideration of the Government."

* Came at about 11-20 a.m.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, Mr. Wyneh.)

Question 3. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has received any communication from the Secretary of State regarding the resolution of the Legislative Council, dated 22nd February 1911, on the "Department of Industries"? Department of Industries.

Answer 3—

A communication was received from the Secretary of State on the subject and a reply thereto has been addressed to the Government of India. Final orders are still awaited.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Will the papers be placed on the table—the communication received from the Secretary of State and the reply thereto addressed to the Government of India?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH:—"I am not able to answer that question. No final reply has been yet received from the Secretary of State."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Will you consider the desirability of placing the papers on the table?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH:—"I have no doubt that the Government will consider that question."

Question 4. Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of increasing the capitation grant to teachers of elementary schools? Capitation grants to elementary school teachers.

Answer 4—

The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 12 of the memorandum of the Director of Public Instruction read in G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1913, a copy of which was supplied to him in the end of March.

Question 5. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of the localities in which the 1,700 new elementary schools are to be started? Location of new elementary schools.

Answer 5—

The question is understood to refer to elementary schools actually started under board or municipal management during the year 1912–13. The Director of Public Instruction has already under preparation a list of such schools and will be requested to furnish the Honourable Member with a copy of it in due course.

Question 6. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that in the recent disturbance at Chakrapalli in the Kumbakonam taluk properties worth Rs. 50,000 have been lost? Chakrapalli riot, Tanjore district.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that the temple authorities apprehended a breach of the peace and applied for police assistance?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether police assistance was sent and whether the reserve police was subsequently withdrawn and, if so, why?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state how long before the occurrence the district authorities had intimation that breach of the peace was apprehended?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the district authorities took steps to depute a responsible officer to camp in or near the locality?

Answer 6—

(*a*) The value of the property lost is reported not to have exceeded Rs. 10,000. A great part has since been recovered.

(*b*) & (*c*) A breach of the peace was apprehended at Valuttur village through which the procession passed on the 24th March and not, so far as the Government are aware, at Chakrapalli where the disturbance actually occurred on the 25th, and police assistance was applied for and provided accordingly. The special police force was withdrawn after the procession had passed Valuttur, as no further danger to the peace was apprehended; but a sub-inspector with seven constables was present when the riot broke out.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) The District Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Magistrate were present on the 24th, when they withdrew as no further trouble was anticipated.

Alleged misconduct of a City police sergeant.

Question 7. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether its attention has been drawn to the letter of Mr. Hadaway in the impression of the *Hindu* dated the 16th April 1923?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action it proposes to take against the mounted sergeant for his conduct in the matter?

Answer 7—

The Government have received a report of the inquiry into the incident held by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who found that, while there had been exaggeration regarding the conduct of the police sergeant, the latter had shown want of tact and temper for which he has been suitably punished.

Council rules, supplementary questions.

Question 8. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is the practice in the House of Commons to allow supplementary questions to be put by those who did not send the original interpellation?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to get the rules relating to supplementary questions in the Madras Legislative Council so amended as to allow a non-interpellating member to put supplementary questions?

Answer 8—

The practice is as stated. The Government are not prepared to take the course suggested.

Recruitment of temporary engineers, Public Works Department.

Question 9. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of obtaining the sanction of the Government of India for appointing officers holding permanent appointments in the Public Works Department as temporary engineers?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the claims of the passed engineering students of the Civil Engineering College already employed as temporary upper subordinates in selecting temporary engineers?

Answer 9—

(*a*) The Government do not propose to ask the Government of India to sanction the course suggested in the question.

(*b*) No suitable candidate is debarred from appointment as temporary engineer by reason of his employment as a temporary upper subordinate, and applications from such individuals will be considered along with those from other candidates.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai.

Penitentiary riot—shooting of a convict.

Question 10. Will the Government be pleased to inform—

(*a*) Whether they have read the report of the *post-mortem* examination held over the body of Pinji, the convict who was shot during the late Penitentiary riot?

(*b*) If so, in what part of the body he was shot, and whether the shot was such as could have caused immediate death?

(*c*) If not why he was not removed to hospital and immediate steps taken to save his life?

Answer 10—

The Government have perused the report of the *post-mortem* examination. The convict in question was shot in the left thigh and died of haemorrhage from the main arteries, which were blown away. According to medical opinion he could not have survived the gunshot wound for more than ten minutes.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Cardew.)

Question 11. With regard to the suicide of convict Muniswami in his cell at the Penitentiary after the rioting, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the final orders passed as to the causes that led to it? Penitentiary riot—suicide of a convict.

Answer 11—

A copy of G.O. No. 247, Judicial, dated the 5th February 1913, will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

Question 12. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letters that have appeared in *India* of London about the conditions of the Indians in Malay Peninsula and the Fiji Islands? Emigrants to Malaya and Fiji.

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to inform the number of emigrants amongst them from the Madras Presidency?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are taking any steps for the establishment of schools for the education of the children of these emigrants, and also for the preservation and promotion of their physical condition and moral character?

Answer 12—

(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the Government has not been drawn to any letters published in the periodical referred to.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to consider the necessity of taking some measures in the matter of educating the children of these emigrants? That was the question. In reply the Government say 'the answer is in the negative.' Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of addressing the respective Governments?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Is the Honourable Member's question whether the Government will consider the desirability of establishing schools in Fiji?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"YES, of addressing those Governments to take some interest in these children, the children of the people who emigrate from this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"If the Honourable Member will give notice of that question, the Government will consider it. It is better that the matter should be considered by the Government before a formal answer is given."

Question 13. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the correspondence and the editorial note of 21st January and 1st February of the *Swadesamitran* respectively wherein it is stated that the payments to the school-masters of primary schools are made very irregularly by certain district boards and that great hardship is caused to the poor school-masters? Disbursement of pay to local fund school-masters.

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to order a more regular payment in future?

Answer 13—

The rule embodied in article 162 of the Local Fund Code provides for the regular disbursement of the monthly salaries of elementary school-masters. Specific cases of irregular payment are matters to be dealt with by the president of the local board concerned.

Question 14. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether any scheme to supply the town of Bellary with drinking water through pipes or otherwise is under consideration? Water-supply scheme for Bellary town.

(*b*) If so, the nature of the scheme and the stage it has reached?

(*c*) If not, will the Government be pleased to take into consideration the urgency and the importance of it, and order early investigation and the preparation of a scheme?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Raman Menon.)

Answer 14—

A scheme for the water-supply of Bellary depending on the sub-soil of the Hagari river as its source has been investigated by the Sanitary Engineer and the preparation of detailed plans and estimates forms an item in his programme of work for the current year as approved in G.O. No. 1 M., dated 2nd January 1913, which was laid on the Editors' Table.

Salt and Abkari Department—Indian deputy and assistant commissioners

Question 15. Will the Government be pleased to inform—

(*a*) the number of deputy commissioners and assistant commissioners respectively employed in the Salt and Abkāri Department;

(*b*) the number of Indians employed in the respective grades with their names, if any;

(*c*) whether the last Indian gentleman that held the appointment of a deputy commissioner was Diwan Bahadur Dharma Rao Nayudu; and, if so, when was he retired?

Answer 15—

(*a*) Four deputy commissioners and fourteen assistant commissioners are employed in the Salt and Abkāri Department.

(*b*) At present three Indians Messrs. A. H. Koundinya, Mir Riaz-ud-din Sahib Bahadur and P. T. Ramaswami Ayya, are acting as assistant commissioners.

(*c*) The last Indian gentleman who held the appointment of deputy commissioner was Diwan Bahadur M.R.Ry. A. Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal, I.S.O., who retired in 1912.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.

Circular of a district magistrate regarding bail in non-bailable cases

Question 16. (*a*) Is it a fact that the District Magistrate of South Canara has issued a circular dated 13th June 1912 ordering subordinate magistrates to refuse bail as soon as a charge is framed in all non-bailable cases?

(*b*) Is it a fact that in some cases persons who have been remanded and kept in jail under the above circular have been subsequently acquitted?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to call for a return of the number of persons who have been remanded and subsequently acquitted as stated in clause (*b*) since the date of the above circular?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are circulars similar to the one noted in clause (*a*) issued in other districts? If so, in what all districts?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to direct the cancellation of such circulars and leave the magistrates unfettered discretion subject to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code in the matter of granting bail in non-bailable cases?

Answer 16—

The Government have no information regarding the issue of a circular of the nature described in the question but they will inquire.

Inundation from Elattur-Kallai canal, Malabar district

Question 17. (*a*) With reference to the Elattur-Kallai canal referred to by me in Questions Nos. 29 and 30 at the last meeting will the Government be pleased to state the entire length of the said canal?

(*b*) Are the returns referred to by me in Question No. 29 received by Government and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state the details called for in that question?

(*c*) (i) Were there any arrangements originally made on the said canal to prevent damage to rice lands by the influx of brackish water?

(ii) If so, are those arrangements now existing?

(iii) If they are not now existing, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of making new arrangements for the protection of rice lands above alluded to?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Raman Menon.)

Answer 17—

(*a*) Fourteen miles.

(*b*) The information referred to has been obtained. The canal connecting the Elattur river with the Kallai river passes through the following nine *amsams* of the Calicut taluk, viz, Karanur, Karuvasari, Edakad, Kacheri, Nedungattur, Kalathinkunnu, Kottuli, Kasba and Valayanad. After the month of October the water in the canal becomes salt and it is reported that during high tide the water from the canal inundates the rice fields on the banks of the canal. Lands to the extent of 173 acres and 11 cents, paying an assessment of Rs. 294–10–0, are left waste annually and 110 acres 94 cents paying an assessment of Rs. 257–14–0, are partly damaged on account of salt water.

(*c*) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Question 18. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the total length of the canal between Chowghat and Ponnani? Inundation from the Chowghat-Ponnani canal.

(*b*) Is it the fact that rice lands on the banks of this canal are being inundated by salt water from this canal and will the Government be pleased to state the revenue of such lands and the acreage thereof?

(*c*) Is it the fact that formerly there were arrangements made to prevent the influx of salt water?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state why the making of such arrangements has been dropped?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to order the renovation or the re-construction of such works?

Answer 18—

(*a*) About twenty miles.

(*b*) The Government are aware that in March 1912 two petitions were presented to the Collector complaining of damage to crops owing to influx of salt water. On investigation these complaints were found to be much exaggerated. The Government have no information as to the acreage affected.

(*c*) Yes; two dams were annually erected.

(*d*) The same arrangements are still made.

(*e*) Orders have been issued to erect the dams annually. The Government see no reason to issue any fresh orders.

Question 19. (*a*) What is the total length of the canals in the Ponnani taluk of the Malabar district? Navigable canals in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district.

(*b*) Were these canals under the control of the local boards? Have they now been transferred to the Public Works Department?

(*c*) Is it the fact that in some portions the canals do not contain water during the dry season enough for even small *dhonis* to navigate them?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken and, if so, annually to keep them navigable?

(*e*) Are the Government aware that a steam motor service was sought to be introduced for navigation in these canals and that such service had to be given up on account of the want of water in these canals?

(*f*) What is the revenue derived from these canals during the last five years and what is the expense incurred during those years to maintain them?

Answer 19—

(*a*) The length of the canal excluding rivers and backwaters is about 30 miles.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government understand that traffic is somewhat hampered at times during the dry weather.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Raman Menon.)

(*d*) With a view to make the canal thoroughly efficient for navigation proposals have been made to construct locks which will prevent silt from entering in the canal and will enable water level to be kept up to that of high tide.

(*e*) The Government have no information on the subject.

(*f*) The information is not readily available. It will be obtained and furnished to the Honourable Member.

Bridges over Elattur-Kallai and Chowghat-Ponnani canals.

Question 20. (*a*) How many bridges are there crossing the Elattur-Kallai canal and the Chowghat-Ponnani canal?

(*b*) Are any of them in disrepair?

(*c*) What authority is responsible for keeping them in repair?

(*d*) Are funds necessary for keeping up or constructing these bridges found by the local boards or the Public Works Department and under what orders, if any, of the Government?

(*e*) Is it the fact that the local boards are disinclined to contribute to the repair of these bridges on account of the fact that the canals are not under their control?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to order those bridges to be kept in good order by the Public Works Department?

Answer 20—

(*a*) There are 28 bridges across the Conolly's and Ponnani canals.

(*b*) The Government have no information on the subject.

(*c*) & (*d*) Except in the case of seven bridges in charge of the Calicut Municipality the Public Works Department is responsible for their repair and the necessary funds are found by the Government.

(*e*) Since the 1st April 1906 the District Board has been relieved of the charge of the bridges.

(*f*) The Government see no reason to issue any fresh orders.

Bridge at Pulantole, Malabar district.

Question 21. (*a*) Are the Government aware that there was a bridge over the Tuta river at Pulantole in the Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district, in the pre-local board days?

(*b*) When was that bridge damaged?

(*c*) Are the abutments of the said bridge and some of the piers still intact?

(*d*) What is the highest flood level of this river at the site of the bridge above-mentioned?

(*e*) Were any estimates prepared for the re-construction of the said bridge?

(*f*) If so, what was the estimated amount and why was the construction not taken in hand?

(*g*) Are the Government aware that the said bridge is on the road leading from the head-quarters of the taluk to the nearest railway station?

(*h*) Is the said road one over which there is heavy timber and other traffic?

(*i*) What was the average ferry collection for the last five years at the site of the old Pulantole bridge?

(*j*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of contributing the necessary funds from Provincial revenues for the construction of the said bridge?

Answer 21—

For the detailed information which he desires the Honourable Member should address the District Board of Malabar. The Government are not at present prepared to consider the question of any grant towards the re-construction of the Pulantole bridge for the reason that the District Board has expressly requested that preference should be given to the bridging of the Aliyar river at Yakkara in the Palghat taluk, a project the preliminary investigation of which has just been sanctioned.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Ramanujachariyar ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanujachariyar.

Question 23. Will the Government be pleased to state—

Issue of a land revenue manual and revision of Board's Standing Orders.

(*a*) Whether the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue are being reprinted ?

(*b*) If the reply to clause (*a*) be in the affirmative, whether they will order the printing of a Land Revenue Manual consisting of (*i*) the Revenue Regulations and Acts in force in this Presidency, (*ii*) the rules prescribed by Government thereunder, (*iii*) the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—Chapters I to IV and Standing Orders Nos. 84 to 87 —omitting therefrom such portions as are required only for the guidance of Government officers, and (*iv*) the appendices to such orders ? and

(*c*) Whether further amendments of the rules and Standing Orders will be made after previous publication ?

Answer 22—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government will consider the feasibility of the proposal.

(*c*) The Government are unable to assent to the laying down of a hard-and-fast rule of the nature indicated but will consider whether effect cannot be given to the suggestion in the case of such amendments as in their opinion are of importance to the public.

Question 23. Will the Government be pleased to state—

Special allowances to clerks in Presidency town.

(*a*) whether they have received memorials from clerks in the Presidency town asking for house-rent and Presidency allowances ;

(*b*) whether they have passed orders on the memorials ; and

(*c*) if not, whether they will consider them favourably ?

Answer 23—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have not yet passed orders on the memorials which will be carefully considered.

Question 24. Will the Government be pleased to state—

Legal attainment of *mufassal* judges.

(*a*) whether they have read the editorial notes in the *Madras Weekly Notes* of the 27th April 1913 *re* "*Mufassal* judges and their legal knowledge" ; and

(*b*) whether they will consider the advisability of appointing a committee in consultation of the High Court to consider the matter ?

Answer 24—

The Government see no reason to adopt the course proposed.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

Question 25. Are the Government aware that hardship is caused by the rule rendering owners of the several portions of an *inam* held under a joint patta liable for the whole quit-rent payable on that *inam*, and will the Government be pleased to afford facilities for the sub division of such *inam* lands and pattas without the consent of all the holders and for the apportionment of the quit-rent according to the interest of each holder ?

Sub-division of joint-patta inams.

Answer 25—

The rules regulating the sub-division of joint interests in enfranchised *inams* are contained in Board's Standing Order No. 56. The Government are aware that these rules may cause inconvenience in individual cases. Such cases are however very rare, only ten applications for sub-division having been received in the ten *fasli* years 1315 to 1324 inclusive, of which only one application was rejected for want of consent of all the parties concerned, sub-division being effected in all the other cases. In the interests of the revenue and of a due regard for the undoubted rights of the other joint holders it is essential that a joint holder claiming recognition of his interest as separate should prove that he is entitled thereto.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

Repair of drainage works, Godavari district.

Question 26. Will the Government be pleased to state the names of all the drains repaired in the present Godavari district during the past three official years and the amount actually spent therefor?

Answer 26—

A statement * showing the names of the drains in the Gōdāvari district repaired during the past three years and the amount spent on each is laid on the table.

Embankment of Polavaram island.

Question 27. With reference to the remark against the grant of Rs. 10,000 for renewing the Polavaram Island south embankment on page XXX and 43 of the Public Works Department budget estimate of revenue and expenditure under Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation will the Government be pleased to state whether the estimate has since been sanctioned by them and whether there is any likelihood of the work being taken on hand before the Gōdāvari receives its freshes?

Answer 27—

Yes; the estimate for the work has been sanctioned. There is no probability of the work being commenced before the Gōdāvari receives its freshes.

Assessment of river beds in *navanâram* in Cocanada taluk.

Question 28. (*a*) Is it a fact that river-beds of Atreya and other streams in the *zamindari* areas in the Cocanada taluk are assessed for cultivation?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the order directing such assessment?

Answer 28—

The Government are not aware that the river-beds and streams referred to have been assessed for cultivation.

Silt clearance at Cocanada port.

Question 29. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have passed any orders on the representation of the Cocanada Port Conservancy Board to depute an expert to advise the Board as to the best measures to be taken to keep the port open?

Answer 29—

No orders have yet been passed. The Government are inquiring into the matter.

Prevention of floods in Torrigedda hill stream, Godavari district.

Question 30. (*a*) Is it the fact that on account of the non-restoration of the out-fall sluice and other protective works to the Torrigedda hill stream in the Rajahmundry taluk great damage is being caused annually to the crops of a number of villages north of Rajahmundry by the in-flow of the Gōdāvari water during its freshes?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to order the re-construction of the said sluice and other necessary protective works without delay?

Answer 30—

The Government are aware that a certain amount of damage is caused by submergence in time of floods in the tract referred to. The question of re-constructing the out-fall sluice or of embanking the Torrigedda has been considered. But as either work would only afford partial relief to the area liable to submergence and the cost would be out of all proportion thereto, the Government consider it inadvisable to undertake the works proposed.

Floods in the Kistna river.

Question 31. Will the Government be pleased to publish the following particulars regarding the Kistna river floods within the last thirty years in the form of a statement—

(*a*) the number of breaches that occurred on both the banks of the Kistna river from Bezwada downwards during the time of the floods;

(*b*) the area affected and the damage caused to crops or property and live-stock;

* Printed as Appendix I on page 886 *infra*.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

(*c*) the amount of money expended up to now in raising the banks, carrying on repairs to flood damages and maintaining them; and

(*d*) the amount of remission or any other relief, if any, granted to persons who suffered from such floods?

Answer 31—

The Government are unable to furnish the information mentioned in the question as it has not been compiled, and they do not consider that its usefulness would justify the labour of compiling it.

Embankment of Kistna river near Peddakallapalli.

Question 32. (*a*) Are the Government aware of a wide breach caused by the recent Kistna floods in the eastern bank of the river near a village called Peddakallapalli in the Divi taluk of the Kistna district and of the enormous damage caused thereby to produce and property of the inhabitants of about twenty villages?

(*b*) Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that a greater portion of the area of those villages has been almost yearly subjected to inundation as there is practically no sufficiently proper bank from Peddakallapalli up to the mouth of the river to keep off floods?

(*c*) Is it a fact that steps are now being taken by the Public Works Department to raise another bank from the breach referred to passing on one side of the said village instead of raising a curve bund at the breach and strengthening the already existing bank, thereby exposing a dozen villages and a vast area of land under cultivation to ravages of yearly floods of the river?

(*d*) If it is a fact, will the Government be pleased to hold an inquiry and pass the necessary orders for raising a bank round the breach and joining it with the existing bund so as not to give room for any complaint from the ryots in the villages thus exposed to floods?

(*e*) Will the Government also be pleased to pass orders for extending the embankment as far as the mouth of the river Kistna, if possible, and for providing permanent sluices at the mouth of the drainage channels in the existing bank so as to prevent the yearly inundation mentioned above?

Answer 32—

(*a*) The Government are aware that a breach occurred in the flood bank near Peddakallapalli but there was no loss of human life and no serious loss of cattle, crops, or other property.

(*b*) The Government understand that a portion of the village areas referred to are subject to inundation in high floods.

(*c*) & (*d*) Proposals for dealing with the flood bank below the 38th mile are awaited from the Superintending Engineer.

(*e*) The Government do not consider it necessary to make the extension suggested.

Inquiries by revenue officials when on camp.

Question 33. Is it the fact that the practice of holding inquiry in connection with criminal cases, income-tax appeals and miscellaneous revenue petitions by the revenue officers while on circuit gives rise to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble to the parties concerned; and, if so, will the Government be pleased to pass orders directing revenue officials to hold such inquiries at their head-quarters as far as possible for the convenience of parties?

Answer 33—

The attention of the Honourable Member will be drawn to paragraph 18 of section (iii) of Board's Standing Order No. 172 and to G.O. No. 576, Public dated 6th July 1910, which was laid on the Editors' Table. The instructions therein contained expressly provide for due consideration being paid to the convenience of parties and petitioners and the Government are not prepared to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion which would have the contrary effect.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

Penal water-cess on lands in Kistna and Godavari districts.

Question 34. Is it the fact that penal rates of water-cess are being charged by revenue officers upon ryots in the *lanka* lands in Kistna and Godāvari districts for the use of river water carried in pots for raising tobacco, chillies and other garden crops?

Answer 34—

The Government have no information on the subject.

Sub-registrars' transfer of local vernacular.

Question 35. (*a*) Is it a fact that sub-registrars are posted to places at which they are called upon to register documents written in a vernacular which is different from their mother-tongue, in consequence of which a great deal of inconvenience is felt by the officers as well as by the parties?

(*b*) If such transfers are taking place as a matter of course, will the Government be pleased to prevent, as far as practicable, such transfers hereafter and confine the sub-registrars to districts, the vernacular of which they are fully conversant with?

Answer 35—

Sub-registrars, like Government servants in other departments, are, as necessity arises, posted to areas the vernacular of which is not their mother tongue, but not, the Government believe, to areas in the language of which they have not passed a qualifying examination. The Government have received no representations that the present practice has given rise to inconvenience.

Amendment of Estates Land Act.

Question 36. Will the Government be pleased to call for reports from the chief *zamindars* of the Presidency regarding the working of the Madras Estates Land Act before the amendment of the Act is taken up?

Answer 36—

It is open to any landholder to address the Government regarding the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, which has moreover formed the subject of several representations already received from individual *zamindars* and proprietors, as well as from the Madras Landholders' Association. The Government therefore do not consider it necessary to call for any special reports from the chief *zamindars* of the Presidency as proposed.

Rubber plantations in Agency tracts.

Question 37. (*a*) Is it the fact that there are large tracts of land in the Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Godavari Agency tracts where rubber plantations may be grown?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to encourage such plantations; and in places where such tracts are within the area of permanently-settled estates will the Government be pleased to give sufficient encouragement to the *zamindars* concerned in undertaking such enterprises by their being enabled to grant long leases to European or other capitalists?

Answer 37—

The Government have no information as to the suitability of large tracts of land in the Agency tracts for rubber plantations.

Repairs to Tekkali drain, Godavari delta.

Question 38. Is it the fact that the terminal portion of the Tekkali drain from Pedapudam downwards in the Cocanada taluk of the Godāvari district not being properly embanked, much damage is caused to crops of the adjoining delta villages; and, if so will the Government be pleased to order the work to be taken up at an early date?

Answer 38—

The Government have no information on the subject, but a report has been called for.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu, Mr. Rama Aiyangar.)

Irrigation in Coringa Inland, Godavari delta.

Question 39. With reference to the observation of Mr. G. T. Walch on page 138 of the Engineering Works of the Gōdāvari delta, Volume I, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that investigations were made a few years ago to extend irrigation to the Coringa island by taking water by a tunnel or by articulated pipes under the Coringa river; and, if so, whether the scheme will be sanctioned?

Answer 39—

Some preliminary investigations were made. The further investigation of the scheme has been held in abeyance, pending the receipt of a report on the water available for the extension of cultivation in the Gōdāvari delta. This report is now engaging the attention of Government.

Penal assessments for encroachments in Godavari and Kistna districts.

Question 40. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of cases in which penal assessments were imposed in the Gōdāvari and Kistna districts during the past two fashs for encroachments of one cent and those shown as one cent though they are fractions of a cent?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that the names of several ryots are being included in one notice instead of a separate notice being served on each person reputed to be in unauthorized occupation of land as contemplated in section 7 of Madras Act III of 1905?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue orders for the procedure laid down in the above section being followed hereafter?

Answer 40—

(*a*) The Government are not prepared to call for the required figures, as their compilation would necessitate an undesirable and unnecessary amount of labour.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government are not aware that the provisions of the Act are being infringed.

Zamindars empowered to fine village officers.

Question 41. Will the Government be pleased to inform the number of *zamindars* in the Presidency who have been empowered to fine village officers as provided for in sub-clause (ii) of clause 2 of the Board's Standing Order No. 149?

Answer 41—

Twenty *zamindars* have been empowered to fine village officers under section 16 (1) of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894. The number of estates concerned is 36.

Hearing of cases in camp in Agency tracts.

Question 42. Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the total number of civil, criminal and revenue cases filed in the Agency tracts of the Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts and more especially of the last were tried by the divisional officers in those areas in their head-quarters and how many in other out-of-the-way places in their circuit between January 1912 and the end of February 1913?

Answer 42—

The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar.

Irrigation from the Sambhyar river, Tinnevelly district.

Question 43. (*a*) With reference to the report referred to in the answer to Question No. 168, dated 9th November 1910, will the Government be pleased to say if the same has been received, and, if so, what orders have been passed on the subject?

(*b*) Is it the fact that since 23rd June 1904 the ryots under the Elayanayinarkulam tank attached to the Dalapatisamudram village have been praying for the enlargement of the Pichchalimadai sluice in the Vadamalaiyan channel? If so, what steps have been taken in regard to the matter?

(*c*) Is it the fact that another sluice called Nallapathan sluice taking water to Vallaknlam and Veppankulam tanks attached to the said village had been abandoned and that the said Pichchalimadai sluice has been made the source of supply to both the tanks as well? Have there been complaints in regard to this matter and with what result?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rama Aiyangar.)

(*d*) Is it the fact that a new channel has been cut along the bed of the Elayanayinarkulam tank to take water to the said tanks through the Pinchalimadai sluice; and, if so, whether it has interfered with the capacity of the said Elayanayinarkulam tank?

(*e*) Is it a fact that the area irrigated by the Elayanayinarkulam tank has been often failing in crops since this change and have there been remissions granted on that account?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to order a thorough inquiry into the matter and redress the grievances, if any, of the ryots in question?

Answer 43—

(*a*) Orders have been issued for the repair of the Venkaiya Pillai anicut and channel.

(*b*) *to* (*f*) A report has been called for.

Protection against sun at Madura railway station.

Question 44. (*a*) Is it the fact that the over-bridge in the Madura railway station and the platforms on both sides are unprotected and remain exposed to sun and rain and that representations have often been made by the public to the railway authorities regarding the same and that no action has been taken in the matter?

(*b*) Is it the fact that a pregnant woman crossing the bridge under the hot sun recently swooned on it and had to be removed therefrom?

(*c*) Are the Government prepared to insist on the railway authorities covering the over-bridge and the platform at an early date?

Answer 44—

(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information regarding the incident mentioned in clause (*b*) of the question. They were informed some time ago that the railway authorities proposed to consider the matter of covering the over-bridge when the re-modelling of the station is taken in hand.

(*c*) This Government have no powers of compulsion but a copy of the question and answer will be forwarded to the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company.

Zamindari irrigation under Periyar system.

Question 45. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to give the area of non-ryotwari tracts irrigated by the Periyar projects during the past five years?

(*b*) (i) Will the Government be pleased to state what extent of land in the Sivaganga *zamindari* has been allowed to be irrigated by the Periyar water during the last five years?

(ii) Have there been frequent complaints that when such permission is given the ryots in the Periyar irrigated area near such *zamindari* tract do not get their usual supply?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to prohibit such sale of water looking to the insufficiency of supply even to the existing area?

Answer 45—

(*a*) The Government have called for a report.

(*b*) (i) No lands in the Sivaganga *zamindari* are supplied directly with Periyar water; but when there is water to spare and when it can be supplied without detriment to lands in the Periyar *ayakat*, water is given to some small *zamindari* tanks.

(ii) The Government have received no complaints.

(iii) The Government see no sufficient reason to take the action suggested.

Special staff employed on combating epidemics.

Question 46. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to prepare a statement showing districtwar the number of special officers (medical and other) on duty in the rural areas to combat cholera and other epidemics, the number of villages attacked, number of cases treated, the total number of attacks and deaths for the last ten years? and

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rama Aiyangar; Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar.)

(*b*) Will the Government also be pleased to prepare a statement showing the number of attacks and deaths castewar during the last five years?

Answer 46—

The Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by attempting the laborious task of compiling the statistics desired.

Deputy and assistant commissioners, Salt and Abkari Department—their qualifications and recruitment.

Question 47. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the qualifications possessed by the officers holding deputy and assistant commissionerships in the Salt and Abkāri Department in the Presidency and the number of places held by Indians in such offices?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to increase the number of offices held by Indians so that at least a third of the total number of such appointments may be held by them?

Answer 47—

(*a*) A statement showing the general educational qualifications possessed by the permanent deputy and assistant commissioners of the Salt, Abkāri and Customs Department is given below:—

Grade.	Europeans, Eurasians and Anglo-Indians				Indians.				Total.
	Number of graduates.	Number who have passed the First-in-Arts.	Number who have passed the Matriculation examination.	Others.	Number of graduates.	Number who have passed the First-in-Arts.	Number who have passed the Matriculation examination.	Others.	
Deputy Commissioners*	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
Assistant Commissioners—									
First grade	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Second grade	..	..	1†	1	..	..	..	..	2
Third grade	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	10

* One post is reserved for a specialist in work connected with distilleries and laboratory and he is recruited in England.

† The Cambridge Local is taken as equivalent to Matriculation examination.

Three Indians are at present acting as assistant commissioners.

(*b*) The Government do not consider it advisable to fix any proportion of appointments for any particular community.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar.

Coercive processes for recovery of revenue in Malabar and South Canara.

Question 48. Will the Government be pleased to state how many warrants have been issued during the last five years for the arrears of revenue in the districts of Malabar and South Canara? In how many of such cases the lands on which the arrears accrued were in the actual possession of the landlords and how many in the possession of the tenants, and in how many cases the lands have been actually sold for the arrears of revenue?

Answer 48—

The Honourable Member is referred to Statement No. 12 appended to the annual reports of settlement of land revenue which have been laid on the Editors' Table. These statements give all the information available as to the issue of coercive processes for the recovery of land revenue. The Government have no information as to whether lands actually sold were in the possession of the tenants or the landlords.

Eviction suits in Malabar.

Question 49. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of eviction suits on the district of Malabar for the last three years—

(*a*) by the landlords direct,

(*b*) by "*melcharth*" holders,

and in how many cases the decrees for eviction have been executed and the tenants in possession have been ousted?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

Answer 49—

The number of redemption and eviction suits and suits filed on *melcharths* during 1910 was as follows:—

	Number of redemption and eviction suits.	Suits filed on melcharths.
1910	2,886	759

The Government have no information as to the numbers of such suits filed in 1911 and 1912 nor as to the number of cases in which decrees were executed and tenants ousted but the High Court will be asked whether the statistics can be furnished.

Rent suits in Malabar.

Question 50. Will the Government be pleased to ascertain the number of ordinary suits for the rents or *purappads* due to the *jenmis* from their tenants *per* year for the last six years in the district of Malabar (North and South) and the average duration of time taken up in the disposal of such suits and if how many cases there have been appeals or revisions against the decrees in such suits?

Answer 50—

The High Court will be asked if the information can be furnished.

Agricultural loans in Malabar and South Canara.

Question 51. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of applications for agricultural loans made to the Collector by the agriculturists of Malabar and South Canara during the last three years, and in how many of such cases loans have been granted, and under what circumstances others have been refused?

Answer 51—

The Government have called for the information.

Malaria in Malabar and South Canara.

Question 52. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of Malabar and South Canara during the last official year?

(*b*) How many of these were malaria cases?

(*c*) Were any steps taken for the prevention of malaria in these districts?

Answer 52—

The Government have not yet received the administration reports and statistical returns relating to the last official year and are therefore unable to supply the information desired.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

Prayer leave for Muhammadans on Fridays.

Question 53. (*a*) With reference to my Question No. 37 (*a*) and the answer given thereto in the meeting held on the 2nd April last regarding leave for Muhammadan employés to say their *Juma* prayers, is the Government aware of the answer (in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Ghaznavi) of the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock on behalf of the Government of India in their meeting held on the 11th March 1913 in the following terms:—

"As regards Muhammadan employés in the Government of India secretariats, the "Governor-General in Council will be pleased to allow the concession asked for and the desirabi-"lity of action on similar lines will be commended to local Governments."

(*b*) Will the Government now be pleased to favourably consider the feasibility of granting two hours' leave for Muhammadans to say their *Juma* prayers in this Presidency?

Answer 53—

Since the answer on this subject was given to the Honourable Member at the meeting of the 2nd April, the Government have, as promised, further considered the matter and have caused inquiries to be made as to the practice of private employers in this regard. They are not satisfied that in this Presidency there is need for the concession referred to in the answer to which the Honourable Member draws attention.

Questions and Answers

[Mr. Ahmad Tumbi Marakkayar ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.]

Mahommadan public holidays

Question 54. (*a*) Is the Government aware that the Bombay Government have declared the Bar-i-wafat, the Ramzan-id and the Bakr-id as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act in addition to the Muharram which is usually notified under the Act?

(*b*) Will the Government of Madras be pleased to declare at least four holidays for the Bakr-id, Ramzan-id, Bar i-wafat and Muharram as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act instead of one, *i.e.*, for Ramzan, as at present?

Answer 54—

(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Government will consider the suggestion made by the Honourable Member.

Dredger for Negapatam port.

Question 55. (*a*) With reference to the answer to my Question No. 88 in the meeting held on the 2nd of April regarding the dredger for Negapatam port, is the Government aware that the dredger intended for Negapatam port was abandoned in a sinking condition in the open sea shortly after leaving Calcutta?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to make temporary arrangements to remedy the serious silting of the bar and approaches to the wharves till such time as another dredger is available, as the present dredger is antiquated and is not of much use?

Answer 55—

(*a*) The Government are aware of the loss of the dredger.

(*b*) The dredger *Havelock* is reported to be doing useful work and no other temporary arrangements are considered necessary at present. A new dredger will be provided as early as practicable.

Levy of customs-duty on "personal effects."

Question 56. (*a*) Is the Government aware that the customs authorities at Madras and coast ports levy duty on the personal effects even of Indian passengers who arrive from the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to instruct the authorities concerned not to levy duty on articles that come under the heading of "personal effects" and also specify what articles do come under that heading?

Answer 56—

The personal effects of all passengers including Indians arriving from the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States are dealt with under the general rules for the exemption of passengers' baggage from customs duty sanctioned by the Government of India and published at page 897, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st August 1906. The Government have no reason to suppose that these rules are disregarded by the customs authorities in this Presidency.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Agency suits transferred to Assistant Agents.

Question 57. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of suits instituted in the courts of the Agents to the Governor in Gōdāvari, Vizagapatam and Ganjām districts and transferred by them for trial to the Assistant Agents' courts during the years 1910-11 to 1912-13?

Answer 57—

The information has been called for and will be communicated to the Honourable Member on receipt.

Licenses issued under Indian Arms Act.

Question 58. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in each district in this Presidency during the last five years?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

Answer 58—

The Honourable Member will find the information for which he asks in the Proceedings of Government on the reports on the working of the Arms Act. Copies of those Proceedings have been placed on the Editors' Table.

Vernacular literature on scientific subjects.

Question 59. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any, and, if so, what steps are now being taken for the encouragement of scientific literature in the vernaculars and whether any, and what, expenditure has been incurred from Provincial funds for this purpose during the last official year?

Answer 59—

The action taken has hitherto, for the most part, been confined to the selection of approved works for use in schools, but occasionally direct aid has been given in the shape of an honorarium to the author or translator or the purchase of copies of his work. The Government are unable to say exactly what expenditure during the past official year should properly be regarded as coming under this head, but the amount was not large.

Re-organization of Law College, Madras.

Question 60. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all the correspondence, if any, that led to the re-organization of the Madras Law College recently announced?

Answer 60—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 30 (*b*) put by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanujachariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd April last.

The Hon'ble Mr. K Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Classification of prisoners for clothing and bedding purposes.

Question 61. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state on what basis the classification, found in G O. No 572, Judicial, dated 26th March 1913, has been made?

(*b*) If social customs and inherited habits of food and cleanliness are the basis, will the Government be pleased to consider the necessity for dividing class "C. Others" at least into "vegetarians" and "non-vegetarians"?

Answer 61—

The classification referred to was made with the object of meeting the objections to the practice that formerly prevailed and the Government do not consider that any further sub-division is required.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of further sub division at some future time?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I see no necessity for any further sub-division at present."

Emigrants to Malaya and Fiji.

Question 62. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letters that have appeared in the newspaper *India* of London about the condition of the Indians in Malay Peninsula and Fiji Islands?

(*b*) How many of these emigrants are natives of the Madras Presidency?

(*c*) Are Government prepared to take steps for the promotion of their physical condition and moral character, and the establishment of schools for the education of the Indian children?

Answer 62—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 12.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

The Tamil lexicon committee.

Question 63. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the committee appointed to compile and bring out a Tamil lexicon is complete?

(*b*) Will the Government consider the desirability of adding to the committee's number by the nomination of other members who are erudite in Tamil according to the old methods and of those who have proficiency in Tamil and English?

(*c*) Can the Government give an idea as to the contents of the proposed lexicon?

Answer 63—

The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 991, Educational, dated 11th November 1912, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The entire control and supervision of the work of preparing and publishing the Tamil lexicon has been entrusted to the Syndicate of the University of Madras.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

Recovery of irrigation cess.

Question 64. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, with reference to the several districts in the Presidency,—

(*a*) the number of cases in which irrigation cess under Act VII of 1865 could not be levied before the end of the fasli during which irrigation took place, and

(*b*) the amount of cess that could not be so levied during the last ten years?

Answer 64—

It is not clear whether the Honourable Member desires information in regard to the number of cases and amount of cess involved in those cases in which it was impossible to effect the levy within the fasli or in regard to those in which as a matter of fact the levy was not so effected. In any case the compilation of the information would entail a very laborious and prolonged comparison of the village accounts throughout the Presidency. The Government are therefore unable to furnish the information desired.

Classification and distribution of medical institutions and practitioners.

Question 65. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of medical institutions maintained or aided by the Government, by the local boards or municipalities?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) The total number of persons who passed the M.D., M.B., C.M. or L.M.S. examinations of a recognized University or who are qualified to be military assistant surgeons, hospital assistants or sub-assistant surgeons and are employed in such institutions; and

(*ii*) The total number of such persons who are not so employed but have set up independent practice?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of towns or villages where such medical institutions exist?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state in how many of those institutions the western system of medicine is adopted and in how many the Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicines?

Answer 65—

(*a*) According to the latest available report on civil hospitals and dispensaries there are 514 such institutions;

(*b*) (i) There are 480 medical officers who are Government servants employed in these institutions. The Government have no information regarding the number of persons other than Government servants who are so employed. (ii) The Government have no information.

(*c*) According to the latest report such medical institutions exist in 460 towns and villages.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

(*d*) The Government believe that the western system of medicine is followed in all the 514 institutions referred to in clause (*a*). They have no information regarding institutions following the Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine.

Veterinary institutions and officers.

Question 66. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of veterinary hospitals or dispensaries in the Presidency and in what districts they are located?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state (i) whether any and, if so, how many additional veterinary hospitals or dispensaries are proposed to be established and (ii) in what districts they are proposed to be located?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many veterinary inspectors and assistants there are at present and how they are distributed among the various districts?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, how many additional veterinary inspectors or assistants are proposed to be appointed and how they will be distributed among the various districts?

Answer 66—

(*a*) & (*b*) The number of veterinary hospitals or dispensaries already opened or sanctioned are given below :—

District.	Number already opened or sanctioned.	Remarks.
Ganjam	2	
Vizagapatam	2	
Godâvari	4	One at Amalapuram sanctioned.
Kistna	1	
Guntûr	1	
Nellore	1	Sanctioned.
Cuddapah	..	
Anantapur	1	Sanctioned.
Bellary	1	
Kurnool	1	Sanctioned.
Chingleput	1	
North Arcot	2	
Chittoor	1	Sanctioned.
South Arcot	1	Do
Tanjore	1	
Trichinopoly	1	
Madura	1	
Râmnâd	1	
Tinnevelly	2	
Coimbatore	2	One sanctioned for Erode.
Nilgiris	..	
Salem	1	Under consideration.
South Canara	1	Sanctioned.
Malabar	1	Do.
Madras	1	Attached to the Veterinary College, Madras
	31	

(*c*) At present there are six veterinary inspectors and 60 veterinary assistants. A statement showing how they are distributed is appended.*

(*d*) The sanctioned schemes provides for 15 inspectors and 132 assistants. They will be appointed as hospitals are opened and trained men become available.

Village officers as members of loc. boards.

Question 67. (*a*) Is it a fact that village officers are classified as non officials in the constitution of the local boards in this Presidency?

* Printed as Appendix II on page 647 *infra*.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of village officers who are members of the various district and taluk boards in the Presidency?

Answer 67—

(*a*) The Honourable Member is referred to sections 12 and 8 (xxiv) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.

(*b*) A statement showing the number of village officers on the district boards as constituted on the 31st March 1913 is laid on the table *. Similar information for taluk boards is not available.

Election of taluk board vice-presidents.

Question 68. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many taluk boards in this Presidency exercised the right of electing their vice-presidents; and

(*b*) how many of the elected vice-presidents are officials and how many are non-officials?

Answer 68—

(*a*) The right of electing their vice-presidents is exercisable by all the taluk boards in the Presidency, except those of Cuddalore, Ellore and Chittoor which enjoy the privilege of electing their presidents.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

Pay of head clerks of assistant superintendents of police.

Question 69. Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of adjusting the salaries of the clerks in the offices of the superintendents and assistant superintendents of police so as to provide the head clerks of the assistant superintendents of police with a salary of Rs. 50?

Answer 69—

The Government do not consider that it is necessary to give the head clerk of the office of an assistant superintendent of police a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Tungabhadra irrigation project.

Question 70. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) When the Tungabhadra project was first taken up for investigation?

(*b*) How many acres of land and situate in what districts was that project intended to irrigate?

(*c*) How much money has hitherto been spent for the investigation of that project and in what years?

Answer 70—

(*a*) In 1902.

(*b*) The project was intended to irrigate about 790,000 acres first crop and 150,450 acres second crop situated in the Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Nellore districts.

(*c*) Rs. 6,65,100 have been spent in the investigation of the project in the years 1902–1903 to 1907–1908.

Progress in investigation of certain irrigation projects.

Question 71. Will the Government be pleased to state the progress achieved in the investigation of the following irrigation projects:—(*a*) Hodu project in Cuddapah district, (*b*) Gudampad project in Kurnool district, (*c*) Atleru project in Guntur district, (*d*) Toludur project in South Arcot, and (*e*) Vengalapuram project in Nellore district?

Answer 71—

The Hodu project is under investigation by the Superintending Engineer. For information regarding the other projects the Honourable Member is referred to the list furnished in answer to Question No. 12 (*a*) put at the meeting of the Council on the 2nd April last.

* Printed as Appendix III on page 698 *infra*.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

Re-settlement and revision survey of parts of Chittoor district.

Question 72. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state when the Madanapalle, Chittoor, Chaudragiri and Palmaner taluks of Chittoor district were last settled, and what cost was incurred for that settlement?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the approximate cost (i) of the re-settlement and (ii) of the revision survey of those taluks which is proposed to be effected?

Answer 72.—

(*a*) The taluks were last settled as shown below :—

	Settlement introduced, Fasli year
Madanapalle	1882–83
Chittoor	1883–84
Chaudragiri	
Palmaner	1884–85

Details by taluks of the cost of the last settlement are not available.

(*b*) The cost of revision survey may be estimated approximately at Rs. 2,75,000. Sufficient data are not available for estimating the cost of re-settlement, as the cost varies considerably according to the nature of the tract and the amount of work to be done in revising the land registry and carrying out the orders passed on the scheme report.

New building for District Court, Nellore.

Question 73. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the building occupied by the District Court of Nellore is a very old building and that it is very incommodious?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any or, if so, what amount of expenditure has been incurred in making temporary repairs or improvement to that building within the last ten years?

(*c*) Has the District Judge of Nellore made any representation to the Government for the construction of a new building for the location of the District Court of Nellore?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to consider that representation favourably and order the construction of a building as early as possible?

Answer 73—

(*a*) The answer is in the negative.
(*b*) Rupees 10,682.
(*c*) No representation of the kind referred to has been received.
(*d*) In the absence of information the Government cannot give any undertaking of the kind suggested.

Action taken by Deputy Magistrate, Kandukur during Muharram.

Question 74. (*a*) Is it a fact that Kalidasu Venkatasubbayya and another of Kandukur taluk filed a suit in the court of the District Munsif, Kanigiri, and obtained an injunction from that court restraining some Muhammadans of Kandukur from interfering with their right to carry a religious procession on the last Vaikunta Ekadasi day?

(*b*) Is it a fact that an amin or process-server was sent from the court of the district munsif to proclaim that order at Kandukur and to serve a copy of it on the defendants in that suit?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the Deputy Magistrate, Kandukur, sent for that amin and ordered him not to proclaim that order at Kandukur before the Muharram was over?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the two persons referred to above were also arrested under the orders of the Deputy Magistrate on the 15th December last and that proceedings were taken against them under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of the matter referred to in the suit in the district munsif's court?

(*e*) Is it a fact that the Deputy Magistrate, Kandukur, refused to release them on bail till 21st December when the Muharram was over and that they were finally acquitted or discharged on or about 4th February last after a protracted inquiry?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu ; Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu)

(*f*) Have any representations or complaints been made to the Government regarding any of the above-mentioned incidents?

(*g*) Has the Government inquired into the matter and, if so, with what result? If not, will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter at an early date?

Answer 74—

(*a*) *to* (*e*) The statement of facts is substantially correct.

(*f*) & (*g*) The Government have received no representations or complaints, but from a report submitted by the District Magistrate it is clear that the proceedings were initiated in the district munsif's court after the deputy magistrate had passed an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code The Government consider that the subsequent action of the deputy magistrate, to which the Honourable Member alludes, was fully justified by the urgent necessity for preserving the peace.

Shooting by the police in a dacoity case, Nellore district.

Question 75. (*a*) Is it a fact that Baiceni Nagadu and seven others were tried by the Sessions Judge of Nellore in Sessions Case No. 1 of 1913 for an offence of dacoity said to have been committed on 21st September 1912 and that the first accused was convicted and the others acquitted?

(*b*) Is it a fact that four police constables went back to the alleged scene of occurrence on the evening of 21st September 1912, three of them armed with guns?

(*c*) Is it a fact that one of the constables caught the first accused and the other three constables fired carbines against the other robbers, not one of whom was, however, convicted.

(*d*) Is it a fact that one of the persons shot by the constables fell down and died afterwards?

(*e*) Is it a fact that not one of the constables who took part in the shooting received any injuries on that occasion?

(*f*) Is it a fact that none of the four constables reported either the falling down or the death of one of those robbers to the magistrate or to their own official superiors?

(*g*) Is it a fact that the death of the robbers by gun-shot wounds was not communicated to any one till the taluk magistrate of Udayagiri discovered the corpse with a bullet wound on 23rd December and sent it for *post-mortem* examination?

(*h*) Has the attention of the Government or the District Magistrate been drawn to the conduct of the police constables who took part in the shooting but yet took no notice of the falling down or of the subsequent death of one of the persons shot?

(*i*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter so as to prevent a recurrence of such incidents?

Answer 75—

The Government have no information, but will make inquiries.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur

Tuticorin water-supply.

Question 76 (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article in the *Madras Times* newspaper of 22nd February 1913, entitled the "Tuticorin water-supply"?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to cause inquiries to be made into the difficulties experienced by the people of Tuticorin in the matter of getting an adequate water-supply?

(*c*) If the facts are as stated therein, will Government be pleased to take early action into the matter having regard to the commercial and other importance of the place, quite apart from the impossibility of the present situation?

Questions and Answers.

(Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu)

Answer 76—

The Government are fully aware of the defective nature of the existing sources of water-supply in Tuticorin and their particular attention has been given to the question how to provide the town with a proper supply. Plans and estimates for a joint scheme comprising the three towns of Tuticorin, Tinnevelly and Palamcottah have been prepared by the Sanitary Engineer and were submitted to Government by the Sanitary Board in March last. The Board advised further investigation of the hot weather supply and the Sanitary Engineer has been instructed to arrange for the necessary tests in order to enable the Chief Engineer finally to pronounce upon the technical soundness of the project. Meanwhile the Government are considering its financial aspect.

Fire-engines in *mufassal* towns.

Question 77. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the issue of the *Madras Times* of 10th April 1913, in which an account of a big village fire, which occurred at Kattamanchi near Chittoor is given?

(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to inquire into the feasibility of providing important *mufassal* stations with fire-engines?

Answer 77—

The Government have now perused the account referred to, but they do not propose to initiate any general inquiry on the subject. The provision of fire-engines is a legitimate charge upon both municipal and local funds and the question is primarily one for the consideration of municipal councils and local boards.

Drainage under Perunkulam, Marudur anicut system.

Question 78. (*a*) Is it a fact that the wet lands under Perunkulam tank, Marudur anicut system, Tinnevelly district, have been suffering from want of proper drainage since the improvements to the Korkai tank under the Srivaikuntam anicut system were carried out about 25 years ago?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the ryots of Perunkulam have been petitioning the local authorities constantly since then?

(*c*) Is it a fact that about four years ago the grievance was admitted by the local authorities to be real and is it a fact that they promised to take steps to remedy matters?

(*d*) What action, if any, has since been taken in the matter and what are the remedial measures proposed and when are they likely to be carried out?

Answer 78—

In their petition dated 11th April 1913, the ryots of Perunkulam village complained of want of proper drainage to their lands and asked for the construction of a drainage channel. The petition was returned to them, as it did not appear that they had first applied to the local officers. Beyond this the Government have no information on the subject.

Curriculum of Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Question 79. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the letter written by Mr. Gangarazu of Berhampur to the *Hindu* newspaper of the 21st January 1913 about the Coimbatore Agricultural College?

(*b*) It is the fact that much discontent prevails amongst students and their parents about the practical portion of the curriculum of studies taught in it?

Answer 79—

(*a*) The Government have perused the published extract from Mr. Ganga Razu's remarks in the visitors' book of the College which is what the Honourable Member apparently refers to.

(*b*) The Government are not aware of any discontent prevailing among students and their parents with reference to the curriculum in practical agriculture.

Questions and Answers.

(Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

Forest reservation near Alagarkovil, Madura.

Question 80. (*a*) Has Government received a petition from the worshippers of Kallar Alagarkovil at Madura regarding Government's alleged conversion of temple forests for its own use and benefit?

(*b*) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

Answer 80—

(*a*) A petition on the subject has been received.

(*b*) The matter will be inquired into.

Special allowances to clerks in Presidency town.

Question 81. (*a*) Has the Government received a petition from clerks serving in the Government offices of the city of Madras praying for a house-rent allowance and for a presidency allowance to meet the present high cost of living?

(*b*) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to consider the same favourably and pass early orders?

Answer 81—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 23.

Waiting rooms at Kodaikanal Road station.

Question 82. (*a*) Is it the fact that the waiting room accommodation for first and second class Indian passengers in Kodaikánal Road station, South Indian Railway, is found to be inadequate and that the inadequacy is causing inconvenience to them?

(*b*) Is it the fact that the room set apart as a waiting room is only 10 by 15 feet and that there is no separate accommodation for Indian ladies travelling first and second class?

(*c*) If the answer to the above questions be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to direct the attention of the South Indian Railway authorities to the same with a view to the extension of the accommodation to meet the increased demand for space and privacy now felt?

Answer 82—

The Government have no information whether the facts are as stated.

Pay of taluk shroffs.

Question 83. (*a*) Are Government aware that the pay of chief and assistant shroffs in taluk offices is only Rs. 15 and Rs. 10, respectively?

(*b*) Are Government aware that their pay has not been revised for a long time now?

(*c*) In view of the general rise in prices and increased cost of living will Government consider the desirability of revising their scale of salaries at an early date?

Answer 83—

(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government do not consider it necessary at present to raise the pay of shroffs in taluk offices.

Attendance at School of Arts Madras.

Question 84. (*a*) Is it a fact that there has been a fall in the strength of the student population attending the Madras School of Arts?

(*b*) If so, has the fall in numbers anything to do with the re-modelling of the institution?

(*c*) What are the duties of the Superintendent and the teachers of the institution under the new system and have they adequate work to do during each working day?

Answer 84—

The occurrence of a fall in the total strength of the School of Arts attracted the attention of Government when reviewing the administration of that institution for the year 1911–12. A special report on the point was called for and showed that the decrease took place in April 1911 and was due mainly to the discontinuance of instruction in drawing and painting unassociated with industrial work. The Government have no reason to suppose that the staff is not adequately employed. The distribution of work is left to the discretion of the Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.

Pontoon bridge at Vizagapatam.

Question 85. Will the Government be pleased to direct the restoration of the Pontoon bridge at Vizagapatam over the backwater, having regard to the great inconvenience caused to the public by its removal?

Answer 85—

The question of building a new bridge is under the consideration of Government.

Silt clearance in Pulaparti channel, Vizagapatam district.

Question 86. (*a*) Is it a fact that there is a constant accumulation of silt at the head of the Pulaparti channel in the Yellamanchili taluk of the Vizagapatam district and consequent inadequacy of water-supply to the lands under the same?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps to remedy the evil?

Answer 86—

The Government have no information as to the accumulation of silt at the head of Pulaparti channel, but plans and estimates are under preparation for the construction of the necessary works to secure to the Pulaparti channel the supply to which it is entitled.

Licenses under Arms Act, Vizagapatam district.

Question 87. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of licenses under the Arms Act cancelled or refused each year in the Vizagapatam district and the reasons that led to such action for the last five years?

Answer 87—

The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

Exclusion of certain areas from Agency tracts.

Question 88. Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any proposals before them for the transference of any portions of the Agency tracts in the districts of Vizagapatam, Ganjam and Godavari into ordinary; and, if so, when they will be given effect to?

Answer 88—

The proposals of the Agents to the Governor in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari are still under the consideration of Government.

Teacher-manager schools.

Question 89. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of aided schools managed by teacher-managers in each district and how many teachers in such schools underwent training?

(*b*) How many of such schools received extra grant on account of efficiency of work and how many got diminished grant for bad work?

Villages with no elementary schools.

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of villages in the Presidency with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with an elementary board or aided school?

Answer 89—

The exact information desired is not available. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to consider whether he can arrange for the incorporation of the necessary particulars in future returns.

Improvement of village-sites and removal of congestion in rural areas.

Question 90. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how much amount of money was granted from Provincial funds each year during the last five years for the improvement of village-sites and the removal of congestion in the rural areas?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to ear-mark portions of Provincial grants to boards for this purpose?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasinha Raju.)

Answer 90—

(*a*) The following table shows the grants sanctioned during the five years ending on the 31st March 1913 :—

Year.	Improvement of village-sites.	Removal of congestion.
	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	6,010	4,000
1909-10	15,000	14,000
1910-11	1,000	14,500
1911-12	70,250	31,298
1912-13	86,597	97,432

(*b*) The Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion made.

Protection of water-supply in rural areas.

Question 91. Will the Government be pleased to state if information is called for from district boards as to the amount required for the construction of wells, platforms and drains in villages previous to the distribution of the Provincial grant for the year 1913-14, and whether the Government propose to call for such information in the future ?

Answer 91—

The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 247 L., dated 12th February 1913, which has been laid on the Editors' Table. While information as to the needs of individual districts has been called for in connection with the distribution of the five lakhs allotted for the purpose in the budget for 1913-14, the Government are not in a position to say whether similar references will be necessary in future years.

Scholarships at Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Question 92. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of scholarships awarded in the Agricultural College, and will the Government be pleased to give one scholarship to each district ?

Answer 92—

No scholarships are awarded at present. The question of granting a few scholarships is under consideration, but the Government are not prepared to entertain a proposal that a scholarship should be given in each district in the Presidency.

Agricultural farms and schools attached thereto.

Question 93. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the reports on the working of the experimental farms and to consider the desirability of attaching one vernacular agricultural school to each one of them ?

Answer 93—

The Honourable Member will find reports on the working of the various agricultural stations appended to the report on the operations of the Agricultural Department recorded in G.O. No. 2478, Revenue, dated 17th August 1912, which has been laid on the Editors' Table. The Government do not at present consider it either desirable or practicable to attach a vernacular agricultural school to each station.

APPENDIX V.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 26 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th May 1913, page 578 *supra*.]

A statement showing the names of the drains in the Godavari district repaired during the past three years and the amount spent on each.

Item number.	Name of drain.	Expenditure in 1910-11.	Expenditure in 1911-12.	Expenditure in 1912-13.	Total.
	Godavari Eastern Division.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Kanuka drain	42 0 0	..	..	91 0 0
2	Maintaining mile scales on Panchandi drain ..	60 0 0	109 0 0	..	169 0 0
3	East Yelaru drain	4,720 0 0	..	..	4,720 0 0
4	Bikkavolu drain	41 0 0	138 0 0	..	279 0 0
5	Hoeing out thorny bushes and date plants along the banks and margins of Bikkavolu drain.	105 0 0	38 0 0	..	143 0 0
6	Teki drain	1,070 0 0	668 0 0	..	1,740 0 0
7	Repairs to inlets on Teki drain	..	257 0 0	..	257 0 0
8	Kankanalakodu drain	104 0 0	246 0 0	..	350 0 0
9	Perumalla drain	890 0 0	..	..	650 0 0
10	Bhattavalli drain	32 0 0	..	..	32 0 0
12	Kairu drain	211 0 0	..	..	211 0 0
13	Tulyabhaga drain	57 0 0	..	1,151 0 0	1,208 0 0
14	Maintaining gangers on Tulyabhaga drain ..	720 0 0	140 0 0	..	360 0 0
15	Amarendra No. 2 drain	..	232 0 0	..	232 0 0
16	Vanakuppa drain	..	246 0 0	..	246 0 0
17	Kanuvaddu drain	..	302 0 0	..	302 0 0
18	Chembadava drain	..	181 0 0	..	181 0 0
19	Kankavalu drain	..	..	170 0 0	170 0 0
20	Alamuru drain	..	..	198 0 0	198 0 0
21	Kanganalam and Puttakonda drain	..	..	193 0 0	323 0 0
22	Chodavaram drain	..	..	261 0 0	285 0 0
23	Kurudi drain	..	..	172 0 0	172 0 0
24	Repairs to masonry works on drains	17 0 0	..	..	17 0 0
25	Petty repairs to drains in Alamuru section ..	66 0 0	71 0 0	..	137 0 0
26	Petty repairs to drains in Kuttipalli section ..	930 0 0	330 0 0	660 0 0	766 0 0
27	Petty repairs to drains in Kurudi section ..	60 0 0	..	..	60 0 0
28	Petty repairs to drains in Kovvur section ..	..	508 0 0	..	508 0 0
29	Petty repairs to drains on Commada canal in Tapeswaram section.	..	360 0 0	70 0 0	430 0 0
30	Petty repairs to drains on Mandapeta canal in Tapeswaram section.	..	194 0 0	804 0 0	918 0 0
31	Petty repairs to drains in Samalkota section ..	..	0 0 0	..	5 0 0
32	Petty repairs to drains in Mandapeta section ..	..	37 0 0	0 0 0	43 0 0
33	Petty repairs to inlets on Tulyabhaga drain ..	..	332 0 0	..	332 0 0
34	Petty repairs to drains on Curranga canal ..	102 0 0	10 0 0	110 0 0	300 0 0
	Godavari Conservancy Division.				
1	Bottamallipudi Section drain	..	..	376 9 9	376 9 9
2	Gorijkala drain	..	..	14 3 11	14 3 11
3	Pulavalu drain	..	13 13 5	18 0 0	61 13 5
4	Bandamurlanka north drain	..	37 10 8	..	37 10 8
5	Alluvaram drain	..	25 3 10	..	25 3 10
6	Dasikodu drain	..	28 0 0	..	28 0 0
7	Seeghatapalli drain	..	29 0 0	..	29 0 0
8	Pitaru Pavalla drain	..	29 4 9	..	29 4 9
9	Gurugapalli drain	40 0 0	29 0 0	..	70 0 0
10	Rangarajukodu drain	..	24 0 0	..	24 0 0
11	Amalapuram drain	606 0 0	552 0 0	304 10 0	1,724 10 0
12	Sesamuru drain	..	124 0 0	152 0 0	466 0 0
13	Panchandi drain	85 0 0	66 0 0	85 0 0	237 0 0
14	Kuttanapalli drain	32 0 0	..	36 11 2	68 11 2
15	Inapur drain	172 0 0	13 2 10	14 0 0	199 2 10
16	Gadidurru drain	..	284 11 4	139 0 10	824 0 0
17	Bondakodu drain	..	48 11 0	161 0 0	223 10 0
..	Sundry repairs to drains	..	4 0 0	79 14 0	83 14 0
			..	66 0 0	66 0 0

APPENDIX II.

Distribution of veterinary inspectors and veterinary assistants.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No 68 asked by the Hon'ble Mr A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 16th May 1913, page 688 *supra*.]

(1) VETERINARY INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF SIX CIRCLES.

Circle No.	Head-quarters	Districts comprising the circles
I Circle	Vizagapatam	Ganjam Vizagapatam Gódavári
II ,, ...	Guntakal	Bellary. Anantapur Kurnool Guntúr. Kistna
III ,, ...	Madras	Nellore. Chinglaput. South Arcot Tanjore.
IV ,, ...	Vellore	North Arcot. Chittoor. Salem. Cuddapah
V ,, ...	Coimbatore	Coimbatore. Nilgiris. Malabar. South Canara
VI ,, ...	Madura	Trichinopoly. Madura. Ramnad. Tinnevelly.

(2) VETERINARY ASSISTANTS—69.

Attached to 21 veterinary hospitals	21
Attached to the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department	1
On touring duty, one for each district except Gódavári and Malabar which have two assistants each	26
Attached to the rinderpest mobile force	6
On attendance at cattle fairs	2
Attached to touring veterinary assistants	3
In charge of quarantine depôt at Tuticorin	1
On special duty in Kurnool	1
On leave, etc.	7
On duty at Ongole in a leave vacancy	1
Acting as veterinary inspector in a leave arrangement	1
Total ..	69

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 67 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 16th May 1913, page 589 *supra*.]

Statement showing the number of village officers on the district boards on 31st March 1912.

Name of district.	Number of village officers on the district boards.
1. Anantapur	..
2. Arcot, North	2
3. Arcot, South	4
4. Bellary	2
5. Canara, South	1
6. Chingleput	..
7. Chittoor	1
8. Coimbatore	1
9. Cuddapah	2
10. Ganjam	..
11. Godavari	1
12. Guntur	1
13. Kistna	2
14. Koraput	..
15. Kurnool	9
16. Madura	..
17. Malabar	..
18. Nellore	1
19. Nilgiris, The	..
20. Ramnad	..
21. Salem	..
22. Tanjore	5
23. Tinnevelly	..
24. Trichinopoly	3
25. Vizagapatam	..

Assent to Act; communications to the Council; Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill.

(The Secretary; the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.)

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary reported that the Madras Abkāri Amendment Act, 1913, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 26th April 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY:—"I have the honour, under Council Rule No. 10 (5), to report the receipt of the following communications regarding the Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865:—

"(i) From the ryots of the *inam* villages of Ramankottagam and Pudukkottagam, forming a portion of Tambikkottai attached to Rajamadam chattram, Pattukkōttai taluk, Tanjore district, dated 24th March 1913.

"(ii) From M.R.Ry. M. S. Purnalingam Pillai Avargal, dated 4th May 1913.

"The copies of these papers have, I believe, been supplied to Honourable Members. I have to report a further communication in regard to the same Bill from the Zamindar of Sirupalai in Madura, which was received two days ago and which has not therefore been printed. Also a number of communications have been received during the last few days with reference to the Bill to amend the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts from the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils of Vāniyambādi and Nandyal, the President of the Malabar District Board, the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils of Chicacole, Parlākimedi, Cocanada, Bezwada, Tiruppattūr, Cuddapah and Gudiyāttam, from the Presidents of the District Boards of North Arcot, Cuddapah and Anantapur and from the Chairman of the Municipal Council of Masulipatam. I am to say that some of these communications consist of resolutions supporting the amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinha Aiyar and in two or three instances opposition has been definitely raised by the municipal council or the district board concerned."

BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS ACTS, 1884.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Now we come to order No. 4—Bill to amend the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts, 1884. I should like to inform the Council that in accordance with rule 52 we proceed now to consider the amendments which are on the paper. I propose in accordance with that rule to admit these amendments. No. 2 is alternative to No. 1. I propose to admit No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and the latter part of No. 5. The reason for the omission of the first part of No. 5 is that it is alternative to No. 4. Under rule No. 26 of the rules for the conduct of business, a motion of which due notice has been given by a member may, in his absence, be made by any other member. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasinha Aiyar is not here to-day."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU (*interrupting*):—"I think he will be here in a few minutes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I was going to say that in his absence the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar will move his amendments, so that they will receive consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"The amendments which appear on page 16 of the agenda paper have been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinha Aiyar. On the last occasion he did not give due notice of these amendments and they could not therefore be considered. These amendments have now been considered by the Government and I am willing to accept some of these amendments—such of them as His Excellency has given permission to move. The object with which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinha Aiyar suggested these amendments was that farmers of these various items of fees should have the power to collect these fees. You will understand that these fees are of a very trivial character, three pies, six pies, or one anna as may be; and it will

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be rather hard upon the farmers of these fees to drive them to a civil court for the purpose of recovering these fees, or to compel them to refuse all credit to the vendors or to the persons who become liable to pay these fees and to insist upon payment in advance. If, for instance, a vendor of vegetables wants to go into the markets, sell her vegetables and pay the small fee after she sells the vegetables, it is no use saying that the farmer will not be in a position to allow her to do so, but will be obliged to collect the fees strictly in advance. We do not think that it is proper to drive the farmer to either of these courses; and we consider it desirable that there should be this power of collection conferred upon farmers of fees. There have been a number of communications received from municipal councils and district boards, as the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has pointed out; and while in a few cases the communications received have been unfavourable to the suggestion, the majority, I believe, are in favour of some such power being conferred upon the farmers. We are, therefore, willing to accept the amendments which were mentioned by His Excellency as having been permitted to be moved. I now beg to move the second amendment of which notice was given:—

"2. The following words shall be added to clause 2 of the Bill:—

'In sub-section (2) of section 190 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the words "on behalf of the Municipal Council" shall be omitted.'

"Sub-section (2) of section 190, as it stands, runs thus:—

'(2) If, upon demand by the person authorized to collect, on behalf of the Municipal Council, fees for the use of any such cart-stand, landing-place or halting-place, any person has refused or neglected to pay the prescribed fee, the provisions of sections 95 and 96 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply.'

"The proposal now made is to omit the words 'on behalf of the Municipal Council'; and it will therefore make the language of the section general enough to cover the demand not merely by the persons authorized to collect on behalf of the Municipal Council but also by other persons authorized to collect, such as the farmer or his duly authorized agent. That is the object of the amendment which I now beg to propose."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I beg to propose that the words 'by the Chairman' be inserted in sub-clause (2) of section 190 before the words 'to collect.' Those words there are necessary. In regard to the collection of fees for the use of cart stands, there is some difficulty as to the collection of fees by the contractors. Toll contractors are no doubt authorized to collect at the toll bars."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I do not think that any amendment can be moved without your Excellency's permission. This is rather a special stage."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It is a point of order. The point is this, Mr. Ramachandra Rao: You will see that the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar has moved for the omission of certain words at a later part of the clause than that dealt with in your motion. Your motion comes earlier than his and therefore to place the discussion in order I should ask the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar to withdraw his amendment in order to allow yours to be made. But, unfortunately, you have not given notice of your amendment. If, however, you will be good enough to make your remarks on the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar, the Council will hear and consider them."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Thanks, Your Excellency. The object of this amendment is to empower the contractor's men to seize property that might be distrained from persons who use the cart-stands. It seems to be necessary that there should be some sort of control over the contractor's men. Under section 95, Honourable Members will see that the property that can be seized under sub-section (2) can be seized by any person appointed by the tolls contractor. Sub-section (1) of section 95 says:—

'If the toll leviable is not paid on demand, the person appointed to collect it as aforesaid may seize and detain such portion of the appurtenances or load of the

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'vehicle or animal in respect of which the toll, or any portion thereof, is due as will, 'in his opinion, suffice to defray the amount so due, and, in the absence of such 'appurtenances or load, may seize and detain the said vehicle or animal.'

"Sub-section (2) of that section says—'All property seized under sub-section '(1) shall be sent at once to the Chairman.' So that Honourable Members will see that with reference to tolls the contractor's men can seize without any special authorization by the chairman the property on failure to pay the tolls and send it to the chairman. But in regard to cart-stands, it seems to me that if such a procedure is adopted it might leave considerable room for complaint. I think that there should be a special authority from the chairman to seize property elsewhere than at the toll-bars. I therefore think that some kind of discretion should be given to the chairman to authorize a particular person in behalf of the contractor to seize property. Contractor's gumastas are frequently changing and I do not think that this would cause any hardship to the contractor in the collection of these small sums. The object which I have in mind is really to empower the chairman to have some sort of control over the persons who are authorized by the contractor to collect these small sums. These persons are changing very often and the contractors are, even they are, a source of nuisance to all the persons who expose articles in the market for sale as well as to persons who have their carts in the cart stands; and if chairmen are empowered to authorize the agents of the contractors and to cancel the authority which might be given to them, there would probably be a better kind of control over the collection of these small fees. It is with this object that the insertion of these words is necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I am in agreement with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao in thinking that the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr Narasinha Aiyar and accepted by the Government should not be accepted in its entirety. I am willing however to agree to the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that the persons authorizedby the municipal chairman should have power to distrain

"Your Excellency will find that the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar referred to these cases as cases where questions of quarter of an anna and half an anna are concerned. In this country we are not thinking in hundreds nor in thousands; but we are always dealing with shop-keepers in quarter and half annas. Nobody suggested that in order to recover quarter and half annas you should have some power of arrest and distraint. The power of distraint is really intended to enable a person to take the law into his own hands. No legislation should countenance anything which will give this power to a man—to take the law into his own hands. It is one thing to give a municipal chairman or a person in that position authority or discretion to exercise power of distraint; but it is another thing to allow a contractor or a farmer or the servants employed by him to go and seize a basket containing brinjals and other vegetables. Under these circumstances, the Council should be very careful to see that these powers are not extended. I am strongly opposed, having regard to the course of legislation in this country, to any law which will enable a man to take the law into his own hands, and will confer such power upon the contractors. I may mention that so far as the original amendment is concerned it is not suggested that this is altogether a new provision. The Council will remember that for a long time there has been the leasing out of these tolls and cart-stands, and municipal chairmen have never complained that these contractors were not able to recover their dues. It is because the courts have held that such a lease is invalid that you have to take the power by this Act to empower municipalities to farm out fees. There have been no complaints until now that contractors have not been able to recover their dues. Why should you for the first time empower a contractor to levy by distress? That would lead to great mischief; it would be a weapon in the hands of unscrupulous persons to harass poor people and will not be beneficial to contractors. There may be small amounts due by those who run shops and bazaars and you say that if these people do not pay them you must give the contractor power to arrest these people. Being in the twentieth century, this extension of the principle of taking the law into one's own hand by

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empowering the contractors and their servants to recover the dues in this manner ought to be avoided. Therefore I beg to support the modification suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, namely, that the person should be authorized by the municipal chairman to make the distress. There will be no hardship in such a case. I therefore accept the compromise suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and I hope that the Council will allow the amendment to be adopted."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR:—"I should like to go a little further than the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has gone. I should oppose the original amendment altogether. I do not think that there has been any complaint from the contractors that they are unable to collect their fees without such powers. I am afraid that if contractor's men are vested with such extraordinary powers they would use them for extorting more money from poor cart-owners. It is an exceedingly dangerous weapon to be placed in their hands and I am therefore strongly opposed to the acceptance of this amendment which would place such an extraordinary power in the hands of these persons."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I am willing to accept the insertion of these words 'by the Chairman' after the word 'authorized.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"In that case my honourable friend will have to move it as a part of his own amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I beg to move that in sub-section (2) of section 190 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the words 'by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman' shall be inserted between the word 'authorized' and the words 'to collect' and that the words 'on behalf of the Municipal Council' be omitted."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Do not you want the words about the municipal council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"No. It is suggested that we might include the vice-chairman also. Sub-clause (2) of section 190 as amended will read thus: 'If upon demand by the person authorized by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman to collect fees, etc.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment is that the following words shall be added to clause 2 of the Bill:—'In sub-section (2) of section 190 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the words "by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman" shall be inserted after the word "authorized" and the words "on behalf of the Municipal Council" shall be omitted."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"May it please your Excellency, objection has been taken by several Honourable Members to farmers of revenue being empowered to distrain the property of persons resorting to cart-stands, landing-places, and public halting-places, on the ground that the power of distress given to them is likely to be abused by such persons. In order to prevent such an abuse, as a matter of compromise, it has been suggested that the persons if authorized by the chairman or vice-chairman to collect the fees would be under the control of the chairman and consequently there would be no great danger if such persons are authorized to collect fees by distraint, if a person does not pay for the use of the cart-stand, public halting-place or public landing-place. Your Excellency will see that is introducing a dual control in cases where a municipal council farms out the fees to contractors. The contractor would then have to apply to the chairman to permit a particular individual to collect the fees from persons resorting to the cart-stand. I am not aware of any section in the Act which enables the chairman to exercise the function of authorizing the contractor's men to discharge certain duties. The moment the fees are farmed out to individuals, the municipal council has no more to do with it, except by way of general control. But if this control is to be given to the chairman, then we have to enact that the chairman shall be empowered to authorize contractor's men to exercise certain duties and to enjoy certain privileges. If you

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do that and if the municipal council undertakes that responsibility, suppose a tortious act is committed by that individual, would the municipal council be responsible? The moment a municipal council or a municipal chairman steps in, even where the rents are farmed out, then the municipal council or the chairman may be responsible for any tortious act done in the discharge of duty. I do not know if that will be wise in cases where rents are farmed out to private contractors—whether it is desirable that the council should still continue to have control for certain purposes so as to enable contractors' men to exercise this power of distraint. At the present moment the power of collecting rents is in the hands of the municipal council, and the men who are employed for the purpose of collecting the rents are under its control and the council will be responsible for the actions of such individuals. They will have control over such individuals, they can dismiss them at a moment's notice and prevent any tortious act being committed by them. But when rents are farmed out to private contractors, I do not think that even the chairman or the vice-chairman will be able to exercise the same control over a person whom the contractor employs for a particular purpose. That would bring the farmer and the chairman into relations not authorized by the municipal council. The contractors will have to apply to the chairman for the employment of a particular individual. If the chairman does not approve of that particular individual he might veto his employment, and the contractor would not be able to collect his dues unless the person whom the chairman approves is appointed by the contractor. I do not think that we need interfere with the relations between the chairman and the municipal council on the one hand and the contractor on the other, when the rents are farmed out. As the Hon'ble Dr. Nair put it, so far as we are aware there has been no serious complaint in the past that contractors have not been able to realize the fees due from persons resorting to these places. I therefore think that in view of the liability to abuse, which is likely to be consequent upon these powers being given to contractors, they should be asked to collect the fees in advance. Assuming that a certain individual is recalcitrant and does not pay, inasmuch as the contractor is in possession of the cart-stand, he may expel him and he may prevent that man from resorting to it the second day. He has got various powers at the present moment. I do not think we need add the power of distraint to these powers. The loss that he may incur if any individual is foolish enough to refuse to pay will be very small, as compared with the inconvenience caused to the people who resort to these places. Having regard to the fact that the contractor may appoint A to-day, B to-morrow and C the third day, the section may be allowed to stand as it is and no amendment is necessary under the circumstances."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR:—"My Lord, the difficulty suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, that of authorizing a chairman to give power to the contractor or to the contractor's men, will certainly bring the municipality into positions which ordinarily might not be contemplated. But at the same time the other suggestion that this right of distress should be taken away is, I think, not well-founded. Both the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar and the Hon'ble Dr. Nair said that at present there was no difficulty in collecting. I think that is an argument against their own position. What has been done is, till the recent judicial pronouncement was made there was no distinction made between the toll gate keeper exercising his rights and the farmer of these fees exercising his rights in the markets. In fact, ample power was taken by him and there was really no difficulty in realizing his market rents. The idea that previous to that without this power he has been getting on and collecting his rents is not quite correct. In fact, the impression has been that the municipal council and the members had the right to farm these things out, and the farmer had the right impliedly to distrain. In fact when large arguments are used for this purpose, I should only say that this power of distress is not a power which is ordinarily evoked or often. The suggestion by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma was that the contractors could keep out these people as though in most of these cases there is a compound-wall and there is perfect control before any of these vendors can get into the market. We should say that in most of the villages and municipal towns, before early morning, all these vendors of brinjals and others collect in a certain spot; and in the course of the day at about 10 o'clock or so when they would be selling their

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things there is the contractor coming, who will levy his dues very easily and this power of distress is not ordinarily thought of at all. To say that power ought not to exist might cause trouble. But to give the power may not cause it, because if a man exercises that power wrongly, certainly he will be responsible for his acts. To make municipal councils, by authorizing persons, responsible for direct consequences would be out of place. I, therefore, think that the original suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar to adopt the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Aiyar's amendment may stand."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"May it please your Excellency, I beg to move the next amendment which stands in my name. The amendment is—

3. 'The following clause shall be added after clause 3:—

"In section 195 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, after "the words 'Municipal Council' the words 'or if the Municipal Council has "farmed out the rents and fees, of the farmer' shall be added."'

"I have sufficiently set out the reasons for this amendment in the explanation which I have printed and which I believe has been circulated to all Honourable Members present. I do not think it is necessary to add anything more. I would like to hear what the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill has to say on the point and then if necessary I shall make further observations."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I am willing to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"The next amendment which stands in my name is as follows:—

4. 'In clause 4 add the following to the proposed sub-section (4) of section 93 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884:—

"Fees so leased out shall be paid on demand to the lessee or to any "person duly authorized by him in that behalf".'

"As the Bill now stands, the last part or sub-section (4) of section 93 says:—

'(4) The taluk board or the panchayat, as the case may be, may lease out any 'fees leviable under clause (vi) of section 57 on such terms and subject to such 'conditions as it may deem fit."

"The amendment is consequential upon this provision. It will be unnecessary, if my amendment is adopted, to consider the first portion of amendment No. 5 of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Aiyar, as it meets the same object."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The first part of amendment No. 5 will not be moved, and the second part will be moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"I beg to withdraw the first part and to move the second part. I may mention that a few district boards and one taluk board have replied adversely to my inquiries. Their views present some difficulties and I shall be glad if anybody will suggest any method out of the difficulties which compelled me to put forward the present proposal. My amendment is:—

5. 'The following clause shall be added at the end of the Bill:—

"In section 93, sub-section (2), after the word 'seized' the words 'by "'the person entitled to collect it' shall be inserted."'

"I have already sufficiently explained my proposed amendment in the printed explanation which I have sent to each Honourable Member and I think Honourable Members have had ample time to consider the matter. It is hardly necessary for me to make any more remarks about it, and perhaps this clause may be considered by the Council."

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The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I now beg to move that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

A MALABAR MARRIAGE AND INHERITANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON next moved for leave to introduce a Malabar Marriage and Inheritance Bill and in doing so said:—"Your Excellency,—I move **for leave to introduce a Bill relating to Marriage and Inheritance among the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Hindus in Malabar and South Canara** and if my motion is carried, on a future occasion I shall introduce the Bill itself and discuss its details in this Council.

"I have first to make out the necessity for legislation on this subject. My difficulties on this matter have however been removed by the existence on the statute book of the Malabar Marriage Act, 1896, and my present proposal is more in the nature of removing certain obstacles that have arisen in connection with the practical working of the said Act.

"The sexual union between persons following the Marumakkattayam law though not regarded as a binding marriage before the passing of the Act of 1896 has been since then, subject to the provisions therein contained, recognized as valid marriages. My present attempt is to remove certain restrictions therein contained and to put the law on a more popular basis. That the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Hindus had outgrown primitive notions about the union of the sexes and evolved a species of marriage is clear from the following extract taken from the late Sir T. Muttuswami Aiyar's memorandum as president of the Malabar Marriage Commission. 'It is 'clear, then, that in the course of social progress the majority of Marumakkattayam 'Hindus have engrafted forms of marriage on their ancient practice, that these 'forms are resorted to as overt acts whereby the intention to marry is manifested 'and that the sexual relation thus constituted in the majority of cases endures for 'life. This being so, the point for consideration seems to be, whether it is legislation 'on the customary basis or on the basis of the Brahmo Marriage Act (the so-called 'undenominational law) that will, by enlisting the sympathies of the people, 'more effectually help on social progress.' Again dealing with the same subject Mr. Sturrock, I.C.S., for a long time Collector of South Canara observes as follows:—'Amongst the Tulu people, a woman retains after marriage something of the power 'which in European countries she exercises during courtship, and is allowed to 'practically divorce her husband as readily as a Muhammadan can divorce his wife, 'or a Hindu take a second wife without giving freedom to the first. The laws of 'property and inheritance are also entirely independent of the marriage laws, and 'this fact, together with the independence enjoyed by married women has led English 'and Hindu judges to decide that there is no marriage amongst the Tulu people, a 'decision which has naturally led to some heart-burning amongst those who attach 'importance to English and Hindu ideas on these subjects. The great mass of the 'people continue to follow the ancient marriage rules and lead domestic lives 'undisturbed by the fact that other people, with other ideas, consider that they are 'not married at all' . . . 'The propriety of the common idea of the comparative 'immorality of the Tulu marriage customs seems either to be based on a misappre-'hension of facts or to depend upon the assumption that the morality of a people is 'inseparably bound up with a conventional code which strives to preserve the 'chastity of one sex by the severest penalties while allowing the other the utmost 'latitude in the formation of either legalized or illicit connections. Amongst the 'poorer and lower Aliyasantana classes and castes the marriage ties and obligations 'are certainly of the loosest description but not one whit more so than amongst 'corresponding South Indian castes on the East Coast in which property is vested 'in men and descends from father to son. Neither have shaken themselves free from 'habits dating from old polyandrous days and it is doubtful if the Sudra castes on

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'the Eastern Coast can be said to be on the right track in endeavouring to combat 'them by the modern Brahmanical expedients of infant marriage and perpetual 'widowhood.' The feelings of the people with regard to this matter have grown stronger and stronger and this feeling has culminated in the passing of the Travancore Nayar Regulation of 1088 in the sister State of Travancore.

"The natural effect of legalizing marriage is the recognition of conjugal rights and of rights of inheritance as between married couples and their children. These rights have been recognized by the Malabar Marriage Act and by the Travancore Regulation although they are inroads on Marumakkattayam in its pristine condition. The changes that I advocate are not sudden changes but only the natural outgrowth of the legislation that has gone before.

"In recognizing these marriage customs as valid marriages it was thought necessary to provide a sort of pre-appointed evidence to prove the *factum* of such marriages and hence the sections as to registration of marriages were introduced in the Act. Those sections have been the real stumbling block to the Act becoming popular. The object of this present Bill is mainly to remove the provisions as to registration which have acted so very detrimentally on the working of the Act. The desirability of introducing some such provision was considered by the Travancore Marumakkattayam Committee and they came to the conclusion that marriages like other facts can be proved when contested and that no pre-appointed evidence was necessary. I fail to see why pre-appointed evidence is deemed necessary with reference to Malabar marriages. No formal record or religious ceremony was deemed necessary under the Roman or the Muhammadan systems of Law—*vide Sandar's Justinian, page* 104 *and Amir Ali's Muhammadan Law, volume I, pages* 250 *and* 231. Under both these systems and under the Scotch Law, marriage may be presumed from co-habitation and lapse of time. Among the Hindus proper there is no pre-appointed evidence necessary to prove marriage. Like other facts it may be proved by the evidence of the parties to the union as well as of others present even in criminal prosecutions relating to offences against marriage—*vide* 9 *Madras, page* 9. I take the liberty of quoting certain observations made by a member of the Travancore Marumakkattayam Committee in this connection. 'The sentiment of the community is certainly opposed to the 'idea that our girls, naturally very shy, should appear before an official functionary 'in a public office. This too, in the company of her affianced bridegroom to make 'and sign a public declaration. The officer before whom she has to appear may be 'an Illuvan, a Muhammadan or a Christian, one of a class not generally associated 'with socially by Nayars. Whether it is right or wrong, it has to be admitted that 'throughout the country there is a strong prejudice against women, specially young 'women of the respectable classes, appearing in public offices. If registration is 'insisted on, the chances are, I am afraid, that a great many would forego the advan-'tages of the new law rather than put themselves to the supposed indignity of 'presenting themselves in public offices. Even with the exemption of women 'appearing before the sub-registrar, the Malabar Marriage Act has so far remained 'almost a dead letter.' The position has been accurately described in the above passage and I need not, I believe, dilate on the subject longer to convince my Honourable colleagues that all that is necessary for the legislature to do, is to recognize all *sambandhams* sanctioned by usage as valid marriages.

"The Bill which I propose to introduce recognizes them as valid marriages. Naturally enough, I next take up in my Bill the subject of inheritance and I make an advance on the Marriage Act of 1896 by providing that the entire self-acquired property of an individual, instead of half, shall devolve on the children of such unions. I follow the previous Act so far as maintenance and guardianship are concerned.

"My Honourable colleagues will thus see that the only difference between my Bill and the Act now in force is (1) the abolition of the registration provisions of the previous Act and (2) enlargement of the rights of children. Of course these are matters to be discussed when the Bill is read in Council but I have dwelt on these matters in order to show that the Bill now sought to be introduced is not a revolutionary measure. I hope under these circumstances this Council will carry my motion."

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(Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR:—"Your Excellency, if I am not mistaken this is the second time a member of this Council makes an attempt to get a marriage law passed for the benefit of the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Hindus of Malabar and South Canara. On the first occasion, before the subject was taken up for discussion in this Council, the importance of it induced the Government to appoint a commission to investigate into it with a view to ascertain the wishes of the people concerned. In the course of the inquiry by that commission it became evident that even among the English educated people, the class from whom the demand for legislation was said to have emanated, there was a division of opinion, while the rest of the population were either indifferent or were opposed to any change in the system; and naturally, the commission recommended only such changes as in its judgment were acceptable to the majority. The Bill then brought forward was accordingly modified, and it became a purely permissive piece of legislation. And it must be admitted that the Malabar Marriage Act during all these long years has practically remained a dead letter. One wonders why even the educated men as a class did not care to avail themselves of it. I shall of course be told that the reason of it may be found either in the inadequacy of the measure or in the passing subsequently of the Malabar Wills Act. If this is so, the question naturally suggests itself whether at the present moment a law of the kind is necessary or is asked for by the people. In a matter of this kind I am sorry to have to confess that, though I belong to the community whom my Honourable friend's Bill vitally concerns, I am unable to make a definite statement one way or the other. There can however be no doubt that of late and especially since a marriage law for the Marumakkattayees has been passed in Travancore, a good number of the educated people in Malabar have been evincing a desire for a similar enactment, at all events for a marriage law more certain and effective in its operation than the Marriage Act of 1896. I sympathize with and respect this feeling. But while I do so I must try to remove one very erroneous impression. It is a mistake to suppose that on the west coast and among my people the sanctity of the marriage tie is not preserved at all and that because there is no marriage law among them, the responsibilities of the marriage contract are not undertaken and discharged in the same spirit in which they are undertaken and discharged by others elsewhere. I venture to think that, in the social and moral sense, the existing practice among us is as good as any that could be found in other parts of India. The custom and usage to which those who follow the Marumakkattayam system have been subject suffer not in comparison with what obtains in other communities, and I may also assert that in the matter of making provision for one's wife and children, so far as I know, there is hardly a self-respecting Marumakkattayee who having the means has failed to do so. Indeed if percentages under this head are taken it will be found that the number of Marumakkattayam people who have provided for their wives and children is not proportionately less than that which one could obtain respecting other communities; and in this connection I must say that the Malabar Wills Act has been a boon for which we cannot be too grateful to the Government. My Lord, ignorant writers and speakers talk about the social system of the Malayalis as if they were a race of barbarians, a sort of depressed class standing in urgent need of the helping hand of the social reformer and the legislature; and not long ago, we were even told by an irate and self-sufficient critic from outside that Hinduism had trampled upon the Nayars. What are the facts? Sir, I hope I may be pardoned for saying that there is no community in India the members of which have been more progressive, more enlightened, more self-respecting, more adaptable, more straightforward, loyal and patriotic than those who, either in the important Native States of Travancore and Cochin or in Malabar, follow the Marumakkattayam system. In every honourable walk of life, as servants of Government and in all the learned professions, they have been distinguishing themselves and have been more than a match for the enlightened members of most other Indian communities. In the face of these facts one must indeed be hopelessly credulous to believe that the social system of the Marumakkattayam people is radically unsound and should therefore be fundamentally altered.

"I do not however deny the existence of defects. Which community has not its defects? But of course we are to-day concerned with the Marumakkattayam and

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Aliyasantana Hindus. In these times without a legal label nothing seems to appeal to the educated classes. Let there be a law, and every evil is said to vanish into space. Doubtless some social evils the law should remove. There are others which the enlightened and awakened sense of the community could alone destroy or mitigate. With regard to a marriage law for the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Hindus in my judgment what is required is proper legal sanction to the existing custom. What that custom is it is not difficult to know. Differences there may be in different parts of the country. But the essential features are the same all over and we have to take into account only these features and recognize them legally and at the same time discourage deviations from the right course to the extent the legislature can. I therefore second my Honourable friend's motion for leave to introduce his Bill.

"At this stage I need not go into the details which will have to be carefully and closely examined when the Bill is before the Council."

The motion for leave to introduce a Malabar Marriage and Inheritance Bill was put and agreed to.

A MALABAR PARTITION AND SUCCESSION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON moved for leave to introduce a Malabar Partition and Succession Bill, and in doing so said :—"Your Excellency,—Let me proceed to move for leave to introduce a Malabar Partition and Succession Bill. Beyond examining the rough outline and the necessity for such a measure I do not propose to take up the time of the Council with a discussion of the Bill itself, which will have to be discussed later on after this motion is carried.

"The object of my Bill is to allow partition where necessary in Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana families and to provide for better management of such families where partition is not allowed.

"Let me first place before the Council a brief summary of the chief incidents of the Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana system of inheritance. This is how Mayne describes Aliyasantana or Marumakkattayam systems in his learned treatise on Hindu Law 'That system which is called in Canara Aliyasantana, in the more southern 'districts Marumakkattayam, has for its central principle that descent is always traced 'through the female line to a female ancestor Each male who is born into the family 'acquires a personal position as a member of the *tarwad* (joint family) and a claim-'ant upon its property but he never becomes a stock of descent: the family is 'perpetuated by the female members. The person who occupies the position of a 'son to him is not his own son, who is a stranger to the family, but the son of his 'sister.' To this description must be added the fact that no partition of the joint family estate is allowed except with the consent of all the members constituting the family. On the question of impartibility the High Court in a case reported in *29 Madras* at page 63 observes as follows :—'Both the documents relate to property held 'by the parties thereto and others as joint property governed by Marumakkattayam 'law. No doubt it is competent to the owners of such property to divide the same by 'mutual consent *though no suit for compelling a partition will lie. . . That such transactions however require the consent of each and every one of the persons interested in the property is unquestionable* If there are minors who are not in a position to give 'their consent, no partition or other arrangement as referred to above will as a rule 'be binding on them. It may be that if the arrangement can be shown to have been 'entered into for considerations beneficial to the family as a whole including the 'minor members the minors are bound.'

"Honourable members will therefore see that the position is this. 'In Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana families the position usually taken by the male in the joint family of other Hindus is taken by the female. The right to claim partition which in the joint family system of the Hindus proper is a check on spoliation by the managing member is denied to the followers of the Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana systems.'

"My object in moving for leave to introduce this Bill is primarily to get rid of the latter disability. It does not matter seriously whether the woman or the man is

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the fountain-head of rights but the denial of the right to partition has acted and is acting to the detriment of the communities following this system, and I seek to remedy this evil by this measure,

"That the joint family system is only a phase of the tendency to hold property in community has now been proved beyond doubt. Property that was originally owned by a community gradually came to be owned by families that were the units of that community. The communal system itself broke up when the family system was strengthened. Similarly the family system, that is the system of holding properties jointly, broke up in other communities when individual ownership over separate acquisitions was recognized. Herbert Spencer in his *Social Statics* observes :—'A 'desire for property is one of the elements of our nature. Repeated allusion has been 'made to the admitted truth that acquisitiveness is an increasing impulse quite distinct 'from the desires whose gratification property secures, an impulse that is often 'obeyed at the expense of those desires. And if a propensity to personal acquisition 'be really a component of man's constitution *then that cannot be a right form of society 'which affords it no scope*.' It is this impulse that has broken up communal property and it is this impulse that has disintegrated the joint family system by first recognizing an individual's exclusive right to his separate acquisition and then by an easy transition recognizing his right to claim a share of the family properties. Sir Henry Maine in his Early Law and Custom observes : 'The *peculium* seems to be 'always an active dissolving force. It had this effect with the Romans; but with 'the Hindus it is the great cause of the dissolution of joint families and it seems to be 'equally destructive in the Slavonian countries. . . . The adventurous and energetic 'member of the brotherhood is always rebelling against its natural communism. He 'goes abroad and makes his fortune and strenuously resists the demand of his 'relations to bring it into the common account. Or perhaps he thinks that his share 'of the common stock would be more profitably employed by him as capital in a 'mercantile venture. In either case *he becomes a dissatisfied member or a declared 'enemy of the brotherhood* . . . etc' These words apply word for word to the working out of the Marumakkattayam system.

"It is thus abundantly clear that the joint family system whether headed by a male member or a female member, for the reasons above stated, is bound to break up sooner or later, only that where descent is traced through males the transition is easier. The tendencies noted above have been acting on the Marumakkattayam system and as Mr. Mayne observes 'it is certain that Malabar *tarwads* would long since have 'broken up into families each headed by a male if our courts had allowed them to do so.'

"Other influences peculiar to the Marumakkattayam system have also been at work to disintegrate it. I allude to the growth of genuine family life among the followers of that system. Formerly Malabar was a world in itself, hemmed in by the mountains on the one side and by the sea on the other. This natural barrier was gradually broken down first by the advent of the Muhammadans through the sea and by the advent of the Hindu Brahmans and other followers of the Hindu law through the gap in the Western Ghats. The Marumakkattayam was brought into contact with these other perfected systems and the natural effect was that the ties of Marumakkattayam gradually loosened.

"Honourable members might be aware that in theory the women constituting Marumakkattayam families live in their *tarwad* house and are there visited by their consorts. This practice was possible in the old days when the followers of Marumakkattayam scarcely moved out of their *tarwads* and villages. The example of the other inhabitants coupled with the exigencies of the times has altered all this. Nowadays in almost all well regulated families the women-folk go out of the *tarwad* house and live with their husbands. This practice has had a two-fold effect. The tie between husband and wife and father and children has materially been strengthened. While in former times a person subject to the Marumakkattayam law looked up to his karnavan for maintenance, advice and support in all his undertakings, and the karnavan reciprocated these feelings, the place of the karnavan has now been very largely usurped by the father and hence the feelings of natural love, affection

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and respect which existed between karnavans and anandaravans have been transferred to the father. The law still insists on keeping up appearances and the result has been disastrous. The position of the father has further been strengthened by the Malabar Marriage Act of 1896. Thus the natural tendencies of every joint family system to break up and the peculiar incidents that have arisen in connection with this system have well nigh sapped its vitals and empty forms alone now remain.

"The non-recognition of the above forces and the refusal of our courts of law to understand, and to give effect to, the evolution and changes that have crept into Malabar have been highly injurious to the followers of the Marumakkattayam and the Aliyasantana systems. Morally and materially they have suffered from a system of fraud which is being supported by the British courts of law. In theory the property owned by a family is vested in all its members equally, the karnavan or the manager being only its head. He is not entitled to appropriate for his own uses, except for his own food and clothing, any income of the *tarwad*. He is bound to apply the income to uses that are common to the family and called *tarwad* purposes. He is not entitled to contribute even a single pie to the maintenance of his wife and children, not to speak of making gifts to them. Each member is entitled to food and raiment and the rest must be accumulated for the benefit of unborn generations. Such is the theory of the Marumakkattayam law; but what is its practice. I can say without fear of contradiction that *there is not a single tarwad in which these principles are acted up to.* The karnavan usually grants a starvation allowance to the junior members and appropriates the rest to himself, giving away clandestinely as much as he can lay hands on to his wife and children. His duty lies in the direction of his nephews and nieces. His inclination directs him to benefit his wife and children. *The result is his life is a continual lie.* The natural or enforced removal of one karnavan does not produce a better state of affairs. It is in the famous words of Justice Holloway only the substitution of the empty for the full leech. One cannot blame members of Marumakkattayam families for this state of affairs. Men are not made for the laws, rather the laws are or should be made for men. A system which sets at naught the natural instincts of mankind is bound to produce these evils and a state of society in which this is the normal condition of life is not conducive to the growth of a high moral tone.

"Nor are grave crimes unoften under the circumstances. Recently the head of the Pulianhalath family in the Palghat taluk was murdered and his anandaravans were unsuccessfully prosecuted for the murder of their karnavan. They had previously sued for his removal without success. A few years earlier the head of the well-known Ulanet family in the Ponnani taluk was murdered and his suspected anandaravans were unsuccessfully prosecuted for the offence of murdering their karnavan.

"Now turning to the effects of the system on the economic and material side, it will be found unsuitable to the present day requirements of society. It is said the system keeps estates intact and hence produces a sense of security and self-confidence among the members that constitute the family. It must be remembered that if this is true it must be true with reference to other joint family systems and yet this argument has never been urged to show that partition is to be tabooed in other systems as well. On the other hand the system is one that crushes out of existence all individuality and initiative and keeps its members at a certain level which is by no means high. There is no capital which any member of a Marumakkattayam family can command and a cadet from the richest of such families has to start life without a penny in his pocket. If in some instances young men in Marumakkattayam families have begun life with any capital, such capital has either been supplied by the father or it has been nefariously acquired at the expense of the *tarwad*. Neither trade nor industry can flourish under this system. There is no incentive to work as there is neither the capital nor the inducement to undertake any particular work.

"The system is unsuitable to the opening of new industries. The uplands in Malabar are suited for coffee, tea and other plantations and the difficulties standing in

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the way of obtaining planting leases is well known to the planters. The owners themselves have neither the capital nor the energy to open these industries. Have they the right to grant concessions? In dealing with this subject this is what the High Court observes at *page 174 in I L R. 3 Madras.* 'Has the karnavan of a 'Malabar *tarwad* power to make a lease of *tarwad* property for 99 years? We *have* 'not been able to ascertain that he has ordinarily power to make any other dispositions of 'the property than such are sanctioned by local usage and although this court ought so 'far as it is justified in so doing to construe liberally the powers which managers are 'competent to exercise so as to enable them to deal with *tarwad* property as it would 'be dealt with by a prudent owner for the benefit of the family and to interpose no 'unnecessary obstacles to the employment of property in new industries, in so doing 'it undertakes what in some cases may be no easy duty—and it cannot lose sight of 'the fact that the office of karnavan is fiduciary and that the court has no authority to 'confer on karnavans larger powers than such as are sanctioned by usage . . . 'If those powers are insufficient to secure to *tarwads* the full beneficial enjoyment 'of their estates or if they are so limited as to interpose obstacles to the establishment 'of new industries *the extension of such powers must be sought from the legislature and* 'not from the courts'. It will be seen from the above extract that the system is an obstacle in the way of opening new industries.

"Apart from all these considerations insoluble difficulties often arise in the management of *tarwads* since some of them are so over-grown in numbers that efficient management is impossible. In a case that arose in Calicut *Palanoli Chaligedath Karappuni Nair v Cheuman Nair and others* it was brought out in evidence that the *tarwad* consisted of more than 200 members, that they lived in about thirty houses and that numerous suits had been filed and decrees obtained for the maintenance of the members of the *tarwad*. The object of the suit was to remove the karnavan, a man seventy seven years of age scarcely in a condition fit to evolve order out of chaos or to mete out even-handed to his numerous anandaravans the profits or the income of the *tarwad*. The High Court in its judgment observes (Sir Ralph Benson and Mr. Justice Moore) as follows—'As to what the law is regarding this matter there can 'be no doubt but it *becomes every day more and more a question for consideration as* 'to whether the time has not come for the legislature to step in and afford the 'members of the Malabar tarwads greater facilities for the division of the family 'property'. These observations were made in 1902 and the evils have since then only increased.

"The difficulties created by enforcing impartibility were sought to be remedied by introducing the remedy of suits for the removal of karnavans from management. This was unknown in ancient times but the courts of law manufactured this remedy to combat the evils they had themselves created by refusing partition. But Honourable Members will bear in mind that this is a very costly and almost useless remedy. It has to be proved very clearly that it would be practically dangerous, well nigh impossible, to leave the management in the hands of the karnavan before this relief is granted and even then the balance of convenience and the relative merits of the various members have to be considered. I shall allude to one typical case which shows the uselessness of this remedy. It is the one reported in *I.L.R. 1 Madras pages* 354. It was found by the High Court that every available charge had been proved against the karnavan, that he had run on a career of ruinous extravagance and that he was totally unfit and yet the High Court refused to remove him because the only other male member was in the opinion of the High Court still worse and the alternative of entrusting the management to the senior lady of the house was counted on the assumption that her husband would then be the practical master of the house. Fortunately for that family both the male members died soon after and the very lady whom the High Court was reluctant to entrust the management with, becoming the manager, averted the impending ruin of the family by her careful management and handed over the management to her son when he became major some years afterwards with the affairs of her family in a very prosperous condition.

"Your Excellency's Government will also see that almost all Malabar members have tried to tackle with social problems while they were in this Council. The

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Hon'ble Justice Sir C. Sankaran Nair while a member here piloted the Malabar Marriage Act, 1896, through this Council. The Raja Vasudeva Raja of Kollengode introduced a Bill to regulate succession to intestate property left by members of Marumakkattayam *tarwads*. Mr. M. Krishnan Nair produced a Bill providing for partition on *tavazhi* lines and for better management of Marumakkattayam *tarwads*. I allude to these circumstances to show that there is a strong current of dissatisfaction against the system and that has been manifested in this Council as pointed out above. Otherwise why should it be that the Malabar members almost monopolize attempts at social legislation?

"It is thus clear that the condition of impartibility that now attaches to Marumakkattayam families is not to their advantage. It has also been seen that the remedies available, viz., suits to remove the karnavan, etc., are also unavailing. The *suggestion put forward by Sir Ralph Benson and Mr. Justice Moore is the only feasible remedy.*

"Following those lines I have drafted my present Bill and to prevent a sudden breaking away from the past I have taken care to make a provision that where the *tarwad* manifests its desire to remain joint it should so remain, and it is only those *tarwads* that do not evince the said desire that are to be partitioned. I do not propose to enter into the details of these provisions as this is not the occasion for it. Suffice it to say that if a distinct majority is of opinion that their *tarwad* estate should not be partitioned then they remain as of old. Honourable Members will thus see that the measure I propose is only an enabling one. If the majority of the people are against my measure they have only to send petitions to the Collector's office and get themselves registered as impartible *tarwads*. For those who want partition let them have it. Though I personally believe that compulsory partition should be allowed in all cases without distinction, for the sake of historic continuity and for the sake of conservatism I have put in these provisions in the Bill.

"I next proceed to define the powers of the karnavan in impartible *tarwads* and I have tried to safeguard the interests of the *tarwads* against the vagaries of karnavans. I have also tried to allow him reasonable compensation for the time and labour he bestows on *tarwad* management. Next as to self-acquisitions of members of such *tarwad*, my proposal is that one half of it should go to the *tarwad* and the other half to the wife and children of the acquirer. In view of the large number of wills executed in favour of wives and children by followers of Marumakkattayam law no one can say that I have favoured the wife and children at the expense of the *tarwad*. I have briefly explained the more salient features of the Bill for the purpose of showing that I do not ask this Council to make, if I may so term it, a leap in the dark. I have only acted and developed the suggestions put forward by two of the most eminent judges of the High Court, with unique Malabar experience, early in 1902. I believe I am strongly supported by public opinion in Malabar. I have caused the publication of the proposed Bill some time ago and from what I have seen of the criticism offered, they do not affect the principles embodied in the Bill.

"Under these circumstances I hope and trust that this Honourable Council will carry my motion. Before concluding I wish to apologize for the length of my speech. The subject is of very great importance and there is so much to be said I could not be shorter."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.—"I beg to second the motion of my Honourable friend for leave to introduce a Malabar Partition and Succession Bill. I do so because I am anxious to render to my Honourable friend all assistance that is in my power in his endeavour to correct some of the social evils that have crept into the Marumakkattayam system. I do not want to follow him in his legal and historical disquisition, but so far as this Council is concerned, I think that, for the present, it is the duty of this Council to render assistance by means of legislation whenever any particular community comes and requests it to do so. I am sure that my Honourable friend will be able to convince the Council, when the time comes, that an overwhelming majority of people who follow the Marumakkattayam system in Malabar are anxious for this measure. If my Honourable friend fails to do this, the duty of the Council will be obviously to reject this measure. My Lord, I am not in a position

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at present to say what is the real cause for all the inconveniences that the Marumakkattayam people are suffering in Malabar and which the Honourable Member has so graphically described,—whether it is due to the inherent defects in the Marumakkattayam system or whether it is due to the tendency for extraordinary litigation that the people possess, indirectly aided by the multiplication of vakils, it is difficult to determine. This much the Council must consider. When a large number of people forward and say that they want certain changes in their social system and that such social changes cannot be had except with the assistance of the legislature, I am sure that it is the duty of the legislature to render that assistance. I do not commit myself to the principle of partition, because I am not convinced that an overwhelming majority of the people of Malabar desire it. But the moment that I find such evidence is forthcoming, I shall be glad to vote for it. But in the absence of such evidence, it will be my duty to oppose it. Anyhow it is open to the Honourable Member to prove it to this Council and for that purpose he must get leave to bring in a measure and therefore I support the motion."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I should like to explain to the Council that the Government have no intention of opposing this motion. But they wish it to be clearly understood that by their attitude of abstention they in no way commit themselves to any approval of the measure. In the first place, this Bill cannot be proceeded with without the sanction of the Governor-General under section 43 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861. After the Bill has been printed, it will be necessary for us to consult public opinion in the district of Malabar upon the terms of the measure which may be eventually introduced. At present, therefore, as regards this Bill and as regards the Bill that preceded it, all that we undertake to do is that we abstain from opposing this motion for leave to introduce the Bill. Whether we shall adopt a similar attitude when the time comes for actually introducing the Bill, I cannot now say."

The motion that leave be given to the Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon to introduce a Malabar Partition and Succession Bill was put and agreed to.

THE HINDU GIFTS BILL

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR then asked for leave to introduce the Hindu Gifts Bill, and in doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, in the first place I beg to withdraw the Bill for which I obtained leave some time ago on this subject and then to ask your Excellency's permission to substitute in its place a new Bill having regard to the criticisms which were passed on the original measure."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman has explained his position. The Council are aware that the Honourable gentleman gave notice that he would introduce at this meeting the Hindu Gifts Bill, leave having been given him for that purpose. I understand that this Bill in its original form was printed, published and circulated. Since then the Honourable gentleman has made certain alterations in the form of the Bill and he asks now for leave to introduce the Bill in its new form. To be quite strictly accurate, he has not really complied with the standing order that six days' notice should be given of his intention to ask for leave to introduce the Bill. But under the circumstances, within the discretion of the President under the standing orders, that notice may be waived, and I therefore exercise the discretion which lies in me to waive the notice and allow the Honourable gentleman to proceed with the motion which he now wishes to put—to ask for leave to introduce the Bill in its new form."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I am much obliged to your Excellency for this permission enabling me to ask for leave to introduce the Bill without the requisite formalities. When the first Bill was introduced I explained at some length the reason which existed for bringing forward the Bill in this Council. Now that we have a new Council I should like to show whether there is any necessity for this measure and in doing so I shall recapitulate some of the reasons I had already given; and I shall see that the Council's time is not very much taken up in regard to this matter. The necessity for this Bill arose in this way. The Judicial

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(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

Committee of the Privy Council in the famous case known as the Tagore case decided that under the Hindu system of law bequests in favour of persons not in existence were not valid. That is what the Privy Council decided 35 years ago. The actual case was from Bengal; and as Honourable Members of this Council are aware, in this country there are at least three systems of law in the three different main provinces. In Bengal there is the Dayabhaga law and the treatise which governs that province is by Jimutavahana. In Madras it is the Mitakshara system that prevails. This is known as the Benares school of law and the other is known as the Bengal school. There is a third school named the Mithila school of law. As I mentioned a minute ago, the Privy Council had to deal with a case arising under the Dayabhaga system and they had to interpret a text of Jimutavahana; but, unfortunately, in interpreting it they used language which was applicable to the whole of India. They said 'under the Hindu system of law'. that is the language employed by Mr. Justice Willes in delivering the judgment of the Judicial Committee, 'no gift to unborn persons is valid.' My submission is that the decision has not proceeded upon any examination of the text which regulates similar matters in this Presidency. In Bengal itself eminent jurists, judges and text-writers have pointed out that the interpretation placed by the Privy Council upon the text of the Dayabhaga is not the correct interpretation. We are not concerned with that question, we are not concerned with showing that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has misinterpreted the Bengal text of law. But what we are concerned with is in showing that so far as Madras is concerned the text which applies to the Madras Presidency has not been before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and it was by a mistaken assumption that the learned Judges came to the conclusion that under the Hindu systems of law wherever they obtain bequests in favour of unborn persons could not be upheld. I beg the Council's permission for a minute to refer to the text of Mitakshara itself. This is the translation of the Mitakshara. It is in these terms. 'Gift consists of the extinction of one's own property and the generation of another's property, and if that other accepts, then and not otherwise the generation of other's property becomes complete (or effectual or operative).' That is to say, Vignaneswara says that a gift will not be complete unless it is accepted. The contrary view of the Dayabhaga is that a gift is complete as soon as the owner's dominion is relinquished, subject to the divesting of the property by non-acceptance by the donee later on. There is no word in this text about a sentient being, as you find in the Dayabhaga text, where the words are 'relinquishment in favour of a donee who is a sentient person.' That is not the text of the Mitakshara. Therefore I ask this Council by this legislation to remove a difficulty created by the Privy Council without having had the advantage of the text of the Mitakshara law. It is the Legislative Council alone that can remove the difficulty created by the Judicial Committee. That is my first reason for coming before the Council and asking for leave to introduce this Bill.

"My second reason for leave to introduce the Bill is that the sense of the community is in favour of such a measure. Notwithstanding the fact that the Privy Council passed this judgment so long ago, every day, the Council knows, in courts of law a large number of wills are produced in which gifts are made in favour of unborn persons, but only to be rejected. That shows that the community is of opinion that power to make such a gift is necessary. But, unfortunately, having regard to the fact that the Privy Council made this pronouncement, the Madras High Court have felt bound that they could not say that the Mitakshara law is different from the Dayabhaga law, because the learned judges of the Privy Council have laid down that under the Hindu system of law such a gift is not possible. That is my second reason for coming to this Council.

"My third reason is that even after the judgment of the Privy Council, in Bengal and in the United Provinces the legislature has intervened by passing laws to the effect that in cases of large properties settlements may be made in favour of unborn persons, provided certain formalities are complied with. That shows that in those provinces, Bengal and the United Provinces, the legislature has come in to the aid of the people in order to get round the decision of the Privy Council. And I ask the Madras legislature to do the same thing that has been done by the legislatures in Bengal and the United Provinces. That is my third reason.

The Hindu Gifts Bill.

(Mr. Sathagiri Aiyar.)

"My fourth reason for coming to this Council is that the other communities in this country enjoy the privilege which I now ask should be conferred upon the Hindus. One curious circumstance which I may mention will show how narrowly we have been deprived of this privilege. When the Transfer of Property Act was under discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1881, provisions similar to the one which I am now asking this Council to accept were introduced in chapter II of the Transfer of Property Act and that chapter was intended to be applied to Hindus, Muhammadans and other communities; but a representative from Bengal rose up from his place in the Council and said, 'We do not want this provision to be extended 'to Hindus, because the Hindu law is more liberal than the provisions of the Transfer 'of Property Act. We expect that the Privy Council will reconsider its decision, and 'if it reconsiders its decision, we will be left exactly as if we were under the Hindu 'law, which is more liberal than the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act.' That is what the Honourable Member said during the discussion of Transfer of Property Act. But unfortunately for him and unfortunately for the Hindu community the Privy Council never reconsidered its decision, and we lost not only the benefit that would accrue from a reconsideration by the Privy Council of its decision but also the benefit which would have come if the Transfer of Property Act had been extended to the Hindus. That is the further reason why I ask the Council to intervene and see that the Hindu community is placed just in the same position as any other community.

"My last reason for coming to this Council is that this Bill is in accordance with the principles of English law and it is in consonance with the principles of justice, equity and good conscience. There is no reason why the Hindus should be treated in a different way from other communities and from our rulers in this country. For all these reasons I ask that leave may be given to me to introduce this Bill.

"That would have been sufficient if I had asked for leave at the outset. But having regard to the criticisms passed upon the original Bill and having regard to the matter which your Excellency just now mentioned, that I am trying to re-word my Bill to meet the objections raised, I should like to point out how far I am able to accept some of the criticisms which have been passed upon the original measure and how far I am unable to accept some criticisms. First of all, I will deal with criticisms which go to show that this Bill should not be introduced at all. One criticism passed upon this is by the Board of Revenue and by Mr. Napier, who was then the Advocate-General; and their criticism was this: that such a measure as this should not be introduced in the local Legislative Council, but ought to be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council—that it is a matter of such importance that it should be introduced only in the Imperial Legislative Council. In regard to that, my answer will best be given in the words of Lord Sydenham who said some months ago in the Bombay Legislative Council as to the scope of local Legislative Councils: 'As India progresses, I hope there will be more private Bill legislation than we 'have yet accomplished; but this is bound up with the larger question of provincial 'legislation as a whole. In a country so vast and so strongly diversified in 'conditions as this, it must often happen that all India legislation is impossible, 'where individual Provinces are perfectly ripe for it. On the other hand, provincial 'legislation, if it gravely errs, which should not be probable with councils as now 'constituted, could do no widespread harm and is easily changed, while every Act 'proved to be a success in one Province is certain to be imitated in others and can 'be consolidated into a general statute as soon as all India is ready for it. I there-'fore see no danger in allowing greater freedom of legislation to Provinces in which 'full enlarged councils exist, and I am certain that it would tend to the more rapid 'advance of India and would be in full harmony with the federal aspirations mooted 'in the much-misread despatch of the Government of India'

"As pointed out by Lord Sydenham, local conditions vary and systems of law are also different; and it is therefore proper, not only proper but it is right, proper and appropriate that a Bill like this should be introduced in the local Legislative Council. Therefore I see no force in the argument advanced by the Board of Revenue and Mr. Napier that this Bill should be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council and not in this Council.

The Hindu Gifts Bill.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

"The other objection which has been raised is the theory, if I may say so, of the 'dead hand.' Mr. Justice Bakewell and Mr. Justice Sadasiva Aiyar say that a person who is dead ought not to be allowed to control the devolution of his property after he is dead. If that theory is accepted, we could not make wills at all. That would go against similar provisions made in regard to wills in England, in the Continent and in all other civilised countries. I do not think that at the present time such a theory as the 'dead hand' theory can be regarded as a sound one and I do not think I need labour the point very much.

"Another objection which has been raised by the Landholders' Association, by Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao and by Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliyar is, that if this Bill is allowed to be introduced it should not enable a testator to give property to illegitimate children. I fail to see the force of that argument. If a person who keeps a concubine can be allowed to give away property *in præsenti*, why should he not be allowed to give away property to persons who are to come into existence hereafter? Certainly these unfortunate children are not to blame, but their parents are. I do not see what object is to be gained by telling a person that he can give away his property at present, if he likes, to such children, if they are alive, but he cannot give the property to children that may be born to him. These children are not sinners but are sinned against. Therefore I do not see any object to be gained by placing such a restriction upon the power to make gifts.

"One objection which is certainly of a far-reaching character and very important, is the question as to whether this Bill which I want to introduce should apply to property which is situated in the Presidency only or whether it shall apply wherever the property is situated which a person belonging to Madras may own. It means this. These people who favour an extension of this Bill say that as the Hindu law is a personal one, when a Madras Hindu goes to Punjab or Calcutta and settles there and acquires property, this Bill should empower him to dispose of that property in favour of his unborn children. This is the view put forward by persons who want an extension of this principle. The answer to that is, I do not think it is at all necessary. Whatever may be the position of the Hindu law in its uncodified form, once it is codified, it becomes an Act of the legislature. Can this legislature make a law which would cover property outside this Presidency and which would enable men to deal with property which is not within the Presidency but is outside it? I think that is not at all necessary. It is a question that can be discussed on both sides with considerable ability. But after careful consideration I have confined the operation of this Bill only to persons residing in Madras and owning property which is situated within Madras. I think it is far better and less objectionable for this legislature to confine the operations of the Bill to property situated in Madras.

"There are other objections raised which I need not go into at any great length. There is one by Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar that I should make special provision for settlements. Every settlement denotes a transfer of property and I do not see any necessity why I should make a special provision for settlements. When I use the word 'transfer' it certainly includes a settlement. Therefore, I do not propose to make any change in that way.

"Your Excellency, after having shown what criticisms I am not prepared to accept, I shall just in a few minutes say what are the criticisms which I am prepared to accept, and in accordance with which I have framed the new Bill. One criticism of Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar, which has been strongly pressed by Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar in the columns of the *Hindu*, is that instead of the proviso to the old Bill I should re-enact completely section 14 of the Transfer of Property Act and section 101 of the Indian Succession Act. That seems to be a very sound criticism and I accept that view; and in the new Bill, instead of the proviso, I propose to introduce these two sections as parts of the Bill and as distinctive sections. I also accept Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar's suggestion that any reference to section 13 of the Transfer of Property Act and section 100 of the Indian Succession Act should be avoided, because section 12 of the Transfer of Property Act introduces a very artificial rule of law which is peculiar

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to English law and I do not see that any advantage will be gained in introducing section 13 of the Transfer of Property Act and section 100 of the Indian Succession Act in this measure. I also agree to the suggestion that clause 3 of the old Bill should be omitted altogether, because what is contained in clause 3 is really the principle embodied in clause 2. I also accept the suggestion made by Mr. Justice Miller that the words '*inter vivos*' should be introduced in the latter part of clause 4. I propose to introduce a new section in accordance with the decision of Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerji in 35 Calcutta by which powers given under the Hindu law will not be affected by anything contained in this Bill. These are the principal changes which I intend introducing in this Bill. There is one other small change. Some objection has been raised to the title of the Bill. Some persons have said that it is not really a Gifts Bill, but it is a Bequests Bill. I propose to change the title of the Bill to the Hindu Transfer and Bequests Bill, instead of the Hindu Gifts Bill. These are the essential changes which I mean introducing and I ask for permission to introduce the new Bill. Because this is the first attempt to codify the Hindu law, I am anxious that this attempt should not be regarded as one which was carelessly done, and I have taken every care, so far as in me lies, to see that this Bill is one which will meet all objections and which will meet a real want felt by the people of this Presidency. For all these reasons, I ask your Excellency to give me leave to introduce this new Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I formally second this motion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I should like to make a statement in regard to this matter which would put it in order. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, having under rule 36, withdrawn his motion for the introduction of the already published Hindu Gifts Bill, now with permission moves for leave, under rule 31, to introduce the Bill in its new form. It is that motion which I put before the Council—leave to introduce the Bill in its new form."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, in this case also as in the two previous cases, the Government will not oppose the motion for leave to introduce the Bill, but at the same time must again guard themselves against any assurance of supporting the Bill when it is introduced in this Council if it should ever be introduced. For this Bill also the sanction of the Governor-General is necessary under section 43 of the Indian Councils Act 1861 before we can take the Bill into consideration. It is therefore necessary that we should refer the Bill to the Governor-General for his opinion and for sanction if we resolve to recommend it. With these remarks, I say that the Government will not oppose the motion for leave to introduce this Bill."

The motion for leave to introduce the Hindu Transfers and Bequests Bill was put to the Council and agreed to.

BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS ACT, 1865

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"**I beg to move that the operation of that portion of Council rule 47 which prescribes 21 days' previous publication be suspended in so far as it relates to the publication in Uriya of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, and of the Bill as amended by the Committee.** The rule in question prescribes 21 days' previous publication and that condition has been fulfilled in the case of all the vernaculars except Uriya. In the case of Uriya the publication was made on the 29th of April and therefore the full period of 21 days has not yet elapsed; but as the period in defect is extremely short and no interests have thereby suffered, I beg to make this motion."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour now to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill and to move that the Bill as amended and the report be taken into consideration. The amendments that

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were made by the Select Committee have been very fully explained in the report and it is quite unnecessary, I think, that I should add anything to what is contained in that report. I will content myself with offering my thanks to the members of the Select Committee. Although their sittings only extended to a comparatively few days, they came at a period of great pressure of work and also at a period of holiday time for certain members who were engaged on the Committee. I know that it was only at considerable inconvenience that some of them did attend; and I must express my acknowledgments to them for having subordinated their private convenience to what I may be permitted to call a public duty.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The various clauses of the Bill as also the amendments thereto were then considered *seriatim*.

Clause 1.

Clause 1 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2.

Clause 2 was also allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the amendment to clause 3 standing against my name. The amendment runs as follows :—

"1. For the words 'before the end of the revenue year succeeding 'that in which the irrigation takes place' the words 'before the end of the 'revenue year in which the irrigation takes place' shall be substituted."

"I know that it has become necessary to introduce this Bill owing to the decision of the High Court in Appeal Suit No. 103 of 1905. If I am not prepared to accept the recommendations of the Select Committee in regard to this point and if I suggest that it is necessary to determine the period and to limit the period to the particular fasli in which the irrigation takes place, it is because I feel that the extension of the period is contrary to the object of the Irrigation Cess Act—Act VII of 1865 as amended by Act V of 1900—and also to the provisions of the Board's Standing Orders on the subject. It will be seen that section 1 of Act VII of 1865 as amended expressly provides that whenever water under certain circumstances irrigates any land by percolation or flows into a reservoir and is thereafter used for irrigating any land under cultivation and such irrigation is beneficial to, and sufficient for the requirements of the crop on such land, it shall be lawful for the Government to levy a separate cess for such water. I find it impossible to understand that the words 'such irrigation is beneficial to, and sufficient for the requirements of, the 'crop' would have been inserted, unless it be under an explicit understanding that a personal inspection of the crop was necessary before the irrigation cess was levied. It cannot be easily contemplated how by the mere recording of evidence a year later or by looking at the accounts prepared by the village officers satisfactory solution can be arrived at as to whether irrigation has been really beneficial to, and sufficient for the requirements of, the crop. The annual jamabandi has to take place before the end of the particular fasli, and the jamabandi takes place for the settlement of all items of revenue. If it is required, regarding the settlement of all items of revenue, that it should be completed before the end of the fasli, there is no necessity whatever for extending it by another fasli in the case of the water-cess. It was urged on the last occasion, when the principles of the Bill were discussed at the meeting of the Council held on the 15th March, that these provisions would not be taken advantage of on all occasions, but that they would reserve an extraordinary power to Government to be used on such occasions as when water is clandestinely taken. My chief objection to it is that when once that power is allowed and when once it is incorporated in the provisions of the Bill, there is no knowing whether it would not be taken advantage of by the officers, not merely in the

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extraordinary cases referred to, but in other cases as well. So long as the section does not contain any reservation and does not mention any special cases, it is impossible to suppose that we are not allowing the period of collection to be extended generally by an additional fasli. No doubt it is stated that such cases will be very few. But we have no information exactly as to the number of cases likely to crop up It is only with the object of ascertaining this circumstance that in one of the questions put by me I tried to collect the information as to how many cases there have been within the last ten years in which it has been necessary to collect the water-cess after the period had expired. But the information is not available; and it is not therefore possible to state whether those cases are really few or whether they may not come to a considerable number. For these reasons I move this amendment and urge that there is no reason whatever for extending the period of collection by another fasli."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V NARASINHA AIYAR:—"I wish to second the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and in doing so I shall just mention a few facts. I do not wish to press upon this Council the objects of the original Act or the objects of the Standing Orders, as my Honourable friend did. I wish to point out that the passing of the Bill in its present shape, without the amendment prayed for, would be to put on the already over-laden camel an additional weight which is certain to make the animal suffer seriously. Whenever we go through the country at the time that a jamabandi takes place, the cry everywhere is 'water-rate, water-rate' and that the people are suffering from the excessive levy of water-rate. One would suppose ordinarily that the available rules and the Standing Orders would suffice for the redressing of grievances. Theoretically I find it so. But in practice several karnams have come to me and in sad tones have stated that a number of ryots are being ruined by excessive penal rates and that a number of persons are being put to great hardship by the levy of water-rates. I mention this only to show the existing weight on the camel's back. But what we are now doing is providing one whole fasli, *i.e.*, one extra fasli, for the levy of the water-rate Apart from the theory, let us see what the facts are as to the levy of the water-rate. There is a contest as to the sufficiency or the insufficiency of the water taken The ryot says that he is not taking water or he does not take sufficient water. Then an inquiry is launched upon. Then there is also the Board of Revenue which sits as an appellate authority over the collector. But the net result of all these arrangements, I understand, is in most cases the acceptance of the karnam's word as gospel, the acceptance of the written book as against all the statements of the ryot either as to the supply or the sufficiency of water. It is, of course, a sad irony of fate that the man who suffers most should be least armed with protection He has to rely on his neighbour or friend. He has no accounts. The karnam maintains some accounts. Right or wrong true or false, there are the karnam's entries. When I say true or false, I am sure I can appeal to the knowledge of most Honourable Members as to what really does take place, and what will probably be mentioned at considerable length, when we come to discuss the resolution about jamabandi. Many a karnam is engaged for a considerable time in the jamabandi camp and all the time the water is flowing to some land. Somebody takes the water and the karnam, by some process of intuition or information, enters up the accounts and writes up something. When the time comes for deciding the question or to whether a particular person has or has not taken water or whether the water taken was sufficient, the man says that he has not taken water or sufficient water, but the accounts of the karnam prevail. We all like to found our judgment upon documentary evidence. Here is the documentary evidence, the account books prepared by the karnam Therefore, what happens is that in a large number of cases there is considerable hardship by reason of the fact that the thing which settles the fate of a man contending against the imposition of water-cess, sometimes heavy penal rate, is the karnam's account. The only check would be an inspection of the field, and that only in some cases. By the introduction of this provision you absolutely take away the only chance that a poor ryot can have. We are doing by passing this Bill an amount of injustice which will be felt almost in every village and in every place where Government water is being taken. It is for this reason that I wish to support this

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amendment. I may point out that there is absolutely no hardship at all entailed by the acceptance of this amendment. On the last occasion when the Bill was being discussed, it was pointed out that water was taken sometimes right on to the end of the fasli. In regard to these cases, I have only one suggestion to offer. One would not commence taking water at the end of the fasli. If he is to take water at the end of the fasli, he is not likely to stop there; he will surely want it in the succeeding fasli also, and if he takes water in the succeeding fasli, the water-rate can be imposed in that fasli. As every ryot requiring water for sometime previous to the end of the fasli must take the water during the succeeding fasli, I am quite sure that the rule as amended by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao will not work injustice to the Government. For these reasons, I beg to support this amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, I am unable to accept this amendment, because it would put upon the revenue establishment a burden which they could not possibly bear. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinha Aiyar both referred to the necessity for inspection before the charge is levied. That is one of the reasons why it is necessary that there should be plenty of time. But I do not think they quite understand what is meant by the levy of the charge—what the particular process is which constitutes the levy. In his speech in seconding the amendment, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinha Aiyar stated that even if a crop extends into two faslis, or at any rate, if the irrigation is commenced in one of two faslis, the charge might be levied from the very commencement of the irrigation. Now the charge is not, technically speaking, levied, until the orders of the jamabandi officer are passed. As the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinha Aiyar said, we shall no doubt hear a great deal about jamabandi to-morrow; but I may perhaps briefly explain the process of the levy of the charge for water, the process gone through, by taking an imaginary illustration. A ryot will commence to irrigate his crop, let us say, in the month of July—it does not matter what month you take; he continues irrigating it through July, August, September and October; probably the irrigation is brought into account in the karnam's village accounts in August or September. Then the karnam's accounts are subjected to check by the revenue inspector and again to over-check by the tahsildar and then the account is sent in to the divisional officer with a recommendation either for charge or no charge as the case may be. The divisional officer passes his orders which are only provisional; and it is improbable that those orders will be passed before, say, the month of December. These orders, I say, are provisional, and they remain provisional until confirmed at the annual jamabandi, which may not take place until the following April or even May or possibly till the following June. It is only then, at the actual jamabandi, that the order of levy is confirmed; and if by any accident the jamabandi is postponed until after the end of the fasli—and then this amendment would come into operation—it will be impossible to make the levy and therefore to collect the amount of the cess. The cases which I mentioned when introducing the Bill, the cases which I mentioned as necessitating this provision which we have inserted, were cases of late irrigation in the fasli, cases of oversight by the responsible officers, cases of mistake, cases of surreptitious irrigation; and there is another case which was kindly furnished to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, the case of disputes. He said that his amendment was intended to meet cases in which there are disputes. Now such a case may arise at the very end of the fasli, before the order of the levy is confirmed. The ryot, as the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao observed, may come forward and say 'the charge ought not to be levied from me. I did not take the water', or he may say 'the water was not beneficial to my crop.' Such an objection may be urged at the very end of the fasli when the jamabandi is being held in the month, it may be, of May or June. Then it is necessary that there should be inspection and that carries on the time before which the charge can be levied until the succeeding fasli. What the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao wishes is to limit the time, apparently, so that there may be no opportunity to come to a full and satisfactory decision on any objection that may be raised or any dispute that may arise.

"Then there are several other cases in which it is impossible to effect the levy within the fasli. There are cases in which the jamabandi is postponed, sometimes in consequence of the condition of the crops, the agricultural practice of the district or

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the late commencement of irrigation in the fasli, and it is impossible to carry out the jamabandi until later in the year. There are such special occasions as years of bad season, years of distress and years of famine, when almost invariably the jamabandi cannot be held until sometime after the end of the fasli. Both the Honourable speakers referred to the rules in the Board's Standing Orders which lay down that the jamabandi should be completed within the fasli. Now that is obviously only an executive order, intended as what I might call a counsel of perfection, which cannot be invariably adhered to in all cases. Take the case of famine which I mentioned just now. Supposing there is a famine, it is impossible for the ordinary revenue staff of the district or taluk to complete the jamabandi until well on during the next fasli. It is necessary that we should be prepared to meet cases like that; and even under ordinary circumstances it may be very difficult, it may be impossible, to effect the levy before the end of the fasli. Therefore, I am unable to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"My Lord, I have very carefully followed the reply of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson regarding this amendment. It is true that some provision has to be made to meet such extraordinary contingencies as those that have been referred to. The only argument advanced against my amendment is that it will lay a great strain upon the ordinary revenue establishment. Possibly it does; but the question for consideration is whether with greater diligence and greater pressure upon the establishment, if necessary, it would not be possible to avoid some of the extraordinary and anomalous difficulties that would arise by persons affected by the imposition of the water-cess being unable to prove their just rights. There is the question of comparison between these two considerations of convenience. My only submission is that there can be no objection to lay additional strain on the officers of the Revenue Department, when it might otherwise effect a number of ryots who would have been in a position to prove that they were not liable to pay the water-cess, but would fail to do so because it is not possible for them to satisfy the officers of the Revenue Department that the water did not irrigate their land or that the water was not beneficial for the purposes of irrigating their land. Then it is suggested that whenever it is necessary that jamabandi has to be completed before the end of the fasli, it is possibly a counsel of perfection and that it cannot be acted upon as a rule for all time to come and under all contingencies. The only instance mentioned was the special case of some serious famine, where the ordinary items of revenue demand cannot be settled before the end of the fasli. Even so far as the jamabandi is concerned, I believe that disputes raised by persons regarding some claims for remission which ought to come under ordinary items of revenue will be raised and settled at jamabandi. The mere fact of disputes being raised by parties to the payment of the cess is no reason for postponing the settlement of disputes to a later period when such postponement is likely to affect injuriously several other ryots. It is not suggested that this power is required to meet such an extraordinary contingency as the case of famine affecting a number of districts. But this power is taken under ordinary circumstances when there is no special contingency whatever. I fear, as expressed in my opening remarks, that once this power is given it is likely to be taken advantage of not merely under those extraordinary contingencies which have been referred to but under ordinary contingencies as well. When the period is extended, what is there to prevent a revenue officer from simply keeping quiet during the fasli and beginning to levy the cess before the end of the succeeding fasli; So long as this Act or law exists he cannot be blamed for doing so, in whatever way his conduct may be viewed departmentally, as there is no legal objection to his levying the rate during the succeeding fasli. Such a power, my Lord, should not be vested in such officers under these circumstances."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, I must assure the Honourable Member that his apprehension that, if this provision is embodied in the Bill, it will be taken advantage of by the revenue officers to postpone the jamabandi in all cases is quite chimerical. The ordinary revenue officers are not so enamoured of the jamabandi that they wish to postpone it. Their great desire is to get through it at as early a date as possible; and ordinarily under the orders of the

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Board of Revenue the jamabandi ought to be done within the fasli. Obviously the revenue officers will endeavour to finish the jamabandi before the end of the fasli; and if they do not, the Honourable Member may be perfectly certain that they will be hauled over the coals. It is the practice to complete the jamabandi within the fasli and there will be no change hereafter. I might have mentioned this previously. I see the seconder of the amendment in his speech on the introduction of the Bill admitted that there may be some extension of time. He said 'I agree that some period beyond the fasli should be fixed. The fixing of a whole fasli is mischievous. Six months should be fixed'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR:—"With your Excellency's permission I may explain that on further consideration of it I found that I was wrong".

The amendment was put to the Council and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble MR. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar withdrew the following amendment, of which he had given notice:—

"2. In line 19 substitue the word 'such' for the word 'the'."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA moved the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"3. In line 19 after the words 'takes place' insert the following:—
'and where the irrigation takes place in respect of a crop in more than 'one fasli, then before the end of the fasli in which the crop is harvested.'

In doing so he said:—This is how section 1 of the Act as amended would run:—'It shall be lawful to the Goverement before the end of the revenue year succeed-'ing that in which the irrigation takes place and where the irrigation takes place 'in respect of a crop in more than one fasli, then before the end of the fasli in which 'the crop is harvested, to levy at pleasure, etc.'

"My Lord, the only ground upon which I felt bound to support on the last occasion the request of the Government for power to impose the cess after the end of the revenue year in which the irrigation took place, was that there might be cases of irrigation running so near the end of the fasli that it would be impossible for the revenue officers to pass final orders before the end of the fasli and that it would also be impossible for the ryots to make their representations to the officers in charge before the close of the fasli so as to enable the officers to pass their orders thereon I may illustrate my point. A ryot may take water in February and the crop may not mature till April or May, and it will be impossible for the revenue officer to levy the cess before the end of June in such cases conveniently, or there may be disputes between parties whether water has been taken from a Government source. The ryot may make a representation to the officer in charge and the officer in charge may take some time to make the inquiries. The Collector may not be able to pass orders in time. Therefore it was necessary that the Government should take power to impose the cess before the end of the next fasli; and in order to give a general wide power, the wording of the section has been altered in the manner proposed. But, my Lord, I do not see, where a crop is raised in more than one fasli, why power should be taken by the Government to impose the cess in respect of that crop or the irrigation of that crop for two faslis virtually. Suppose water is taken in June and crop matures in August or in September, whether there is a dispute as to irrigation or not, there will be ample time for Government officers to pass their final orders before the close of the fasli. If in such cases we give power to the Government to pass their final orders before the end of the next fasli, it would mean virtually that the Government have got two years and odd after the irrigation has first commenced. If the irrigation has commenced in June (fasli 1323), the Government will have power to impose the cess until the end of fasli 1325, or two years and one month There is absolutely no reason why the powers of the Government should be extended

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in that way. There is one other reason which I think ought to restrict the power of the Government in this respect, and that is this. There may be a dispute between the parties whether water has been taken for a particular field or not. If more than one fasli lapses after the irrigation takes place, it would be impossible for the ryot to prove that he has not irrigated his crop with water from a Government source. It may be necessary that he should go to a court of law to establish it. On whomsoever this burden may lie, it will be impossible for the ryot to prove that he has not taken the water from a Government source. Therefore the cess must be levied at a time when the Government officers may be able to inquire on the spot as to whether water has been taken; and if the inquiry cannot be held at the time when the crop is on the land it should be held so near after the harvesting of the crop that ample evidence will be forthcoming to prove the fact one way or the other. I therefore think, my Lord, that the amendment which I have proposed, that where the crop is raised in more than one fasli the Government ought to levy the cess before the close of the fasli in which the crop is harvested, should be accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I am unable, your Excellency, to accept this amendment either. After all, there is really very little difference in the case of a crop that is irrigated in two fasli from the case of one which is irrigated only in one. Under executive rules the cess is levied in the course of that fasli wherein the major portion of the irrigation takes place. I hope it will be understood that the cess is only levied once even though the crop may be irrigated during two faslis. There is only one charge and that charge is made in that fasli year wherein the greater portion of the irrigation takes place. Now take the case of a crop of which the irrigation commences in February and, let us say, closes in July. Under our existing practice, the cess will be levied in the earlier fasli and not in the later. Under this amendment which is now proposed there will be no change in our existing practice; the amendment will simply give effect to what is the prevailing practice. But take the case of a crop of which the irrigation commences, we will say, in June and goes on for ten months, as is the case with some crops. The irrigation is not completed, the crop is not harvested, until the following March or April. In that case the cess is leviable in the second fasli and the actual order levying the cess at the jamabandi may not be passed until the very end of that fasli, i.e., the second fasli. In such a case, supposing a dispute arises, supposing that when the case comes up before the jamabandi officer, say in the month of May or June, the ryot comes forward and says 'the karnam has proposed to charge me water-cess on my sugarcane crop and I wish to object to it, because I did not irrigate it from any Government source whatever, but from my own private wells,' it is clear that an inquiry must be held into that. It would not be right for a jamabandi officer to impose the cess until he feels sure that the man is chargeable for the water taken.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma referred to the question of the burden of proof. It would surely not be for the ryot to go to court and prove that he did not take Government water. The burden of proof, I think, would be upon the Government when the case comes before the court, unless owing to some rule of the civil court the *onus* is shifted. But generally speaking, it is for the Government to prove that the water was taken. In the case of a crop the irrigation of which commences in June and ends in April or May following, and the jamabandi in regard to which takes place in May or June, there may be disputes and it may be impossible to decide the disputes before the end of the fasli. It is to guard against cases of that nature, which are practically identical with those that we considered under the previous amendment—it is to guard against mistakes, errors, and the imposition of the cess wrongly, that we wish to have these powers. The practice hitherto has been that the cess might be levied at any time. In the case which gave rise to this legislation, the cess was levied ten years subsequent to the growth of the crop. Now we recognize that it would be absolutely improper to attempt to justify any such procedure as that; but

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we do wish for reasonable opportunity to be able to inquire into cases of dispute thoroughly and effectually before we are compelled to make the levy. We object to make the levy in a hurried manner and on insufficient evidence.

"There is one other point I would mention, and that is this. There is the possibility that this amendment, if carried, might lead to fraud on the part of the ryot. One of the months in which irrigation most commonly commences is July. Now suppose the irrigation of a crop commences in July, that is, at the very commencement of the fasli, and we will say it may be an eight or ten months' crop. At any rate the cess is not levied until the very end of the fasli ; and then the ryot raises an objection, such as the one I gave by way of illustration—he raises an objection that he is not liable Now not only is there the necessity for an inquiry into that complaint, but is it not quite possible that the ryot may bring forward evidence to show that the irrigation commenced not in July but in June? We must take count of those possible cases ; and it does seem to me that this amendment might lead to fraud on the part of the ryot in that sort of way. At any rate an amendment which would upset what has been the regular practice of the Revenue Department from time immemorial, is one that I cannot accept."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR :—"I wish to support the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and my grounds are practically the same as those that I have already urged in the speech in which I seconded the other amendment. But some other matters have been mentioned since I last spoke and I wish to advert to them as briefly as possible to strengthen the case for this amendment. It has been stated by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that the rule as to jamabandis being finished within the fasli is considered as a counsel of perfection ; yet at the same time I heard from him the statement that as a rule the jamabandi is practically finished inside the fasli, so far as the majority of cases go. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson also mentioned the point as to what exactly is the time at which the levy of water-rates may be considered to be made. My own impression is that at the first jamabandi when the jamabandi officer levies it water-cess is considered as levied, or if at any earlier time it is levied, it must be considered as a levy. There is no legal difficulty in determining the exact date on which the levy comes into force. Whatever may be the counsel of perfection, to my knowledge the first jamabandi has never gone beyond the fasli. Perhaps in extreme cases in other districts it may have been so. But, to the best of my knowledge, in the Salem district the first jamabandi never went beyond the end of the fasli. Considering that there is to be a second and a third jamabandi, it is not likely that the first jamabandi will ever go beyond the fasli. As has been stated by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, it is the practice to finish the jamabandi within the fasli or at any rate the first jamabandi. Therefore, in another sentence, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson conceded that what was demanded by this amendment was really the ordinary practice and he would not interfere with the actual practice as to what goes on at a jamabandi. By making this admission the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has I think strengthened the hands of the Honourable mover of the amendment We are asking for legalizing what is very good and proper practice We do not ask you to disturb the existing practice. It is what this measure intends that will upset the practice. The practice has been found to have been working well for so many years. Ever since the passing of the Act of 1865, when this practice was brought into existence, the levy of the water-rate has been going on ; and we have never heard of a complaint and the case in which a complaint was heard was a case of an extremely abnormal nature which would not require legislation. Sir John Atkinson mentioned that case. That was the case in which the Collector wanted to levy for ten years previous water-cess on a certain land about which a previous Collector declared that the water-cess was not leviable. That is certainly an extreme state of affairs and I believe that no legislative body would recognize such an arrangement. Therefore, that case does not help us. I was going to point out that the strongest point in favour of the amendment and the weakest point for the section is that not a single instance has been pointed out where the Government have been put to a loss of even a single pie by reason of water-cess not having been levied within

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the fasli. It has not been stated that in such and such a year and in such and such a district the Government have been put to a loss. I challenge Honourable Members who are disposed to object to this amendment and to accept the measure, to point out even a single solitary instance where there has been really a legitimate grievance against the existing practice. Absolutely no instance is furnished in the papers supplied to us. I may repeat once again that the ten years' case is absolutely not in point. Even in cases where there are disputes, the first order will have to be passed at the time of the first jamabandi and therefore within the fasli. It is not stated anywhere as law that when a levy is once made it cannot be amended or cancelled. When a levy has been made by an officer, if the Board of Revenue or any other authority wishes to alter it after going into the dispute, to effect an alteration is not inconsistent with the provision of the Bill as proposed to be amended. There is absolutely no case for trying to alter the law in respect of the existing practice of levying the whole of the water-cess within the fasli. It is a very wholesome practice and one which conduces to justice. In respect of the proposal and not the amendment, what is pointed out is that the Government do not wish to be hurried at the last moment, and karnams are put to a great difficulty. I think that as compared with the injustice which would arise by reason of the fact that during the fasli levy is not made, the hurrying of officers and the extra trouble to karnams and revenue inspectors is nothing. On the other hand, I should think the fact that they should have put up during all these years with the extra trouble which the levy within the first fasli involves speaks so well of the officers and of the practice. Absolutely no case has been made out for a departure from this practice. On theoretical grounds of extra convenience to officers this measure is put forward, to which we object as involving a most serious injustice, as I have already pointed out. It affects a particular branch of revenue where there is already a keen sense of injustice, and I would appeal to Honourable Members, one and all, that this amendment may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR:—"I could not understand the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. With regard to the wording of the amendment which says 'where the irrigation takes place in respect of a crop in more 'than one fasli,' it was suggested that it might commence in June and run for ten months. If so, when is the levy made—when is the first report made? Is there any time for the jamabandi officer during the course of that fasli to decide that question? I suppose that the karnam makes the report immediately he sees the water used. At least he sends it once a month. There will be the tahsildar to come and inspect and there is the jamabandi officer coming again to check the tahsildar. If so, from the commencement of the irrigation there is full 13 months before the end of the next fasli. Therefore the fact that there has been a ten months' crop would not make any difference. Levy ought not to be made after the eleventh month, after the crop is over. There is no necessity for it. I do not think, so far as I have known, that is the practice. If then there is really no reason for the levy being delayed, I do not see how it can really work hardship."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinha Aiyar seems to be under a delusion as regards what the practice has hitherto been. Speaking as an old Collector, I can assure him that up till quite recently there was no restriction whatever upon imposing water-cess within the fasli or outside the fasli. It was quite common to impose water-cess outside the fasli, the fasli to which the levy related, simply because we have very often to deal with supplementary water accounts. Therefore there is in favour of the present Bill the old practice of the country, which was disturbed by the High Court decisions. The Honourable Member observes that all these cases can be dealt with at the first jamabandi. It is not in every case that the practice of having a first jamabandi holds. In addition to that there are cases in which it is absolutely impossible to levy the water-cess within the fasli to which it relates—for instance, when a settlement has just taken place. There is a case in point at present where the jamabandi will have to be held in July. It would be quite impossible to impose the water-cess which relates to the past fasli till July in that case.

The amendment was put and lost.

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"In view of the fact that this Bill is a tentative measure and that a larger Irrigation Bill is under preparation and also of the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, I do not wish to press the amendment No. 4."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma withdrew accordingly the following amendment, of which he had given notice:—

"4. At the end of clause 3 the following proviso should be inserted:—

'Provided that where there is a dispute as to whether a crop is irrigated 'from a Government source so as to make the cess leviable, the burden of 'proving that it was so irrigated shall lie on the Government.'"

Clause 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"May it please your Excellency—the amendment that I beg to propose runs as follows:—

"5. In section 1-A (1) after the words "be leviable" and before the words "in accordance with" add the following:—

"(a) In cases in which there has been an application for the supply of water—

"From the landholder or the ryot whoever applies for the same.

"(b) Where there is no such application, and where the right of the Government to the water charged is not in dispute:—

"(1) from the landholder and the ryot in case of lands held on waram "tenure in shares proportionate to the shares of produce taken by each.

"(2) In the case of other lands—

"(i) from the ryot whose lands the water irrigates, except where "the rent payable for the land by the ryot to the landholder includes a charge "for the irrigation in respect of which the cess was levied or the landholder "has entered into an agreement with the ryot to bear the cess himself;

"(ii) from the landholder in the cases coming within the two exceptions embodied in clause (i) supra.

"(c) and in other cases."

"With the amendment, section 1-A will run thus:—

'4. After section 1 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted:—

'1-A. (1) In the case of land included in an estate the cess due under this Act shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, be leviable

'(a) In cases in which there has been an application for the supply of water—

'From the landholder or the ryot whoever applies for the same.

'(b) Where there is no such application, and where the right of the Government to the water charged is not in dispute—

'(1) from the landholder and the ryot in case of lands held on *waram* tenure in shares proportionate to the shares of produce taken by each.

'(2) In the case of other lands—

'(i) from the ryot whose lands the water irrigates, except where the rent payable for the land by the ryot to the landholder includes a charge for the irrigation in respect of which the cess was levied or the landholder has entered into an agreement with the ryot to bear the cess himself;

'(ii) from the landholder in the cases coming within the two exceptions embodied in clause (i) *supra*.

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'(*c*) and in other cases in accordance with such rules as the Government may, after previous publication, prescribe in that behalf—

'(*a*) from the landholder or

'(*b*) from the ryot or

'(*c*) in shares from both.'

"That will be the form in which the section will run with my amendment. It can be seen from my amendment that my object is as far as possible to define the cases in which the levy might be made upon the ryot or the landholder or both where the conditions are unexceptionable. I know that the Select Committee has said that owing to the difficulty to arriving at the principles, they have allowed the Bill to be a temporary measure to be in force only for three or four years. My submission is that that may be a reason for having a clause to enable us to provide for contingent cases, where certain general principles cannot now be arrived at. To leave the whole thing to the rules to be framed or to leave the whole question to be disposed of by the *mufassal* revenue authorities under the general statement that they will follow the existing practice, or anything of that kind, will not be discharging the functions of this Council properly. My submission is that the question of the liability and the principles of the liability ought to be disposed of by this Council. The rules ordinarily should be to work out the details. I do not know if it would be quite constitutional for this Council to leave the whole thing to be decided by rules to be framed. The safeguards provided for an Act like this being passed, for example, the publication in the gazette, the reference to the Select Committee, the discussion there, and the discussion of the whole matter again in this Council and the opportunity given to the public to follow the discussion will all be circumstances which will enable the public to understand their legal rights and liabilities. Naturally there is the general maxim that ignorance of law is no excuse, and for that maxim being applied all these formalities are absolutely essential. What are we doing by the present amendment of the Irrigation Cess Act of 1865, as amended by the Act of 1900? We had then the general law, that the irrigation cess shall be a charge on the land irrigated. That has given rise to a lot of difficulty because of a clause there that it will be recoverable as revenue under the Revenue Recovery Act. What we now propose to do is to fix the liability on certain individuals instead of allowing it to be done under Act II of 1864, with the clause that was available under Act VII of 1865. Therefore the essence of this Bill consists in our fixing the liability on particular individuals, and that I presume is the chief object of the present Bill. If in discharging it we do not do our duty by fixing the liability, at least as far as possible, I do not think it will be a proper duty done by this Council; it has been urged in the Select Committee's report that within the short time available they could not arrive at general principles to decide this question, and it is at the same time urged that this is a matter that should be immediately rushed through because the Government revenue suffers. If then within the time that has been available we have not been able to arrive at the principles, are we now to get the Bill rushed through without principles? If on the other hand it is urged that we are going to follow the existing practice, are we not to attempt to see, within the time allowed, what the existing practice is and whether it can be brought under some principles? This Bill has been before us for six months nearly; and if within these six months—of course the decisions that have caused this Bill have been passed long ago—if within all this time we could not come to any definite set of principles, are we going to get at them in the course of another fifteen months, in the course of the fasli?

"If we are not going to do it, are we going to follow certain lines which cannot be brought under any principles? My submission is that the position is difficult to tackle. This Council ought not to do like that. We ought to get through our business by taking up whatever can be reduced to the form of principles. Of course, in my own way I have tried to place these principles in the clauses (*a*) and (*b*); and I have also taken care to provide in clause (*c*) for other cases that may arise and in

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which you might have to allow power to Government to frame rules. Probably it may be urged why, while we allow them to frame rules for some cases, we should not allow them to do so in other cases. I certainly take objection to such an argument being urged. Wherever we can possibly define the principles we ought to do our duty properly and we should not shirk our responsibility and leave the whole thing to be regulated by rules, especially where it is a matter of creating rights and liabilities affecting a large portion of His Majesty's subjects. Therefore my submission is that if the principles that I have enunciated do not contravene any general principle of equity or justice or of Act I of 1903 or the rights of Government, there should be no reason why we should not allow these principles, as far as they go, to be embodied in the Bill. I know that a number of my Hon'ble friends Mr. Sarma, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Narasimha Raju and so many others have given notice of amendments; and it will be seen that the principles that I have enunciated appear in most of these amendments. Of course, if my Honourable friends make amendments in mine which will be agreeable, I have no objection to adopt such amendments as will not actually interfere with the views I have formed of the situation. Whatever that question may be, I would urge upon this Council the necessity of adopting these principles as far as possible. It will not be proper simply to say that it is better to leave it to rules. So much for that.

"I shall now go into the other question as to how far I have worked out the several ideas in fixing the principles. You know that the words 'estate,' 'landholder,' 'revenue,' 'rent' and 'ryot' have all been defined for the purposes of this Act as they are defined in the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908. Now the word 'landholder', as defined in that Act, would include *inamdars*, *shrotriamdars* and *jagirdars*. The word 'ryot' as defined in that Act would include occupancy ryot and non-occupancy ryot; and 'estate' as defined there will include *inams*, *shrotriams* and other villages of the kind. Therefore in looking into the question we have the landlord on the one hand and the ryot on the other, who is either an occupancy ryot or a non-occupancy ryot. In both cases the Irrigation-cess Act has to be applied; and we have to decide if we can get out of it some principles which might be generally applicable without doing prejudice either to the Government or the landholder or the ryot concerned. A landholder may apply for water, to whom water may be supplied; we may have a landholder who may use the water and whose lands may be benefited by it; or it may be that his lands are benefited by irrigation under clause 1 (*b*) of the original Act, which will be involuntary irrigation by inundation or percolation. Similarly we have it in the case of ryots; so that in each of these cases we will have to work out these questions—the user of water, the user and application of water and then the involuntary irrigation which comes under inundation or percolation. I have tried to evolve certain principles, considering all these things; and my first clause (*a*) says—'In cases in which there has been an application for the supply of water from the landholder or the ryot whoever applies for the same.'

"So far, I do not think there could be any objection to a clause like that being adopted. It is not only correct, but anything else would be incorrect. Suppose a landholder makes all his arrangements and applies to Government for water, he gets the water and distributes it amongst his ryots, with whom he has arrived at some understanding; and at the end of the year, suppose our rules enable the Collector to levy the cess from the ryots, he will be left in the lurch. On the other hand, by levying it from him when he applies for it there will be nothing wrong done. Similarly in the case of the ryot. So far as that clause goes it is only proper that no rule should be made which would be inconsistent with the clause I have asked for, so that the only just thing will be to adopt the course that I have suggested—to charge the person who has applied for water. If a ryot applies for water, there should be no rule which makes the landholder liable for it. So far as that clause goes, both by positive and negative argument we could make out that that is the only thing that we could adopt and not that there should be rules which can contravene or in any way affect the principles underlying that clause. Similarly when you go to

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the second clause, you will find that I have made a distinction between the cases where the landlords dispute the right of Government to the water and cases in which there is no such dispute. We know that in the northern parts of Bellary and other districts cases have been going on between the landholders and the Secretary of State in Council, where the question as to the right to levy the water-cess has been raised. I want that it must be in the absolute discretion of the Government in such cases to levy the water-cess as they like; and therefore I provide for such cases in clause (*c*) and there I want rules to be framed as circumstances may require. I want that the landholder should be made liable only in two cases; and that is, where the rent payable for the land by the ryot to the landholder includes a charge for the irrigation, in respect of which the cess was levied, or where the landholder has entered into an agreement with the ryot to bear the cess himself. In those two cases I want that the landholder must be made liable. I need only show that according to the original Bill, as framed by the Government, these two clauses were accepted by the Government. I only adopt these two because these are the two cases in which necessarily the rules must make the landholder liable and not the ryot at all, because every ryot has compounded his rent and has paid it to the landlord or the landlord has agreed to bear this assessment. In such cases, it ought not to be left to the rules to be framed to create a chance for ryots being made liable. Therefore, I suggest that it would only be just if we have a clause like that containing a definite principle and remove the chances of any particular officer working against the conditions that I have named, when it must be unjust and not according to principles of justice. In clause (*b*) (1), I have introduced this question as to whether there is share or *waram* tenure; and this is, I suppose, what the Government mean by enacting even in the select committee's amended Bill clause (4) (*c*) where they say 'in shares from both' It is in cases of *waram* tenure such questions can arise; and what I say is that in such cases the landholder and the ryot must pay in shares proportionate to the shares of produce taken by each. That will at once seem to be the only equitable course that the Government might pursue for the purpose of realizing this irrigation cess. In fact the question might well be raised either by the landlord or the ryot that he cannot be liable to pay the irrigation cess. But whatever that may be in the case of *waram* tenure, as far as I have known several districts in the south, this had led in the case of wet lands, *kolumkorva* lands, *i.e.*, lands in the water-spread of tanks, to the levy of the cess; and if the irrigation cess is levied in such cases, it is because additional value is imparted to the land from the Government sources. In such cases it is only proper that the Government levying the rent for water-supply should levy it in the proportion in which the landlord and the tenant take the produce of the land. I have placed my view on the several principles that I have enunciated in the amendment. I have also made provision for cases which might not come under any of these clauses. It is only so far that a legislature of this kind can entertain doubts. If the clauses that I have drafted are clauses that will and must work justice, it is only proper to have them and also to add to them a clause with a contingent provision which will enable the Government to charge in special cases which may arise. I only want that it ought not to appear that we have not done our duty by the so many who will be affected by a legislation of this kind. I would like to know one thing. I do not know what the Government would say at this stage. In the report of the Select Committee the member in charge of the Bill says—I dare say that it is he that must be taken to be responsible for the statement—that they could not arrive at any principle within a short time. It must be conceded that within a short time the cess must be levied. Are they going to charge simply as before according to the already existing practice or are they going to act on any definite principles? If they are going to act on definite principles, why not define them now? I think I am entitled to an answer. If the principles that I have enunciated are principles that must stand good at all times, whatever may be the other rules that may be found necessary, why should they not be accepted? As I said at the commencement, I am prepared to accept any amendment that may be proposed by my Honourable friends, so many of whom have proposed amendments similar to the one that I proposed."

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The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I beg to second the amendment. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar has made a very lucid statement and I expect the Government to make a proper reply. Unless the Government make a propar reply, I will vote for that amendment (*laughter*)."

At this stage the Council adjourned for three-quarters of an hour.

The Council re-assembled at 2-55 P.M.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before I call upon the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to reply I wish to raise the question when the Council would like to adjourn its proceedings to-day. Perhaps we might leave the point until we come to a convenient moment in the business, say about 4 o'clock. I will then submit the question to the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable mover and the seconder of the amendment which is now before the Council have discussed the general principles which should be adopted in passing this Bill; and as this amendment is the first of a series of amendments that follow very much on the same lines, it will probably be convenient at this stage to discuss these general principles which underlie these various amendments in question. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar has stated that the object of the Bill is or should be to define the cases in which the cess should be recoverable from this or that person, and that the principles upon which the cess should be leviable should be laid down in the Bill; he has stated that the chief object of the Bill is to fix the liability on particular persons in accordance with the principles that may now be accepted. I venture to differ entirely from that statement. What is the object of the Bill? The Bill is a transitory enactment; and the reason why, after discussion in Select Committee, it was decided that it would be convenient that it should take the form of a transitory enactment was because, after the fullest consideration, we came to the conclusion that, in the present state of our knowledge, it is impossible to lay down any principles which would be sufficiently certain to be applicable to all cases or even to a majority of cases. The object of the present transitory Bill is to enable us to acquire more experience of what is the actual state of affairs and what are the actual circumstances under which the cess is levied at present, and to see if it would be possible, in the course of the 2½ years during which this Bill will be in force, to evolve some principles which may be found to be applicable to the majority of cases that will occur.

"In the speech that I made when I introduced the Bill, I referred to the great desirability of respecting established custom, and the conclusion that we came to in the Select Committee was that the only course that we could at present follow in the transitory enactment would be, as far as possible, to follow the existing practice. It happened only a day or two ago that I was reading a report from a very famous administrator, who lived more than a century ago, Mr. Place, the well known Collector of Chingleput. I find these words in his report. He says:—'In a country where the law in most cases is determined by evidence of custom either as it is practised or preserved in the memory of the natives, the violation of the most trivial usage should be avoided, and, however desirable simplicity may be, certainty is of much more importance. To alter a system to which they have been inured, in all likelihood, through a series of several generations, is attended with danger.'

"I should wish very strongly to impress upon the Council the meaning and the importance of these words 'however desirable simplicity may be, certainty is of much more importance.' Now this amendment and the two or three amendments which follow embody a demand to lay down general principles. They are efforts, in fact, to attain simplicity; and I am afraid that the attainment of simplicity would be at the cost of certainty. Our object, as I say, is to continue the present practice; we do not want to disturb that practice, with all the inconvenient consequences which might therefrom ensue. I would ask the Council to consider what that means. The practice in regard to the levy of the cess varies from district to district; it varies from estate to estate; and it may vary even from village to village. We know very little regarding it. Practically all the information that

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the Government have has been placed at the disposal of the Council, and they can see for themselves how fragmentary is the information that we have in our hands. The reason is that, in the levying or the collecting of the cess, custom has been followed. In each separate estate and village custom is ascertained from the wishes of those concerned, the wishes of landholders and the wishes of ryots; and that custom embodies the practice which has been found to be most convenient to the two parties principally concerned. If we proceed by means of rules, then there is left to the Government the power to alter what may be the existing practice, should that be found necessary By proceeding by rules, the Government are enabled on due inquiry to make any change that may be necessary to serve the purposes of equity and justice. On the other hand, if with our imperfect knowledge of what is the existing practice and with our imperfect knowledge as to how any change in that practice may affect the convenience of both landholders and ryots—if with that imperfect knowledge we now set to work to lay down in this Bill principles which cannot be diverged from and which could be enforced in a court of law, surely it is obvious that the state of affairs may become very inconvenient. As I say, if we proceed by rules, it is open on proof of necessity to the Government to alter the rules; but if we proceed by legislation there cannot be any alteration, not even in the most trivial respects, except by coming to this Council and going through the tedious process of an amending Bill.

"Now what is asked by the mover of this amendment is that we should embody in the Bill certain principles I think I shall be able to show that the principles, as they are enunciated in this amendment, are devoid of certainty and that the only result of embodying them in the Bill would be to cause an enormous amount of litigation, because it would be impossible for the executive Government or any other executive authority to afford relief in cases where principles have been laid down and where there is an allegation that these principles have violated practice. I am confident that our object in wishing to follow the existing practice, to maintain the existing practice, will commend itself to the wishes of landholders, I am equally confident that ryots would desire that method of procedure. Of all persons they are the most conservative and it would be most repugnant to their feelings that we should now introduce any sudden change in what has been the established custom, that to which they have grown accustomed during the course of the last half century. These principles which it is now sought to embody in the Bill have been arrived at, as I say, on very scanty information and by a hasty and very imperfect process of induction. Should we attempt now to impose a legislative enactment embodying those uncertain and imperfect principles on the ryots and the landholders of the Presidency, I feel sure that we would thereby give rise to much discontent, disaffection and possibly even worse. Then it must not be thought that these principles that are sought by this amendment and those that follow to be embodied in the Bill cover the whole field. I think that was admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar; and he pointed out that he had provided in the last clause of his amendment that where his principles would not come into operation, there the Government might fill up the gap. That, I take it, is not a scientific method of legislation. What is required is to ascertain the facts and deduce therefrom your principles, to see that these principles cover the whole, or as near as possible the whole field and then, if it be possible, to embody those principles in your legislation.

"Now after pointing out those objections on general grounds to the attempt to embody in this Bill as stringent and crystallized legislative provisions these principles which are based upon such imperfect knowledge, after that I will pass on to an examination of the specific provisions in the amendment before us. Taking sub-clause (*a*) of this amendment, I would point out that possibly as the result of hasty drafting, the clause does not provide for anything except an application from either the landholder or the ryot. It does not provide for the case, the quite possible case, of an application coming from both. It does not provide for the case of an application coming from a tenant or from a man who is neither a ryot nor yet a tenant, but perhaps somebody in the nature of a bailiff. The distinction between tenants and farm bailiffs is very fine; and even the distinction between a farm bailiff and a field labourer is not very clearly marked. Supposing an application comes from a field

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labourer, what is to be done? Clause (*a*) of the amendment says nothing. I take it, supposing a man in occupation of a field as a mere tenant puts in an application for water, under this clause the cess cannot be levied from him. It must be levied from either the landholder or from the ryot. The clause provides for no such contingency as an application coming in from anybody excepting the landholder or the ryot. Then there is a case that may arise, a very common case which is not here provided for. What is to be done in the case of joint owners? We must contemplate the case of joint owners, but the amendment gives no indication as to what is to be done with regard to them. If there are, as there may well be, 50 or 60 or more joint holders of a *patta* land, suppose only one of them applies? I would ask the Council to remember that the proposal is to embody this provision in the Bill that it should be passed into law and be the guide not only for the executive revenue establishments but it will embody the law upon which the courts would have to decide. What will happen in the case of an application coming from one of the members of a joint family? Is it not quite possible that an application of that sort might be a bogus application or, even if it is not a bogus one, that the other joint owners may repudiate it when the time comes to collect the cess? Then they may say: 'It was only one of us who applied, none of the rest of us applied and we are not liable. It was only one out of 60.' There is no provision to show the executive revenue authorities in a case like that how they are to proceed. It is a point which should be noted perhaps in this connection—I think the Honourable mover does not quite understand it—what is the object of an application for water? Under our executive rules it is laid down that if a person wishes to irrigate his land he should apply for water. Now the object of that is to enable those who are responsible for the regulation of water to know to what area they have to supply water. It is simply to guide them and when we are asked to take the application for water as carrying with it an obligation to pay, it is extending to that application for water a purpose or intention which it was never intended to have.

"Then I pass to clause (*b*). That clause says nothing about what is to happen in case the right of the Government to the water charge is in dispute. I hope I shall not be thought to be indulging in meticulous criticism; it must be remembered that this clause, if it is to be embodied in this Bill, as I say, will be a portion of a legal enactment which will be looked to by the courts of law to guide them in disposing of any case that may arise. I ask, while the clause provides for the case where the right to water is not in dispute, what is to happen if it is in dispute? Would that condition arise if the cultivator or the person applying for water says there is a dispute?

"Then going on to clause (*b*) (1), there it is proposed to lay down that where there is no such application and where the right of the Government to the water charge is not in dispute, the cess should be levied 'from the landholder and the 'ryot in case of lands held on *waram* tenure in shares proportionate to the shares of 'produce taken by each.' Now that assumes that there would be no application. Where there is no application, then we are to levy the cess in a certain way in the case of lands held on *waram* tenure. As a matter of fact, there are instances of lands held on *waram* tenure in which applications are put in, and the clause gives us no indication how in this case we are to proceed. It is a case of inconsistency which will cause infinite trouble and infinite doubt in its application by the courts. Again in reference to the same sub-clause (*b*) (1), I would ask how the officers responsible are to know what is the proportionate share of the produce taken by the landholder and the ryot. It may be that the members of the Council are under the impression that this share is always some nice convenient fraction, a half or a third or in some exceptional cases a fourth. Among the papers communicated to the Council there was one from the ryots of the two *inam* villages of Ramankottagam and Pudukkottagam in the Tanjore district and in that is given the fraction of the produce which is taken respectively by the landholder and the ryot or the tenant and it is a very complicated fraction. It is 49 by something—I forget exactly what. At any rate, there is a fraction laid down which is complicated and difficult it may be to apply. But that is not the great difficulty. The assumption is also made in this clause of

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the proposed amendment that the proportions taken by the landholder and the ryot respectively are constant and invariable proportions. It may perhaps be so in the case of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar; but it is not always the case and the proportion taken by these two, the landholder and the ryot, not infrequently vary considerably. It will be known, I presume, to all members of the Council experienced in land tenures and customs connected with land—it will no doubt be known to them that in most cases before the crop is divided in accordance with the *waram*, the *meras* and the *rusums* that are to be paid to the village officers, temples and institutions, and the payments for the cost of harvesting, etc., are deducted. Generally speaking, these *meras* are fixed, but not always. They vary at times, and though the variation might not affect the quantity of the crop that is taken by the landholder and ryot respectively, yet it adds to the complexity of the calculation; and furthermore the fact that the distribution of the *meras* is sometimes made after the division of the produce between the landlord and the tenant will also introduce a complication which the revenue officers might find it very difficult to meet. But in addition to all that, as I say, there is the fact that the proportion of the crop taken by the landholder and the ryot is not a constant one. It may ordinarily be $\frac{1}{3}$ but in certain circumstances it will vary. Now I have been able to get information in regard to some 30 estates in the Presidency with regard to this matter of *waram* tenure. My information is not complete. It extends only, as I say, to 30 estates and there are probably thousands of estates in the Presidency, if the whole of the *inam* villages be included. My information extends only to 30 estates and yet I find in these estates there are cases in which the proportion of the crop taken respectively by the landholder and the ryot varies in accordance with the state of the season, the state of the water-supply, the state of the ryot himself and other circumstances. In one estate I find that the landlord's share varies from a fraction which is represented by $\frac{81}{100}$ to $\frac{97}{265}$. It is a variable share. The circumstances under which it varies between these two is a matter I have no information about. In another estate I find that the fractions are either $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{7}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$, varying through all these and even more fractions in accordance with, as I say, the state of the water-supply in the particular season, the state of the crops, the time when the water is supplied and so forth—all variable factors. And what is sought to be thrown upon the village officers and the revenue officers who levy the cess by this amendment is that they shall ascertain for each year what is the exact proportion of the crop which will be taken by the two parties concerned. I say in regard to that that we are imposing a burden which it will be impossible to discharge. There will be constant risks of the amount of the cess that is levied being said to be an improper amount and thereafter the only means of redress would be by going to court.

"Then I pass to clause (2) of the amendment. That lays down that the cess in the case of other lands, *i.e.*, lands not held on *waram* tenure, is to be collected from the ryot whose land the water irrigates. Now at once the question arises, how are the revenue authorities to know who is the ryot of the land? Does it never happen that there are disputes as to title? Surely that is a very common occurrence. We have recently been conducting the preparation of a record of rights in one of the larger estates in the Presidency, and in seventy villages of that estate—only seventy—there were 5,324 disputes as to title. Now in every one of those cases, supposing the question of levying the water-cess were at stake, it would be necessary for the revenue authorities before they could levy the cess to have those disputes settled; and how they are to be settled by executive action I cannot conceive.

"Then to that clause (2) there are two exceptions. The cess is to be collected from the ryot whose land the water irrigates 'except where the rent payable for the 'land by the ryot to the landholder includes a charge for the irrigation in respect 'of which the cess was levied or the landholder has entered into an agreement with 'the ryot to bear the cess himself.' How are the revenue authorities to know whether the case falls within either of these exceptions? How can they tell whether there is any contract, any special engagement between the landholder and the ryot? There is the patta, I grant; or there ought to be a patta. But we know in how many

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cases there are no pattas at all ; and the pattas may not be produced. We cannot enforce the production of pattas and there may be agreements outside the pattas of which we can have no cognizance whatever. I say there is an extraordinary amount of uncertainty and it is impossible for the revenue authorities to take upon themselves the *onus*, the burden, of deciding in cases like that as to the tenure of the land or the engagements between the ryot and the landholder.

"To sum up, my objections to this amendment are those general ones which will apply to all the amendments of this nature which are put on the paper, viz., that this is a transitory enactment, the express object of which is to gather information and to see if we can from the information so gathered evolve principles that will be more applicable than those that have been embodied in this amendment. That is one point. Then, as I have pointed out, the effect of introducing an amendment of this nature would be not to settle matters but to cause an immense amount of uncertainty and consequent litigation in the courts I beg to oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has already indicated that there are a number of amendments dealing with this matter. Mine is one of those amendments and I think that it would be convenient to state what I have to say at this stage ; and if on the principles which are indicated in the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar's amendment the Council is against us, it would probably be convenient to withdraw all the amendments, which are more or less substantially the same in their nature Your Excellency, I must trouble the Council with the wording of some of these amendments to show the substantial character of the agreement that there is amongst all Honourable Members who have given notice of amendments on this point. The amendment of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rama Aiyangar says that in the three cases which he had suggested the cess should be collected either from the landholder or from the ryot, and that in other cases the Government should have the discretion to frame rules and collect the cess from either the landholder or the ryot as it may appear to them just and proper. The three cases which he has mentioned are first, where the landholder or the ryot applies or makes a formal application in writing for water, secondly where the landholder collects the rent from the tenant including a charge for irrigation, and thirdly where there is a specific agreement between the ryot and the landholder that the landholder should himself bear the cess.

"These three points more or less are repeated in the amendment of which notice has been given by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma. That is the amendment No. 6. Then amendment No. 12 is the one with which I am concerned. There also it is substantially suggested that the cess should be collected from the landholder wherever there is no application from him and from the ryot wherever there is an application from him or whenever he uses the water. Clauses (ii) and (iii) of the amendment in my name substantially are in agreement with the clauses (1) and (2) of the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar. Therefore Honourable Members will see that the object of these amendments is to incorporate into the Act, while it is a transitory measure, so much of the principles which ought to guide us in the levy of the cess and which are consistent with the existing practice. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has stated that he is perfectly confident that landholders are quite content with the Bill as it is now put forward and that the tenants and the ryots are also equally satisfied with the measure ; and he has also suggested that there will be discontent and disaffection if the Bill be in any way interfered with."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"No, I said if practice was departed from."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Yes, if the practice is departed from If these amendments are accepted, it is suggested that the present practice would be departed from. He further suggested that there would be an increase of litigation if the amendments are accepted. After the reference as to the increase of lawyers and litigation by the Hon'ble Dr. Nair this morning, I feel somewhat diffident in putting forward these amendments, and the Honourable gentlemen who have given notice of amendments are all also lawyers. But I may assure your Excellency that it is not with the intention of increasing litigation that

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these amendments are put forward. We wish, as far as possible, to avoid litigation and desire that principles so far as they are consistent with the existing practice should be embodied in this measure and that discretion should be taken by Government as regards other cases, to which these principles could not be properly applied under the terms of this Bill.

"I will now proceed to say a few words with reference to the existing practice to which reference has been made. Your Excellency, I would draw the attention of Honourable Members to the rules which are to be found in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue with reference to the major systems of irrigation—the Gōdāvari, the Kistna, the Rushikulya, the Pennar and the Periyar systems, in all of which it is stated that there should be a formal application for water. The rule says:—'The cultivator of land registered as dry will be allowed to apply for or relinquish water for wet crops every year on condition that a formal application on the printed form as prescribed in the appendix is made.' Then in a subsequent rule, it is stated 'the cultivator may be called upon to pay for water which he has obtained on his own application against the will of the landlord, and if he fails to pay the water-rate, his property, real and personal, may be sold,' and so on. This rule about the application for water and the liability of the cultivator who applies for water for the payment of the cess is repeated in every one of the rules which are framed with reference to the major systems of irrigation. I do not think that there if the water-cess be levied from the person who applies for water, whether it is the landholder or the ryot, any hardship would be caused to anybody. After all, it is not suggested that these principles which are sought to be embodied in the Bill are exhaustive; and to the extent to which litigation can be avoided by laying down these principles, it would be perfectly sound to accept them and to leave discretion to Government in cases falling outside these three matters mentioned in the amendment, I may say, your Excellency, that in the Irrigation Acts of Bombay, Punjab and Burma, as well as in Northern India, the application for water is the basis of liability. Those Acts specially and specifically state that the water-cess can be recovered only from the person who applies for water. The rules in this Presidency, which are embodied in the Standing Orders, more or less carry out the same policy by insisting upon applications. I do not think that under these circumstances it is right to say that the application is merely intended for the purpose of facilitating the distribution of water. But apart from it, I think that under the existing practice there is no doubt whatever that the person who sends in the applications is generally looked to for the payment of the cess. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson suggested that no reference has been made to the joint applications or applications by farm labourers or persons who are members of a joint family. But all these cases can be distinguished on the ground that the person who applies is really the agent of either the joint family or the persons in whose behalf the application is made. After all, as I have stated, the amendment is not at all intended as an exhaustive enunciation of the principles which ought to guide us in the levy of this cess.

"Then reference has been made to cases where the rent payable for the land includes charge for irrigation in respect of which the cess is levied and where there is an express agreement. It is suggested that it is impossible for revenue officers to ascertain the existence of these contracts. But on a reference to the Bill, as originally introduced, it will be seen that these are the very cases in which an exception was made in seeking to empower the landholders to recover the cess from the ryots. Except in these two cases, it was sought to empower the landholder to recover the cess from the ryot, wherever the landholder has been called upon to pay the cess. The section as originally drafted proceeded on that assumption.

"I should like to make a reference to the state of things in one of the estates in the Kistna district, the Baharazalli estate, where the Government have entered into a specific agreement with the landlords to recover the cess, leaving them to collect the cess from the ryots—that is, in regard to what is known as the immemorial wet. In the present Bill, it would be open to the Government to throw the whole

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responsibility for the cess either on the landholder or on the ryot, if they choose to do so, notwithstanding the express engagements that were entered into at the time when *anicut* irrigation was introduced in Kistna and Gödāvari. There is no provision in the Bill which safeguards existing arrangements; and as a matter of fact, if under this provision the Government proceed to recover the cess from the ryot, it would certainly be in violation of the existing practice.' It is for this purpose that these three principles are now sought to be embodied in the Bill; and though I am not satisfied with the language of the amendment, I would suggest that your Excellency should first settle the question as to whether these principles can be embodied in the Bill by taking the sense of the meeting on these three points. Then we can settle the language of the amendment, as now put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar.

"A good deal of criticism has been directed to the *waram* tenure which forms the subject matter of clause (*b*) (1) of amendment No. 5. But even as it is, Honourable Members will see that section 1-A is intended to cover the case of *waram* tenure where it is stated that the Government undertake to collect the cess in shares from both the landholder and the ryot. That is obviously intended to cover the case of *waram* tenure. I do not think that it will matter much whether the share is one-half, one-third or one-eighth, as even in the section as now framed the Government undertake to collect the cess in shares from both, and this is specially intended to cover cases of *waram* tenure."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH:—"Your Excellency, as regards this matter of incorporating in the Bill the principles on which the charge should be levied either from the landholder or from the ryot, the objection as it seems to me lies principally on the ground that we have not got sufficient information upon which any principles can be enunciated. I would like to impress upon the Council, in the first place, that the practice of collecting water-cess from the ryot and not from the landholder has been in existence for the last 25 or 30 years in different parts of the Presidency, and that these difficulties which Honourable Members seem to imagine as being likely to arise out of the Bill as it is worded have not so far as we know actually arisen. Not a single concrete case has been put forward.

"As regards the amendment, I should like to invite attention to amendments 8, 9 and 10. These amendments propose that in the Bill the existing practices should be stereotyped. Now if one looks at the amendment which is immediately before the Council, amendment No. 5, one will see that it says 'in cases in which 'there has been an application for the supply of water, the water-cess must be 'levied from the applicant.' That is what the Honourable Mr. Ramachandra Rao also proposes in his amendment No. 12. The result of the adoption of this amendment would be that it would upset the existing practice in the Rushikulya area at any rate, because there under the water-rate rules applications for water have to be put in with the object of regulating and controlling water-supply. But at the present moment the practice in that tract is to collect the cess in shares according to the *waram*, which I believe is a simple fraction of one-half, from the ryot and from the landholder. If this amendment is accepted we will upset that practice; and wherever an application has been put in, the whole cess will have to be recovered either from the landholder or from the ryot, whoever happens to have put in the application. Then again the amendment 5 (*b*) (2) (i) more or less corresponds with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's amendment 12 (*a*) (ii), which says: 'the cess shall be recovered from the landlord where the rent payable for 'the land includes a charge for irrigation in respect of which the cess is levied.' On the face of it, it seems reasonable enough; but it will upset the existing practice in Kistna, Gödāvari and parts of Nellore. I believe it is a fact, though I have not actually been able to verify it, that in Kistna, where I have served for a good many years as an Assistant Collector, in the case at any rate of all lands which have been converted from dry to wet under the anicut system and which are known by the local name of *bapat* wet, the *zamindar* invariably recovers a charge for water in addition to the water-cess payable to the Government. It is also the case, as reported by the Collector of Nellore, that the

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Zamindar of Venkatagiri does the same thing. Under this amendment, as the rent includes a charge for irrigation in respect of which this cess is levied, cess will have to be recovered from the landlord. But the existing practice is to recover it from the ryot. Going back for a moment to the case of making an application—whether the landholder or the ryot should be made to pay it—I would just like to add this remark, that in certain parts of the Presidency it is the practice already to recover it from the applicant; but the point is we have not got the information to say exactly what the effect of adopting this amendment would be. As I have pointed out, in some parts of the Presidency it would have the effect of upsetting the existing practice. That is the main point that I should like to impress upon the Council, not that there is any objection to enunciating principles if we can arrive at them. But as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhesvara Sarma himself said when this Bill was before the Council last March, certainly Honourable Members of this Council individually have not got sufficient knowledge to lay down principles; and so far as the Government are concerned, the Government themselves have not got it either at the present moment. A reference has been made by the Board of Revenue to all Collectors calling upon them to report what are the actual practices under which this cess is levied at the present moment—either from the ryot or from the landholder. When we get this report it may be possible to frame rules which will have to be published and submitted to criticism before they can be passed; and we may possibly be able to enunciate certain principles. But until we have got complete information I think it would be unwise and only running the risk of increasing litigation and causing a great amount of confusion and trouble, if the Council should attempt to lay down principles with imperfect knowledge."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I wish to support the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rama Aiyangar. The decision of the High Court which led to the introduction of the present Bill was passed on the 17th January 1911. Since then the difficulties caused by that decision have been before the public and have been engaging the anxious attention of the Government, the landholders and other persons affected. The main question suggested by the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar is whether or not it is necessary that the principles, so far as they can be ascertained, so far as they can be agreed upon, ought to be incorporated in the present Bill. After hearing the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, we are no doubt satisfied that the amendment proposed in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) does not exhaust all possible cases that can occur. It is also clear that there may be some other cases which have to be provided for. But so far as I have been able to hear, no objection has been urged against the reasonableness of the principles which have been enunciated in the amendment. If it is found that these principles in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) cannot be supported or that they will work mischief, no doubt the amendment deserves to be rejected. But we find from the representations made by the Zamindari Ryots' Association, as found in one of the papers placed in our hands a few days ago, and also from the representations made in behalf of the Landholders' Association, that there is no particular objection raised by them against the person applying for water being called upon to pay the cess in the cases concerned. It is pointed out that the ryots are satisfied with this provision, that the landholders are satisfied with this provision and that it is necessary to avoid litigation. I find from the report sent by the Secretary of the Zamindari Ryots' Association that he takes objection to the existing practice being legalized. He states that the proposition urged on behalf of landholders is not to be accepted and points out that so far as can be ascertained from the revenue records the particular person who had applied for water must be made to pay the water-cess.

"Regarding the other portions of the amendment, I must confess to a feeling of surprise in its being found difficult to incorporate the provision which was suggested in the original Bill itself. In the original Bill which was introduced at the meeting held on the 18th March last there was a provision like the one embodied in the present amendment. It was stated in clause 4 sub-clause (2) of the original Bill:—

'(2) Except where (i) the rent payable for the land includes a charge for the irrigation in respect of which the cess was levied or (ii) the landholder has

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entered into an agreement with the ryot or tenant to bear the cess himself, any sum collected from a landholder under the first clause of this section may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 53 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, be recovered by him from the ryot or tenant of the land in respect of which the cess was due, as if it were an arrear of rent due on the land.'

"This necessarily implies that in the two cases mentioned in sub-clause (2) of the original Bill introduced in this Council the landholder is the person that is called upon to pay; and therefore the Honourable mover of this amendment rightly asks that these two cases should be specifically embodied in the present Bill—that the landholder should pay in these two cases and the ryots should pay in the other cases. I do not therefore see any reason why those principles which had already been approved of by the Government ought not to be incorporated in the present Bill. It is two years since the decision of the High Court was passed. If rules are to be framed under a legislative enactment, it is generally for the purpose of prescribing some matters of procedure and other matters of detail. It is clear from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this legislation has been undertaken with the object of fixing the liability of persons for the payment of water-cess. If this Council is going to pass the present Bill, which does not specifically describe the circumstances under which persons ought to be responsible for the payment of the cess, but simply states that rules are to be framed for the purpose of fixing the liability, I submit that it is open to the objection that the legislation undertaken is neither complete nor satisfactory. If within these two years during which difficulties have been experienced from the decision of the High Court we have not been able to evolve any principle whatsoever, I submit, my Lord, that it reflects to a certain extent, about the difficulty that the Council have experienced in framing even a few principles for the proper elucidation of the necessary facts in dispute. It has no doubt been said that this is a transitory measure. The very same reason may induce the Council to accept those principles in regard to which there is no difficulty, with a view to see how these principles are appreciated before the Bill is again brought before the Council. If there is anything in the amendment that should be modified, it can be so modified and incorporated in the present Bill. Simply because we are not able to specify all possible cases which should be embodied, we should not reject the very few cases where we can definitely lay down principles and help ryots and landholders concerned. I therefore submit that though the amendment does not cover all possible cases which can be brought in, it is but necessary that to the extent to which they can be accepted these principles be incorporated in the present Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"I do not wish to make a speech, but I rise to request the Government to consider a fact. As my Honourable friend pointed out, the Bill as originally framed contained an important enunciation of principle. By the Government's dropping out that principle now one would suppose that the Government does not think that that principle need be insisted upon under all circumstances. I very much like to know whether the Government is really under the impression that that principle, namely, of not rendering a party liable for contribution where there is an agreement that that party should not bear the tax—that is the principle which is contained in clause 4, sub-clause (2) of the original Bill—whether the Government have made up their mind that it is not to be insisted upon in every case. I am led to infer that the Government has not made up its mind from certain observations that fell from two Honourable Members of Government who spoke just now. They say, our difficulty is want of information, we do not wish to leap in the dark and to take steps without knowing everything that has to be known on the subject of principles that should guide us in determining who the parties are that are to be made liable. If really the Government has not given up this principle but thinks that there is no use of insisting upon one principle at present not knowing what other principles should be applied, I should like to know. May I request information as to whether the Government propose to communicate to each Collector the principles which they originally put forward in clause 4, sub-clause (2) and to ask them to embody them or to give effect to them in the rules which the Collectors are going to frame?"

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The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR :—"My Lord, I will briefly touch upon the points noted by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch and show that the position which they have taken up more supports me in the clauses that I have put forward than anything else. Of course a quotation was read out by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson from a Chingleput Collector's note as to simplicity and certainty being the two things to be considered. That relates to practices and customs in India, I suppose. If that was so, I think everybody would assent to it. If on the other hand it related to a question of something like the irrigation cess, I certainly think that we have not had sufficient time, during which the irrigation cess has been worked, which could enable us to say that there has been any customary imposition or levy of the cess which could be thought of. It may be thought possibly that we have been getting on for a number of years in the matter of the levy of the cess without trouble; and nobody here is prepared to dispute that state of things. The question now is whether the principles introduced in the amendment are such as work against such practice or have been established now by the Government to be working against such practice. The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch, speaking on behalf of the Government, stated that no case had been shown or quoted in which the existing practice had been found to be wrong. But I do not think that the question arises in the matter at all. On the other hand I think it is for the Government to show that in any case the principles that have been so far enunciated have not been followed in practice. Two cases have been mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch, but I will refer to them later. He has not shown with all the information available to the Government that the principles are wrong and therefore we may take it that the principles can be accepted. Then I thought that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, while taking objections to the specific provision, was going to tell us in what way in practice the Government was levying the cess in the cases indicated. Of course objection was taken to clause (*a*) of the amendment for the reason that there was no provision for application by both, nor for application by plurality of persons, and all that. A reference to the General Clauses Act will show that the singular includes the plural, and therefore an application by one will include an application by any number. As regards applications by both, that will also be covered; and even if it is not, I do not think that the matter is left without being dealt with, because you will find that when both apply each will be an applicant and to that extent you can levy the cess. There is no difficulty in considering a joint application of a tenant and a landlord as an application from each one for his share, as is the case in practice. Then I would have liked to hear from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson the cases in which this really militates against the existing practice. There was none for him; but the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch gave us one in the case of the Rushikulya project and he told us—at least I did not catch him to say that the application came from the one or the other—that it was levied from both. That is what I heard. If the application came from one and it was levied from both, it cannot mean that this provision I ask for is against the existing practice, because, even when the application is from one and both are willing to pay, it will show that there is an agreement between them that even if one applied both should pay. When that is the practice, I really do not know whether there is any necessity to take objection to the clause as it stands. If both of them pay on one man's application, I do not think there is any real difficulty. One will be the agent of the other."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH :—"The Honourable Member's amendment is that in 'cases in which there has been an application for the supply of water the cess 'is leviable from the landholder or the ryot whoever applies for the same.' There is no possibility of recovering from both if one has made the application. That was my point. Under the Rushikulya rules the application for water has to be put in by either the landholder or the ryot. If an application is put in, under the Honourable Member's amendment the cess must be recovered wholly from the one or the other, whichever has put in the application; and that is contrary to the existing practice of recovering it from both."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR :—"It was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch that the whole thing was on *waram* tenure. There is no difficulty:

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that comes under the other clause—clause (*b*) (1) of the amendment. It will cover it ; but even if it is a case of difficulty, the department is apparently content with an application from one or the other."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH :—" Clause (*b*) (1) only refers to cases where there is no such application."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR :—" As regards clause (*b*) (1), which refers to the case of *waram* tenure, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson gave us the proportions running into details, but he did not tell us how they have been collecting in such cases till now and why they introduced clause (*c*) in section 1-A of the amended Bill. If really there was this difficulty in going into details how were they actually collecting the cess so far ? Was it against the principles we suggest ? That has not been stated by the members who spoke on behalf of the Government. It was stated that the *waram* varies in various proportions. That does not affect the principle enunciated. It was also argued that we might have to settle disputes in the case of some of these *zamindaris*. Reference was made to 50 estates. If the disputes are there, I do not know how under the rules the Government are going to settle them. If the disputes are there all the same we may levy the cess according to the existing practice. Unless it is proved that the existing practice militates against the amendment proposed, I do not think that the existence of disputes is a matter which will prevent the Government from levying the cess. Then it was stated—I did not catch it correctly—in Nellore, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch said, the ryot was paying the cess and the *zamindar* recovered from the ryot his wet assessment and also the cess due to Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH :—" With your Excellency's permission I should like to explain what I did say. In the Venkatagiri *zamindari*, the Collector reports that the *zamindar* charges customary wet rates on dry land which is cultivated with wet crop with Government water. That charge is in addition to the water-cess payable to the Government. But the custom in the Venkatagiri *zamindari* is for the ryot to pay the water-cess. Under the Honourable Member's amendment, clause (*b*) (2), in future the *zamindar* would have to pay it because his rate includes the charge for water in respect of irrigation regarding which this water-cess is levied and therefore it will upset the existing practice."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR :—" The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch's suggestion is made because the real relationship between the landholder and the ryot in that *zamindari* as existing under Act I of 1908 has not been properly understood. In cases where it is customary in the *zamindaris* for the landholder to levy the wet assessment when wet crop is raised on dry land, irrespective of the source of irrigation, he levies the water rate because it is the custom of the *zamindari* that wet rate is payable to the landholder. It must be a case of that kind that my Honourable friend refers to. So far as the irrigation cess goes, my amendment only says : if the irrigation cess is added on and collected by the landholder it should be levied from him. Here, admittedly, the irrigation cess is not a cess levied by the landholder, but it is the wet assessment on dry land, because the custom of the *zamindari* is such. There are rulings to this effect and such cases are very common in the Madura district and I know cases of *zamindaris* where there is a custom either in a *zamindari* or an *inam* village for the ryots to pay the wet rates, even when a dry crop is raised. This clause does not militate against that practice. Therefore, my submission is, there is really no case made out for these principles being rejected, and if the measure itself is a temporary measure it is only very proper that we coming and sitting here as the legislature should define the principles as far as possible, allowing this temporary piece of legislature to gain experience with this provision and not without it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR :—" May I know if the information I requested will be given."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—" The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the existing practice and by way of illustrating the existing practice quoted from the rules which are published in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue

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on the assumption that these rules cover the practice throughout the Presidency. Because in these rules it is laid down that applications for water must be put in, therefore he infers that a similar rule obtains, and that applications are put in, throughout the whole Presidency. That assumption will not bear examination. These rules apply to particular tracts and principally to the great deltas. They do not apply specifically to the rest of the Presidency; and according to the information that I have, the practice of putting in applications for water does not extend probably to the greater part of the area of the Presidency. It is a practice that is not known, I think, in almost any part of the Ceded districts, or the central districts, and certainly not on the west coast. Therefore to say that because under the Board of Revenue's Standing Orders in certain isolated tracts it is laid down that applications must be put in, therefore that practice of putting in applications extends to the whole Presidency, is an absolute misconception.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao both referred to the provision in the Bill with regard to the *waram*. They took the provision in the amendment with regard to *waram* and compared it with the provision in the Bill which provides that cess shall be 'leviable in accordance with such rules as the Government may, after previous publication, prescribe in that behalf (*a*) from the landholder, (*b*) from the ryot, (*c*) in shares from both.' The two Honourable gentlemen seem to imply that the provision which it is proposed to insert by this amendment is identical in scope with that which we have inserted in the Bill. The amendment provides that we shall insert in the Bill—that we shall make it a statutory provision of the Bill—that in cases of *waram* tenure the cess shall be leviable from the landholder and the ryot in shares proportionate to the shares of the produce taken by each. That is a cast iron provision from which there can be no escape. There is no option to any one to diverge from it in order to suit local circumstances, such as I have mentioned in regard to several districts. Contrast that provision with what is put in the Bill. The provision in the Bill is that the cess shall be leviable 'in accordance with such rules as Government may prescribe . . . in shares from both'—an altogether elastic provision which leaves it to the Government to prescribe the rules. If they like they need not prescribe any rules. The reason why these particular words were inserted was because it was necessary that the Government should take power to prescribe rules which would govern cases of *waram* tenures. Without these words we could not prescribe rules which would enable us to collect the cess from both the landholder and the ryot should that course be found desirable. But the amendment proposed is that we shall be compelled to collect it not only from the two but in certain proportions. The two things are not at all identical.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinha Aiyar referred to the provision that was contained in clause 4 of the original Bill and they argue that it is identical with a portion of what appears in paragraph (2) of the amendment. Now what appears in paragraph (2) of this amendment is a reference to the way in which the cess shall be leviable, that is, leviable by either the Government or their agents. The provision contained in clause 4 of the original Bill has nothing whatever to do with that. It refers to the remedy to be taken in the courts of law. It refers to the rights of the parties, that is, the landholder and tenant, and their rights *inter se*. It has no reference to the levy of the cess except in so far as it provides for a remedy in the courts of law, but not against the executive officers of Government for any injustice done in collecting or for any cause of action that may have arisen in consequence of the action of the Government. These two things are again totally different. The provision in the amendment has no bearing on the provision in clause 4 of the original Bill. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch has tried to explain the position that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar's amendment has nothing to do with it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR:—"I may not at all vote for this amendment. I want to know whether, supposing that this amendment is lost, the Government would communicate to Collectors the provision contained in clause 4 of the original Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"The object of the Government is to prescribe the procedure by rules and we shall prescribe the procedure which we think to be

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equitable and just. We cannot embody in the rules any provision which will enable one party to go to court and recover the cess from another."

The Hon'ble Mr P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"May I ask for an explanation ? I think the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said that no applications for water were necessary for raising wet crops on dry lands in the Ceded districts."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"Applications for wet crops are necessary in the case of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, but are not prescribed by the Board's Standing Orders anywhere else in the Ceded districts."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR :—"I request that the amendment may be put clause by clause separately."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I think that the discussion has proceeded wholly on the assumption that the amendment takes a view which is in accordance with the spirit of other amendments. I do not think it will be advisable to split up the amendment at this stage."

The amendment was put and lost, 14 voting for and 28 against it. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar demanded a division and it was taken with the following result :—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair.	The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson.
,, Mr. T. V Seshagiri Aiyar.	,, Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.
,, Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.	,, Sir Harold Stuart.
,, Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.	,, Mr. A. G. Cardew.
,, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.	,, Mr. W. O. Horne.
,, Mr. P. Kesava Pillai.	,, Surgeon-General Bannerman.
,, Mr B. V. Narasimha Aiyar.	,, Mr. R. B. Clegg.
,, Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.	,, Mr. L. M. Wynch.
,, Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar.	,, Mr A. Butterworth.
,, Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	,, Mr. N S Brodie.
,, Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	,, Sir Alfred Bourne.
,, Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar.	,, Mr. C. A. Smith.
,, Mr. T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.	,, Mr H. E. Clerk.
,, Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	,, Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt.
	,, Mr. L. Davidson.
	,, Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
	,, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swaminarana Pillai.
	,, Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanujachariyar.
	,, Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.
	,, Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu.
	,, Mr. E. F. Barber.
	,, Mr. R. M. Savage.
	,, Sir Francis Spring.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma then withdrew, with the permission of His Excellency the President, amendment No. 5 which was as follows :—

"6 In section 1-A (1) after the word 'leviable' in line 27 and before the word 'in' insert the following :

'(1) Where a landholder or ryot applies for water, from the person who 'applies for the same.

'(2) Where the produce of the land is shared by the landholder and the 'ryot in defined proportions, from the landholder and the ryot in such specified 'proportions.

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'(3) In cases not falling within sub-clause (2), where pattas and 'muchilkas are exchanged between a landholder and a ryot and the land in respect 'of the irrigation of which the cess is leviable is shown as wet therein, and it 'does not appear therefrom that the irrigation source therefor is one other than 'that for the user of which the cess is leviable, from the landholder.

'(4) and in other cases'."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Narasinheswara Sarma withdrew amendment No. 7 which was as follows:—

"7. Omit clause (c) from section 1-A (1)."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. A. S Krishna Rao Pantulu withdrew amendment No. 8 which was as follows:—

"8. The following words are to be added after the words 'prescribe in 'that behalf':

' 'with due regard to the following principles: (1) the existing practice 'shall be followed; (2) the contracts, expressed or implied, existing between 'the Government and the landholder, or the Government and the ryot, or the 'landholder and the ryot, shall be enforced'."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur :—"Your Excellency, I think my amendment No. 9 is accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"No."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur :—"The Government have already promised to respect existing practices."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable Member is right in saying that is the intention of the Government. If that satisfies the Honourable gentleman, it is all right."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur :—"As the Government have already declared their intention to proceed in keeping with the amendment I propose, I do not press it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, amendment No. 9 was withdrawn. The following was the amendment :—

"9. In section 1-A (1) after the words 'prescribe in that behalf' add the following words :—

'in conformity with the existing usages and customs in the particular 'areas concerned'."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar then withdrew, with the permission of His Excellency the President, amendment No. 10 which was as follows :—

"10. After clause (c) in section 1-A (1) after line 33, insert the following :—

'The said rules shall be in accordance with the practice as to the collec- 'tion of such cesses in the different districts of the Presidency prior to January '1911'."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasinha Raju withdrew, with the permission of His Excellency the President, amendment No. 11 which was as follows :—

"11. In section 1-A the following proviso shall be added to sub-section (1):

'Provided that such cess shall be levied from the landholder (1) where 'the rent payable for the land includes a charge for the irrigation in respect 'of which the cess was levied, (2) when the landholder has entered into an 'agreement with the ryot to bear the cess himself, and (3) where the land- 'holder has applied for the water regarding which the cess was levied."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao then withdrew, with the permission of His Excellency the President, amendments Nos. 12 and 13 which were as follow :

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'12. To be added at the end of section 1-A (1)

'Provided that the said cess shall be levied—

'(a) from the landholder—

'(i) where he applies for or uses such water under the rules herein-'before referred to ;

'(ii) where the rent payable for the land includes a charge for 'irrigation in respect of which the cess is levied ;

'(iii) where he has entered into an agreement with the ryot to bear 'the cess himself.

'(b) from the ryot—

'where he applies for or uses such water under the rules herein-'before referred to,

'Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the final decree of a 'competent civil court obtained before the commencement of this Act determining 'the respective rights and liabilities of the landholder and the ryot in regard to 'the payment of the cess and the rights and liabilities, if any, of the landholder 'and the ryot inter se in regard to the supply of water or the cess payable 'therefor."

[*An alternative amendment to be proposed as an addition to section* 1-A (1) *in case amendment No.* 12 *is not accepted.*]

'13. Provided that the said cess shall be payable by the person who 'applies for the water under the rules hereinbefore referred to or by the person 'who uses such water.

'Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the final decree of a 'competent civil court obtained before the commencement of this Act, determin-'ing the respective rights and liabilities of the landholder and the ryot in regard 'to the payment of the cess and the rights and liabilities, if any, of the land-'holder and the ryot inter se in regard to the supply of water or the cess payable 'therefor'."—

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu then withdrew, with the permission of His Excellency the President, amendment No. 14 which was as follows :—

'14. In section 1-A (1) the words '(a) from the landholder, or (b) from the 'ryot or (c) in shares from both' shall be removed from the end and shall be inserted between the word 'leviable' and the words 'in accordance with such 'rules as the Government may, after previous publication, prescribe in that 'behalf'."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—"In view of a later amendment of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramabhadra Nayudu, I do not wish to press amendment No. 15. I beg to withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn. The following was the amendment :—

"15 In section 1-A (2) before the word 'the' in line 34 insert the follow-ing:

'Notwithstanding anything to the contrary which may be contained in 'the Estates Land Act I of 1908'.

and omit the words 'a landholder or' in lines 34 and 35."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU, Zamindar of Doddappa-nayakkanur :—"I beg to withdraw amendment No. 16."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn. The following was the amendment :—

"16. In section 1-A (2) after the words 'by a landholder' omit the words 'or a ryot.'

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The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMACHANDRA NAYUDU, Zamindar of Doddappamayakkanur:—"Your Excellency, I think amendment No. 17 is more modest than amendment No 16. It is as follows:—

"17. In section I-A (2) after the words 'interest in the land' add the following words:—

'Provided that in every case where the said amount is payable by a ryot, 'it shall be a charge upon his interest in the land subject to any rent that may 'be lawfully due by such tenant to the landholder."

"The object of this amendment, my Lord, is that Government should not get any precedence over the landholder in the matter of this particular cess. Under the section as proposed, Government will have a prior right over the landholder in the tenant's right in the land, whatever that right may be Paragraph 8 of the Select Committee's report says 'it is essential, we think, that water-cess should take precedence of rent.' Why this should be considered essential I cannot say. Government dues as such are due from the land and are bound up in the term *peishcush* due from the landholder and he pays it direct to Government—his dealings are with Government direct and Government dealings ordinarily should be with him direct. But the legislature has in recent years gone over the other way to give power to the Government to deal directly with the tenant, thus striking at the very root of the relationship between landlord and tenant. *Primâ facie* a landlord has the right to transact his business directly with his tenants and *vice versâ*, and there is no reason why he should not be allowed to do so. The ryot may be ignorant of the world, but knows his own rights as a ryot. And there is no allegation of oppression, of undue influence, so far at least as the present question is concerned. Would a private company countenance the existence of a third party to the contract in regard to the dealings with its own men, and would even Government themselves tolerate the representatives of a third party in regard to their dealings with their own ryots? Government may be actuated with the best of intentions, but there is reason to apprehend that they are going the wrong way about this business. The best interests of Government and landlords and tenants are subserved by the further recognition of the landholder as a unit in the administration, wherever he exists. To dethrone him from his old and historic position may be alluring but will prove disastrous in the end. The landed aristocracy is everywhere a valuable support to good and orderly government but the non-recognition of its elementary rights and the status that is naturally its own, by Government, may do much injury to the country. I say this, my Lord, in the interests of good government and in a more sorrowful than an angry mood, and I trust Government will give due weight to the importance of the position I take This question of priority is an old one. It is even stated in some quarters that Government *qua* Government has the right to it. I have tried to look into the question from an impartial point of view. I do not see the reason why Government should have this priority *qua* Government. The case is simply this; Government interferes in a matter partly relating to landholders and tenants and allows the tenant to take Government water, whether with or without the permission of the landholder and even, it may be, against it and then says that if the tenant has taken it he becomes liable to Government and Government have a first right on his property in the land. First, Government have no right to encourage the tenant to act like this; secondly, Government having encouraged him to act like this should take the consequences of their own act. They have, I think, no right to ask the landholder to give priority to their water-cess dues. Government by their very procedure have, I think, placed themselves out of court and they ought not to strengthen a bad case by an irregular levy of the cess. The Government cannot and ought not to stand in a better position than an outsider. Government, I believe, my Lord, is entirely on the wrong lines in regard to this piece of legislation. Matters affecting status, property rights and the like should be dealt with by the legislature with caution and with due deliberation. I know that this Bill, if passed into law, will be in operation for a short period, but the position of the Government will I think be worse at the end of the period in regard to this subject. It is high time that Government reconsidered their policy towards

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landholders generally, before undertaking legislation of this far-reaching character. Nothing, I think, is so harmful to good and orderly government in this country as the non-recognition of the results flowing from the relationship of landlord and tenant. I will, my Lord, now propose the amendment that stands in my name. It seeks to restore to the landholder the cardinal right to which he is entitled by virtue of his position, his right to rent in the first instance from the tenant. Government ought not to come between him and his tenant and claim the water-cess dues by way of priority over him. It is unjust to do so, it is inequitable, and is against the best interest of good and orderly government. The working of the clause will, I think, lead to practical difficulties that seem to be little appreciated just now. Landholders may entirely lose what is justly theirs as rent; it is true they have their remedy against the purchaser of the tenant's rights but how far they can realize their dues from him, a third party, is obviously uncertain. The process of recovery set out in section 77 of the Estates Land Act will become even more complicated than it is at present when rent due to landholder accumulates in some cases to a large amount in three years Many difficulties will crop up when Government attempts to charge penal assessment as the first charge on the ryot's interest in the land. In conclusion I beg to draw your Excellency's attention to paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 embodied in Mr. Muttu Chettiyar's memorial submitted to Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I formally second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I am unable to accept this amendment, Sir. The proposal is to introduce a most radical change in the existing state of affairs. At the present time the Government have a first charge for water-cess and I can see no reason why in connection with this Bill, which is intended to relieve the landholders from certain disabilities that have been thrust upon them, the Government should now go out of their way to abandon this first charge in favour of the landholders. At the present time, as matters stand, the landholders under the recent decision of the High Court are liable to pay the whole of the water-cess that is levied on their land. The Government are stepping in to relieve them from a liability which has been only recently sprung upon them and which in the opinion of the Government they should not be called upon to bear. It appears to me to be ungrateful on the part of the landholders that they should wish to seize this opportunity, when the Government are trying to benefit them, and try to snatch from the Government that to which the Government have always been hitherto entitled and to which I think they are equitably entitled. I oppose the amendment as strongly as I can."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR:—"May I rise to a point of order? Is this amendment in order? Section 5, clause (1), of the Estates Land Act declares that rent is to be a first charge on the holding and the produce thereof."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable gentleman read the second sub-section?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR:—"The Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908 as amended by Act IV of 1909 declares in section 6, sub-section (2):—'Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any right of the Government.' That sub-section distinctly says that the first charge which has been declared in the Revenue Recovery Act exists in the Government in respect of any dues to Government and that it shall not be affected by the first charge declared in section 5, clause (1). Therefore under clause (2) of section 5 a certain right is created. Evidently the present amendment, without asking for the cancellation of that, wants another line in the statute book in conflict with that. No permission is asked for the amendment of the Estates Land Act. But in effect a repeal of that Act is wanted. I rise to a point of order whether an amendment which asks for the repeal of an existing Act can be permitted without a reference to the existing Act."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think it is a point of order that the Honourable gentleman raises. It is a point of interpretation which the courts may have subsequently to decide. It is a substantial point."

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The amendment was put to the Council and lost, the mover only voting for it.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"The next amendment No. 18 is a contentious one, unless the Government are going to give in."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Before your Excellency puts clause 4 to the vote—".

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"We have still got several amendments to the clause which have not been considered."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"May I suggest to the Government that the Government may consider my amendment No. 15 which I withdrew in view of amendment No. 17, because if two Acts, one of which does not repeal the other, make the rent as well as the water-cess a first charge upon the land, there will be difficulty in construing the Acts. Therefore, the words 'notwithstanding anything contained in the Estates Land Act' will have to find a place there."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We have now arrived at amendment No. 18. It falls to the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar to move the amendment in his name; but since then some communication, I understand, has passed between the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar and the Government which makes it possible that the situation would be met by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson moving an amendment which he will now read to the Council. Under the discretionary rule No. 25 I permit this to be done for the convenience of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"The amendment which with your Excellency's permission I propose to move will run as follows:—

"That the following words shall be inserted at the end of clause 4 of the Bill:—'Any sum collected from a landholder as water-cess between the 17th 'January 1911 and the commencement of this Act may, subject to the law of 'limitation of suits, be recovered by him from the ryot who at the date of the 'collection was holding the land in respect of which the cess was collected, 'wherever such ryot would have been liable to pay the cess if the rules to be 'framed under this Act had been in force at the date of collection.'"

"The object of the amendment, I think, is sufficiently clear from what I have stated. It is simply intended to give retrospective effect to the principle of this Bill. Any sum collected from the landholder may be recovered by the landholder from the ryot who at the date of the collection was holding the land in respect of which the cess was collected, wherever the ryot has become liable to pay the cess if the rules framed under this Act had been in force at the date of collection. I think that would probably meet the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's point."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"May I ask one question: Is there any corresponding provision to be proposed for a ryot recovering from a landholder?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"It is considered unnecessary to introduce a similar provision giving the ryot a right to recover against the landholder. The reason for this distinction is this: that in the case of the landholder, he has been declared by the High Court to be the person legally liable to pay the water-cess. He cannot possibly recover it from the ryot by resource to the provisions of section 69 of the Contract Act, because under that section he would have to show that the ryot was liable to pay the cess and not himself, and that he was interested in the payment of the money. Any payment made by the landholder according to the view taken by the High Court would have been paid by the landholder himself in discharge of his own liability and not in discharge of a liability which really lay upon the ryot and therefore the landholder cannot possibly avail himself of the provisions of section 69 of the Contract Act and sue for the recovery of that sum from the ryot. Therefore it is necessary to provide in the case of the landholder for the recovery from

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the ryot with regard to collections made between the date of the High Court's decision and the commencement of this Act. But in the case of the ryot, supposing he has wrongly paid, he could recover the amount by recourse to the provisions of the Contract Act. There is nothing to prevent it, because a ryot can show that his crops were liable to be attached and he was interested in the payment of the money and that the person really liable to pay the water-cess was the landholder. Therefore, any payment made by the ryot would be a payment made by him not in discharge of his own liability but in discharge of a liability which legally rested on the landholder. That is the reason for the distinction."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"In order to place this discussion in order the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson will move his amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson then formally moved the amendment.

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"A word of explanation is necessary from me as to why I am willing to accept the amendment moved by the Government. My Hon'ble friend Mr Sivaswami Aiyar has rightly pointed out that in the case of the ryot as against the landholder there will be no difficulty because section 69 of the Contract Act can be invoked in his aid, as it is a case where a man pays who is interested in the payment. Therefore no provision of law is necessary in order to enable the ryot to bring an action against the landholder. So far as the past collections, i.e., collections prior to the passing of the Act, are concerned, the only difficulty will arise in cases where the landholder who has been compelled to pay has to seek his remedy against the ryot. In that case the question will arise whether the landholder was interested in paying and whether he was bound to pay. According to the decision of the Madras High Court the landholder will not be able to invoke the aid of section 69 of the Contract Act to bring a suit against the ryot. Therefore, the Government is justified in saying that it is not necessary to make a provision in the case of the ryot.

"There is only one other matter which the Government might with advantage have inserted, and that is this: in the case of payments made subsequent to the Act, it is just possible that the Government may make mistakes and collect the cess from the wrong party. In that case, it is desirable that power should be given to the person from whom it has been wrongfully collected to recover it from the other party. I should therefore have been glad if the Government had seen its way to make this amendment applicable not only to past transactions but also to future transactions; but it is not a case that will happen very frequently and therefore on the principle of accepting half a loaf as better than no bread, I am willing to accept the amendment. It is on that ground that I withdraw my motion and accept the proposition of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR:—"I do not wish to make any speech or observation on the present amendment of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, but what I say is that it is not exactly the same thing as that which is on the paper. I should like to have some time. I am just examining the rules as to whether under the rules an amendment of this sort would necessitate an adjournment; but whether it is so or not, I put it to your Excellency that it is just the fag end of the day and it is just as well that the amendment of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson may come on the first thing to-morrow. We have not yet got the exact wording of the amendment and I may just ask that copies of that amendment may be printed and given to us. If it is adjourned till to-morrow it may greatly facilitate the discussion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is no objection at all on the part of the Government to this being put on paper if it will facilitate the discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Having regard to what the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinha Aiyar has said, it is better if your Excellency will allow us time to think over and discuss the matter till to-morrow morning."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It may probably be for the convenience of the Council that we adjourn at this point and meet again at 11 o'clock to-morrow."

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The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Could we not meet at 12 noon?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Can we get through our business to-morrow if we meet at 12?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"We can."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There are clauses in this Bill and there are three resolutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"There will be only two resolutions."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Probably it will be for the convenience of the Council that we should finish our discussions to-morrow. I do not know what course the Council would take."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR:—"Those that will move the resolutions feel sure that everything will be finished to-morrow."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We have to fix the time of the meeting so as to allow full time to those gentlemen who are interested in the resolutions. I am anxious that it should not be curtailed."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P RAMAN MENON:—"There is the Finance Committee"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Does the Honourable gentleman say that the resolution in regard to the Finance Committee will not be moved to-morrow?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Very likely he will not move it."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"That will greatly reduce the business Can you give us an assurance on the point?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I am not going to move it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Council are clear that we shall have plenty of time by meeting at 12 o'clock, there is no objection to that course."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"There will be plenty of time."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before the Council adjourn, I must repair an omission which I made accidentally, that is, I did not move formally that clause 3 should be added to the Bill. If the Council will assent to it, it will place the matter in order."

It was agreed that clause 3 should be added to the Bill.

The Council then adjourned till 12 o'clock on Saturday the 17th May 1913.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at Government House, Ootacamund, at 12 noon on Saturday, the 17th day of May 1913.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLERK.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avergal,
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. M RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. B V. NARASIMHA AIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapannyakknur
The Hon'ble Mr. C V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAIN-UL-ABDOIN SAHIB, Shifa-ul-Mulk.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVAGE.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.

(Sir John Atkinson : Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar : the President, Mr. Rama Aiyangar.)

BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS ACT, 1865—*cont.*

The Council re-assembled at 12 noon, when the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, was proceeded with.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"Your Excellency, yesterday evening with your Excellency's permission, I proposed an amendment in the place of that of which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar had given notice and the amendment was read to the Council, but since yesterday evening that proposed amendment has been further considered and I should like to substitute a form slightly different from what I read last evening. The amendment as I now propose to word it runs as follows :—

'Subject to the law of limitation of suits and to any express or implied con-'tract between the landholder and the ryot, any sum collected from a land-'holder as water-cess between the 17th January 1911 and the commencement of 'this Act may be recovered by him from the ryot who at the date of the col-'lection was holding the land in respect of which the cess was collected, where 'such ryot would have been liable to pay the cess if the rules to be framed 'under the Act had been in force at the date of collection.'

"The substantial difference between the proposed amendment and the one which I read last night is that there have been inserted the words **'and to any express or implied contract between the landholder and ryot.'** That is to say this clause would come into operation subject to the law of limitation and subject to the case of contracts between the two parties. I beg to propose that this be inserted at the end of clause 4 of the Bill as sub section (3) of section 1-A."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"I beg to second it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"If no criticism be made by the Council, I will put the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR :—"I do not know if any corresponding provision as to future rights is also to be inserted, because it will otherwise have to be moved now as an amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"Not in this clause. I am not going to move anything in regard to the future in this clause, but I may move something about it with reference to a separate clause."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR :—"That has to be done. If that is done, it will remove a difficulty. I only wanted to know if it was going to be moved."

The amendment was put to the Council and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I understand amendment No. 18 was withdrawn yesterday."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"Yes."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar withdrew the following amendment :—

18. "In section 1-A after sub-section (2), line 37, insert the following sub-section :—.

'In all the cases where the rent has been paid by or recovered from the land-'holder or the ryot, either of them shall be entitled to recover from the other 'the cess which he paid to, or which was recovered from him by, the Govern-'ment, when he can establish in a court of law that he is not liable to pay such 'cess.'

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR :—"Will the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson move his amendment before I move my amendment No. 19 ?"

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The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"What I propose to move will come after clause 4. We are still considering the amendments to clause 4. These will have to be disposed of and then I will move a separate clause, entirely separate from clause 4."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"The proviso will have to be at the end of clause 4."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"It would be better if it were put at the end of clause 4. It will be a part of section 1."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"The amendments of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu refer to the subject-matter covered by that proviso under which the contracts between the parties are saved for the future. It must be a part of section 1-A."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"As I understand it, what is proposed to be added must come as an additional sub-clause to clause 4. That being so, how does it affect motions Nos. 19 and 20 in the names of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu? Do those two fall?"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"After that proviso has been moved, these two will fall through."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"With your Excellency's permission, I beg to move **that there be inserted after the sub-clause which has been just accepted by this Council a new sub-clause which would run as follows: 'Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any contract between the landholder and the ryot in regard to the supply of water or the cess payable therefor.'** The object of that is simply to prevent this clause affecting any contract between the landholder and the ryot."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"On further consideration, your Excellency, it has been deemed expedient to slightly alter the form of the amendment which I moved just now. The altered form will be as follows:—**That the following be added as sub-section (4) to section 1-A in clause 4 of the Bill:—'Nothing contained in this section shall affect the rights and liabilities of the landholder and the ryot inter se under any contract in regard to the supply of water or the payment of the cess therefor.'**"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"May I suggest one thing? Does 'contract' mean express contract or implied contract?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"It may be left to the courts to decide."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Why should we leave it to the courts? If we say 'express or implied contract,' there is no necessity for the courts to interfere; otherwise it may be interpreted as meaning only express contract and not implied contract and it will lead to litigation."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I beg to second the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The difficulty that has been suggested by the Honourable gentleman has been considered and it seems to be the prevailing opinion that it may be left to be decided in the usual manner."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR:—"I beg to move **that the words 'under any contract' be deleted.** In proposing the amendment my submission is that the clause as adopted apparently intends to protect the rights of the ryots and the landlords so far as they exist and so far as they would be against the rules that may be framed hereafter. The question for us to see is whether, when a clause like this is added, an exception is to be made only in cases of contract. If the existing rights and liabilities are interfered with by the rules that are to be hereafter framed, certainly in all

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such cases this provision must be made. It is not only in cases where there are contracts. It may be by customary law that the ryots are bound to pay in some cases and the landlords are bound to pay the cess in some cases. If the rules framed under the section happen to interfere with such rights, then even in the case of a custom this provision is needed. I do not know why the restriction is made there 'under any contract.' The rights and liabilities must be protected completely not only in cases of contract, because the Act is to be a temporary measure and, as has been promised yesterday by the Honourable Members of the Government, they are at present not sure what rules they will frame because they have not got all the information. We want therefore to give this protection for a person who might have to pay the cess simply because rules are framed by the Government that he should pay. In such cases if there were real rights as between himself and the other party, namely, the landholder or the ryot, as the case may be—when such rights are affected we want to make a provision here that their rights *inter se* won't be spoiled by the enactment here. The present section that we have enacted takes a new step. It fixes the liability on the landholder or the ryot as the case may be or in shares from both and we do not know what rules may be framed. It may be that the rules that are to be framed in some cases accord with the existing rights and liabilities. In others it may be for the convenience of the Government and against the existing rights and liabilities. We are not now taking the whole of Act I of 1908 nor are we going into the question of the rights and liabilities of the landlords and the ryot. While that is the object, the protection that is to be given should be in general terms, whether it be under a contract or under a custom. Therefore if we take off the words 'under any contract' the clause is perfectly right. If exception is to be made only in the case of contracts, I cannot understand it. If rights and liabilities are to be affected, it must be whether they are under a contract or under a custom. That being so, I propose that the words 'under any contract' be deleted."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanujachariyar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I wish to point out, your Excellency, that this deletion is altogether unnecessary. If there is anything that is to be added at all to make the amendment clearer than it is, it must be the words mentioned by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon 'express or implied.' Rights *inter se* between the parties must be the subject of either express or implied contract. If it is the case of a customary payment, that must amount to an implied contract. Otherwise there cannot be any rights *inter se* between the parties. I thought the word 'contract' would ordinarily include both express contracts and implied contracts, but having regard to the discussion that we have had, probably it would be better in the interests of clearness that you should add the words 'express or implied' rather than remove the words 'under any contract' altogether. That would make the point very clear, because if there are rights *inter se* between the parties, it must be the case either of an express contract which the parties entered into or an implied contract which must be regulating their customary rights and obligations. Therefore, if you add the words 'express or implied' instead of deleting the words 'under any contract,' that would make the matter clearer. Even as it is, it is very clear, because when you speak of a contract it includes both express and implied contracts. As a matter of jurisprudence it is clear as it is, but if you make any amendment it must not be by way of deleting the words 'under any contract' but by adding the words 'express or implied' after the words 'contract'."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I am quite willing on behalf of the Government to accept the insertion of these words 'express or implied' after the word 'contract'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does that meet the views of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR:—"I do not agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar as to the effect of the words 'implied contract,' that they would include cases of custom. Apparently he is not arguing that where there are cases of custom they ought not to be allowed to be accepted under the section. If he

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only argues that implied contract includes custom, I do not think it is quite exact, and I think in legal language implied contract and custom are two different things. The argument is that cases of custom will come under implied contract. If that is so very much of the language used in so many statutes might be modified now. But I know that in Act I of 1908 the words 'implied contract' occur in some places and the word 'custom' in other places, not that the word 'custom' will be covered by 'implied contract.' If it is not intended that in cases of custom the rights ought not to be allowed to be accepted, I think the proper thing is to add the word 'custom' or delete the words 'under any contract'."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR: —"Your Excellency, I do not think we can accept the amendment which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr Rama Aiyangar. He proposes that all customary practices with regard to the payment of water-cess should be stereotyped. We think it would be a very unwise step to undertake to stereotype every possible anomalous practice that may prevail with regard to the payment of water-cess. I think I had better say a few words in explanation of the attitude which the Government take in this matter. No doubt we have refused now to lay down any general principles as invited by the Honourable non-official Members. But that was because we considered ourselves not in possession of full materials. But, at the same time, we are as anxious as the Honourable non-official Members to try and find out what general principles can be laid down to regulate the liability to water-cess. As soon as we collect the necessary information, we shall be prepared to ascertain and lay down the general principles. In every case in which any attempt at legislation on general lines is made, it must necessarily happen that there are some cases, in which the rules so laid down may not be in accordance with what has been the practice. But those consequences are necessarily incidental to any legislation. The proposal made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar will have the effect of perpetuating all the various practices which may obtain throughout the Presidency with regard to the collection of the water-cess. I do not think that that would be a desirable or a wise step to take and any such attempt will certainly interfere with the laying down of the general principles which the Honourable non-official Members have desired to press upon the attention of the Government so much."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, after hearing all that has been said regarding the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar, I think there are very strong reasons why his amendment should be accepted. It is not correct, in the first instance, to state that the words 'implied contract' necessarily include custom. If it were necessary to quote instances in which they were differently understood, I need only refer to the former Rent Recovery Act wherein in clause (1) of section 9 contracts for rent express or implied were referred to and in clause (3) provision was made for cases where the rates were determined according to local usage. Therefore so long as it is not clear that express or implied contract necessarily includes custom, it is necessary for this Council to determine whether the word 'custom' ought or ought not to be introduced in this amendment. It has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar that it will be introducing a principle in laying down rules which cannot be accepted—that it will be injurious if all the various customs in several portions of the Presidency are to be stereotyped. The present amendment does not deal with the laying down of the rules, but it deals with a reservation clause, the clause which states that nothing would affect the rights and liabilities *inter se* of landholders and ryots. It necessarily contemplates cases where they settle their claims in a court of law. Under these circumstances, I fail to understand why rights and liabilities arising out of contract alone should be inserted in the clause, and why rights and liabilities which arise out of custom or customary law, which has been prevalent in this country and in this Presidency for a long time, should not be respected. If you require any authority to show the effect of customary law, I need only refer to the quotation which was given by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson yesterday regarding the force of custom and the effect of customary law in this country, and for the same reason I submit that custom prevailing in this country ought to be carefully protected and safeguarded and rights and liabilities

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arising out of custom ought also to be specifically mentioned so far as the suggested amendment is concerned. I suggest either that the word 'custom' be added or that the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar be adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR:—"I just wish to make a single statement. I did not intend at all to speak on this Bill this morning; but what the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar has said has filled my mind with considerable apprehension. We are just now dealing with the clause relating to the rights and liabilities *inter se* of the landholder and the ryot. In respect of that, it has been pointed out that there may be practices or customs regulating these rights and liabilities. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar thinks evidently that under the rules to be framed under this Act, these customary rights and liabilities of the landholders and tenants will be affected. That fills my mind with considerable apprehension and had I known that such a thing was intended I would have more strenuously opposed, though the result might have been the same, yesterday's measure by which we were proceeding to embody in the Bill the main provisions affecting the rights and liabilities of the parties under the rules. What strikes me is that there is absolutely no necessity at all for affecting the rights and liabilities *inter se* of the landholders and the ryots which arise by reason of custom. What the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar seems to have been hinting at would appear to be that there may be a number of disadvantageous ways of collecting the water-cess which may have been in vogue and it would be desirable to modify them all and reduce them to a system so as to enable the collection of water-cess to be made in as simple and clear a manner as possible. Undoubtedly, that is desirable; but if by long usage and custom, even after the simplification of the process of collecting water-cess, still certain rights and liabilities are outstanding between the landholders and the ryots, there is absolutely no reason why we should try and reduce them also to a system. There is no reason to go against custom affecting the rights and liabilities of the parties. We must always secure the rights and liabilities of the parties under custom. I do not think there is any case made out for interfering with custom. The parties should not lose their customary rights. Such a loss cannot be called by any other name than injustice. If we take away customary rights of parties it is nothing but a sheer act of injustice. No case has been made out for interference with the rights and liabilities of the landholders and the ryots under customary law. There is a case made out for a better arrangement for the collection of the cess in consequence of the High Court's decision that the landholder is always liable for the water-cess, whoever applies for water. So we are legislating in regard to the collection of the water-cess, as to the way in which the Government should collect the water-cess from one party or the other or both, and rules have to be framed according to the circumstances of each district. But absolutely no case has been made out for interfering with customary rights. I would entreat the Government not at all to contemplate interference with the customary rights of the landholders and the ryots in any way, in anything they may do, either in the section or in the rules to be framed. In fact I wanted to move at an earlier stage in respect of an amendment of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, that in addition to the words in the section the words 'or any rules to be framed under this Act' may be added. But I took the advice of my friends here and I did not press it. I would specially draw the attention of the Government to the utter absence of any necessity for interfering with the customary law. I once again say that no such interference should be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I wish to say a word. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar has said that if we introduce the word 'custom' in accordance with the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar, we would be stereotyping various usages all through the country. I do not know if by using this word 'contract' we would not be stereotyping another state of things which does not exist in the country. Custom is a thing which is to be respected and customary rights have always been protected. What we really find is, that the Government are not just now in a position to lay down rules, simple rules, in the Act itself for want of full information. When that is the state of things, it is clear that we should not commit ourselves in this transitory enactment either

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one way or the other. There might be practices and there might be customary rights. The Act should really protect all present usages until it finds itself in a position to reduce the whole thing to a system after sufficient information and full inquiry. It is perfectly just that we should accept the amendment and say that custom as well as contracts should be well protected."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I take it that the object of the Act is clearly to protect the rights of the Government with regard to the recovery of the cess either from the landholder or the ryot or both in particular cases, under the rules to be framed by them. The speeches of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch and our own experience must clearly tell us that it would be absolutely impossible for us to regulate the rules so as to govern all cases of rights and liabilities which may exist as between the parties, the landholder and the ryot. The Government therefore have very rightly introduced this clause this morning, reserving the rights of ryots and landholders *inter se* with regard to the payment of the cess, which may be recovered from either by the Government. The only question is as to whether the rights and the liabilities of the parties under a contract or otherwise existing under custom ought to be protected or it is only a special class of rights that ought to be protected under this proviso. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar has stated that it may be that in particular cases the restriction of the clause to cases of contract might work some hardship but that we should also have in view the fact that we should not stereotype practices which it is the object of the rules as far as possible to prevent. With due respect to him, there are two courses open to us. First of all say 'We shall frame some rules for these three years. Parties shall govern themselves accordingly. We shall not allow either party to assert himself against these rules.' That is one of the courses open to us. But that is a course which is not really open to us, because in the light of the information which we have at our disposal or which we are likely to get in a few months it is absolutely impossible to so frame the rules as not to work injustice between the landholder and the ryot, if we mean to regulate their rights also by virtue of these rules. Then what is the alternative course open to the Government? To leave parties to determine their rights *inter se* so far as they do not go against the provisions of this Act, and to test these rules by the light of experience which may be derived in the course of these three years by the parties asserting their rights as between themselves. We shall be able to see what the weak point in our rules is in these three years and also whether the ryots and the landholders are satisfied practically with the rules that are framed thereunder or whether the rules require amendment in virtue of the light which will be thrown by the parties asserting their rights as between themselves, such rights not being exactly in conformity with or covered by the rules framed under the Act. Therefore, inasmuch as we are reserving the rights of the landholders and the ryots both under express and implied contract, I think it will be hard to prevent the parties from asserting their rights under custom. In this case customary right may be of more frequent occurrence than rights under express or implied contract. I do not think it can be contended seriously that all customary rights can be treated as coming under the head of implied contract. Therefore, when we are reserving the rights of the landholders and the ryots *inter se*, without interfering with the policy of our Act, I do not see any reason why we should restrict the rights and liabilities to the case of pure contracts, express or implied. I therefore think that the word 'custom' may be added after the word 'contract'. Perhaps that would be better than deleting the words 'under any contract express or implied' altogether."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It seems to me that the issue has been perfectly clear. The matter has been discussed at some length. I think it may be for the convenience of the Council if I put the motion. The position is simply this: we have got before us—I will just explain it—a substantial motion, the main motion, the addition of sub-clause (4) to this clause. Since then it has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanujachariyar that the words 'under any contract' shall be omitted. Since that was moved, the Government have intimated their willingness, if the words 'under any contract' are retained in the clause, to add to them the words 'express or implied.' It is under that

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undertaking the members will vote on the motion to omit the words 'under any contract' which I will now put. I need not put the main sub-clause again. I will simply put to you the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar whether or not the words 'under any contract' shall be omitted."

The amendment was put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The words 'under any contract' are retained. I will call upon the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to move the insertion of the words 'express or implied.'"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I beg to move formally the insertion of the words 'express or implied' after the word 'contract'."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I propose in lieu of the word 'supply' to substitute the word 'user'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That will come later in the clause."

The amendment of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that the words "express or implied" be added after the word "contract" was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I propose that instead of the word 'supply' the word 'user' be used. The landholder and the ryot cannot make any contract to supply water, which really comes from Government irrigation sources. It is the Government that is to supply the water upon application by either party or without application. There cannot be any contract express or implied as between the landholder and the ryot in regard to the supply of water which does not belong either to the landholder or to the ryot. So I think the word 'user' or 'use of water' would be more appropriate."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The suggestion that the Honourable gentleman has made has been considered and the conclusion come to is that the words 'supply of water' are not required at all. What we are concerned with is the payment of the water-cess and therefore the clause which is now proposed will run 'in regard to the payment of water-cess' simply, omitting any reference to the supply of water. Does that meet the Honourable Member's views?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I rise to move a small amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Where does it come?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"That the words 'or custom or usage' be inserted after the words 'contract, express or implied'. The principle of this amendment was discussed in connection with the amendment proposed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rama Aiyangar. But it was only to the effect that the words 'under any contract' be deleted. I am now specifically moving an amendment before the Council that the words 'or custom or usage' be inserted after the words 'express or implied'. I need not detain the Council further."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid there are two reasons why I must rule the Honourable gentleman out of order. In the first place his motion raises substantially the same question that was discussed and negatived by the majority of the Council on the last occasion, and secondly we have passed that point in the clause, and we cannot go back. I think, taking all things together, I am obliged to rule the Honourable gentleman out of order. I now call upon the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to read his main clause in its final form."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"The clause as now before the Council will run:—'Nothing contained in this section shall affect the rights and liabilities of the landholder and the ryot *inter se* under any contract, express or implied, in regard to the payment of water-cess.'"

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the amendment.

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The amendment was put to the Council and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Amendment No. 19 is not moved."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr Rama Aiyangar withdrew amendment No. 19 which was as follows:—

"19. In section 1-A after sub-section (2), add the following sub-section:—

'(3) The landholder or the ryot shall, when any cess is collected from 'him under the first clause of this section, be entitled to recover the same from 'the ryot or other person in possession of the land irrigated except when the 'former has by virtue of any engagement expressed or implied agreed with 'the latter to bear the cess in question himself.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Amendment No. 20 is not moved."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramabhadra Nayudu withdrew amendment No. 20 which was as follows:—

"20. In section 1-A add as sub-section (3) the following:—

'(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of the landholder to 'recover any cess paid by him under this Act from the ryot whenever he '(landholder) may be entitled to do so.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, before I withdraw amendment No. 21 which stands in my name I should like to say a few words."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is really nothing before the Council unless you move it."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I shall move it and then withdraw it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Perhaps the Honourable gentleman may express his opinion on the motion whether clause 4 is to be added to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I gave notice of this amendment mainly to make specific provision in this Bill for the levy of penal water-rates. This question was pressed by me on the member in charge of the Bill in Select Committee and I am anxious that the Government should remove a great deal of discontent which now exists regarding the levy of penal water-rate under the rules framed by the Government. One of these is in regard to persons who are not responsible for the tortious acts of the cultivators. It is quite common knowledge that in several cases water is taken by the cultivator against the express orders of the Public Works Department officers and the revenue officers; and the penal water-rates are imposed on the *pattadar* or the registered holder who is proceeded against. Great hardship is being caused to these persons. Again in the case of the taking of water against customary arrangements, it has been found by experience that all persons who have holdings under that particular channel or particular tank are now being penalized. This is also causing a great deal of heart-burning. I admit that to some extent control is absolutely necessary in the interests of the efficient distribution of water; but, at the same time, if the rules are so worked as to cause a great deal of hardship to persons who are not directly or indirectly responsible for the taking of water against express orders, it seems to me that this will add to the discontent and disaffection to which reference was made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson yesterday. I am anxious that this discontent and disaffection to which reference has been made as existing even under present conditions must be removed. It was under these circumstances that I gave notice of this amendment, namely, that 'where the cess payable under the rules framed by the Government in this behalf is in respect of water, taken or used without the permission of an officer duly empowered by the Government in this behalf, or contrary to his directions, or where the cess payable is under clause I (*b*), it shall be levied from the person in actual occupation of the land.' Now, Sir, I had a talk with the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, and he informed me that this was a transitory measure and he would see that instructions are issued

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that these rules were properly worked. Under these circumstances I beg to withdraw amendment No. 21 which stands in my name and I beg to express the hope that during this transitory period the rules will be so worked, that certain principles may be enunciated in these rules with reference to the levy of penal water-rates, so that we may be in a position when the Act comes up for revision at the end of three years to incorporate them into the Act. Under these circumstances I request your Excellency's permission to withdraw the amendment No. 21 which stands in my name."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn. The following was the amendment:—

"21. A new section to be added at the end of section 1-A as follows:—

'1-B. Where the cess payable under the rules framed by the Government in this behalf is in respect of water taken or used without the permission of an officer duly empowered by the Government in this behalf or contrary to his directions or where the cess payable is under clause 1 (*b*), it shall be levied from the person in actual occupation of the land.'"

Clause 4 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 5.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"With permission, Sir, I wish to propose an amendment to the existing clause 5 which would run as follows:—**'No sum collected from a ryot as water-cess before the commencement of this Act by the Government or by the landholder shall, as against the Government or the landholder, as the case may be, be deemed to have been collected unlawfully merely on the ground that the landholder and not the ryot was liable to Government in respect of such water-cess.'**

"The object of the original clause is clear and my object in moving this amendment is that it shall not appear to interfere with the right of the subject to go to court. That is not our intention; but we shall only save the interests of those who were affected by the recent decision of the High Court and we think that object will be attained by the clause I have now moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar seconded the amendment.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson's amendment is that the clause which he has just read be substituted in the place of clause 5 as printed."

The Hon'ble Mr T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"May I say a few words, your Excellency, in seconding the amendment? As one who strenuously opposed the original clause 5 of this Bill, I wish to say a few words as to why I agree that this amendment should be passed. Moreover, it is rather an extraordinary procedure for a legislature to take, namely, to say that a particular Act shall be retrospective, and I think some reasons ought to be given in support of such a procedure and as to why I agree to this Act being made retrospective. In the first place, your Excellency, if we look into the facts of this particular measure, the Council will see that the Government are justified in asking that retrospective effect should be given to it. The facts are these. It must be conceded for the sake of argument that the water that is used is Government water, that the Government are entitled to the money, that the Government have been in the habit of collecting it from particular individuals and that in consequence of the decision of the High Court this collection from particular individuals has been regarded as invalid. If one may use the expression with which lawyers are familiar it is in consequence of a *lapsus curiæ*, in not having inserted appropriate words in the Act VII of 1865, that the High Court came to the conclusion that the word 'defaulter' cannot be made to include a ryot. That is the reason why this payment from the ryot has been regarded as an illegal payment. Under these circumstances, what this Act proposes to do is simply to declare the ancient and existing rights. This Act is simply declaratory of what the practice has been previously. The Council

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ought to know and lawyers do know that retrospective effect is given in all cases of declaratory Acts. Eminent judges and jurists are all agreed that when the effect of an Act is simply declaratory there is nothing wrong in giving retrospective effect to such an Act by giving effect to the pre-existing practice. That is one of the reasons which has induced me to agree to retrospective effect being given to this Act, namely, that it gives effect to the pre-existing practice.

"That does not exhaust the ground. It may be asked whether the legislature will be justified in interfering with vested rights. As regards that matter, it has to be borne in mind that what are called vested rights in this particular case are not vested natural rights, but vested acquired rights, rights acquired not because of any pre-existing right nor because of any natural justice, but because the High Court has declared by a decision that you cannot collect the cess from the ryot but only from the landholder. Therefore the right has been acquired in consequence of the decision of the High Court. Under these circumstances, as has been laid down by eminent judges, there is nothing wrong in disturbing vested rights of such a nature; but as this should not furnish an inconvenient precedent for other cases of retrospective legislation, I have taken some trouble to look into the question. In regard to this matter I find support from the statement of law by Lord Justice Buckley in a recent case, in which he says that if a right has only been acquired and if it is not a natural right, there is nothing wrong in the legislature saying 'we shall not respect such a right.' As pointed out by Lord Justice Buckley, Acts of Parliament very often interfere where rights have been acquired unlawfully or where rights have not been natural. In these circumstances I have come to the conclusion that this Council will be perfectly justified in acceding to this amendment which proposes to give retrospective effect to the practice which has hitherto been observed. For these reasons I am glad to be able to support this amendment and I congratulate the Government on having withdrawn clause 3 and having substituted a provision which is certainly unexceptionable and which certainly does not interfere with any natural or lawful rights acquired in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR:—"I should like to make just one observation. It appeared to me when I read the original clause 5 that there was a defect in its wording—that it did not express the full meaning, which the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has just now brought out, namely, that it is unjust that simply because under the Revenue Recovery Act the landholder is the person who is registered as the owner and treated as liable for the payment to Government of water-cess on the land, whoever took the water, the landholder should pay the water-rate. On that basis no doubt this clause 5 was originally drafted, but it appeared to me that it did not give effect to that intention. It provided for cases much larger than that. The ground on which a suit by a tenant against his landlord should not be launched as stated in the original clause 5 is still the same. The words 'merely on the ground that the landholder and not himself was liable to the Government in respect of such water cess' are found both in the present amendment and in the original clause 5. It appears to me that this is a legal defect. A suit by any ryot against a landholder for recovery of money wrongfully levied by him on the basis of the Madras decision, or by some other mistake must be brought only on the ground that the landholder and not himself was liable. Suppose a landlord was not liable but the ryot himself was liable, no suit would have lain. Any suit brought for getting money from the landholder on the ground that the landholder was the person liable and not the tenant must be based on that ground and that is the essence in the suit even after accepting the present principles which you are going to enact. Suppose we are prepared to concede in certain cases that the ryots have been wrongly compelled to pay the amount and they sue to recover sums of money from the landholder, then it appears to me that even these suits would be barred. Let us take the instance of *inaram* tenure, where the landholder and the tenant are going to be made to pay in shares according to the present Act and the rules framed thereunder. Supposing, prior to this Act, for some reason of convenience or for some other reason, the entire cess was collected from the ryot. If the ryot wanted to file a suit against his landlord saying, 'The whole of this money for this land which I hold on *inam*

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has been collected from me, I therefore sue on the ground that the landholder is and I am not bound to pay this difference for which I am suing I am bound to pay only one-half and the landholder is bound to pay one-half and I sue for one-half as the landholder is liable and not I to pay that half.' The suit must be dismissed on the wording of the original clause (5) as well as the wording of the present section, if the suit is merely based on that ground. Evidently some gentlemen seem to think that putting in the word 'merely' would save the situation. I for one do not think it would save the situation. No doubt it may hint that something else is the intention of the legislature, but the intention is not brought out by the use of the word 'merely.' The word 'merely' leads to considerable speculation; but it certainly does not bring out that what is aimed at in the section is that the suit should not be based upon the recent Madras High Court ruling. That is no doubt our intention; but that is not brought out. As it is, it will negative all suits in which the ryot has got a real injustice not an injustice based upon this ruling of the High Court. This is the position which strikes me as requiring a correct wording of the section. I do not want to discuss the question of retrospective legislation. Therefore, I appeal to your Excellency's Government to see whether the language cannot be so framed as to avoid this doubt. If we are going to adopt this language, it appears to me that we will be going far beyond the necessity of the situation If you put in 'merely on the ground of the Madras ruling' quoting it, the doubt will be removed. It will be perhaps inelegant, but something which will have the effect of that should be inserted in the place of 'merely on the ground that the landholder and not himself is the person liable.' You may say 'by reason of the principles mentioned in that Madras ruling, namely, that the landholder is the registered owner.' I have not been able, on account of my bad health to pay any attention to the correct framing of the section. But it strikes me that it is really worth while for us in this Council to substitute language which will not lead to this result, namely, providing for a lot of other cases than those really intended. We will be preventing every suit by a ryot against a landholder even though the ryot is not the party who ought to have paid the amount. We should really restrict the relief under the clause to cases in which the landholders are injuriously affected by this Madras decision."

The insertion of the new clause proposed by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in the place of the clause printed on the agenda paper was put to the Council and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The preamble has to be approved."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I gave notice of an amendment in substitution of clause 5 as originally printed."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid that that amendment is attached to the previous clause 5. The Honourable Member's amendment is to the clause as originally printed. Clause 5 as originally printed has gone."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"That is merely a verbal amendment. It is not an amendment in the substance of the clause. It was intended to obviate the objection which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasinha Aiyar referred to. He wishes to restrict the clause to cases which are really intended to be covered by it, namely, the ryot should not be entitled to recover from the landholder or the Government merely on the basis of the Madras decision, which decision was based upon the fact that the ryot is not a landholder within the meaning of the Irrigation Cess Act or the Revenue Recovery Act."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think I must rule the Honourable gentleman out of order, unless he can move the words as an addition."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"This is an addition to the last clause. As amended it will run thus: 'merely on the ground that the landholder and not the ryot was liable to Government in respect of such water-cess by reason of the provisions of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864.' That refers to his being a landholder within the meaning of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864."

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His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I confess I do not think the Honourable gentleman's wording is sufficient to import the definition of a 'landholder,' if that is what he means by the mention of the Revenue Recovery Act. I understand that the object of the Honourable gentleman's addition is to limit the amendment by applying the definition of 'landholder.' Is that not so?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"No; I wish to limit the operation of the section to cases where the ryot may threaten the landholder or the Government to recover the cess on the ground that the Madras decision has declared that he is not liable, the ground of that decision being that the ryot does not come within the definition of a 'landholder' in the Revenue Recovery Act or the Irrigation Cess Act. That was the ground of the decision; and it is to obviate that inconvenience that this legislation was undertaken by the Government. All of us are agreed now that the ryot should not be entitled to recover from the landholder or from the Government any cess that he may have paid or that may have been recovered from him by the Government or the landholder, on the ground that he was not a 'landholder' within the meaning of the Revenue Recovery Act or the Irrigation Cess Act."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable gentleman move it? The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson will then state what is the position of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I move that 'at the **end of clause 5 the words be added "by reason of the provisions of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864."**'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR:—"I wish to second the amendment. I believe what is now moved is that at the end of clause 5 just now passed the words be inserted 'by reason of the provisions of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of. '1864 and the definition of the word landholder—,"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"No; only what is printed is moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR:—"Then I second it formally. I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar will agree with me that unless we have something definite we will be over-shooting the mark. We must indicate that only certain persons can take advantage of this section. For that purpose we ought to add the words 'by reason of the landholder alone and not the ryot being considered 'to be a landholder within the meaning of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I am unable to accept the proposed amendment, your Excellency. I do not really know if I quite understand the object of the mover or the seconder; but it appears to me that this amendment, if carried, might carry the effect of the clause, as I moved it, a great deal further than what was intended. I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma wishes to limit the effect of the clause which I moved to the case where the status of a ryot exists as between the landholder and the ryot—only to the case of the status. But what about cases of contract? There may be a contract, apart from the character as a ryot, in regard to the landholder. In any case I am unable to accept the proposed amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I should like just to say a word in addition to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. I think the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is unnecessary and ineffective. His object is this. He has stated that the only ground upon which a suit for refund should be barred is the ground that the proprietor is the person who has been declared to be legally liable to pay the cess and not the ryot. The question which he says ought to be precluded from consideration by the courts is whether the proprietor is the person legally liable for the water-cess under the Act or the ryot is the person legally liable to pay the water-cess. He thinks that there may be questions of fact as to whether the landholder is liable or whether the ryot is liable and that a dispute as to the liability of the ryot, based upon a question of fact as to whether he or the

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landholder is liable, should not be shut out. That, I believe, is the object of the amendment. I do not think that the clause as moved by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson will preclude any other contention than the one which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma agrees should be shut out. The circumstances postulated by the clause are these,—that there are two persons in the relation of a landholder and a ryot to each other, that there has been a user of water by a ryot and that the question is raised which of the two should be liable in respect of that user, the landholder or the ryot. Under these circumstances there can be really no question of fact involved. The only question that can be involved is whether, according to law, the landholder is the person liable or the ryot is the person liable and that is the only question which is intended to be shut out by this language. I consider therefore that the amendment is unnecessary. I would also say it is ineffective. Suppose we had the words 'by reason of the provisions of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act,' what will be the effect? Of course, all liabilities in respect of water-cess must be derived under the provision of Act VII of 1865 read with Act II of 1864. Simply because you insert these words 'by reason of the provisions of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864' it would not help you any further to make it clear that the questions which are intended to be shut out are questions purely of law and not questions of fact. I think the amendment is both unnecessary and ineffective."

The amendment was put and lost.

The new clause 5 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Preamble.

The preamble was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, I now beg to move that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

SIMPLIFICATION OF JAMABANDI.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the annual jamabandi may be so simplified as to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the ryots and to village officers.

In doing so, he said:—"At the annual jamabandi two things are done. The ryots who wish to make a representation to the jamabandi officer are heard, when they wish to make any representation as regards the assessment on unauthorized cultivation or irregular irrigation and on their petitions for remission and the like. This is one thing. The second thing is that the village accounts are scrutinized and the work of the village officers is inspected. For these purposes the jamabandi officer camps in two or three centres of the taluk and takes with him a host of clerks and peons, clerks belonging to the taluk establishment and clerks belonging to his own establishment. Both these operations are done at the jamabandi camp. It is necessary that the clerks and peons should be lodged and fed. The expense of doing so falls generally upon the ryots, either a big landholder takes the whole burden upon himself or subscriptions are collected from the ryots by the village officers and these are thrown into a common fund. I know of instances in which as much as Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 have been spent on a jamabandi camp by a large landholder. Music parties and *harikathas* at nights are not unusual (laughter). This is one evil. The ryots are also put to much inconvenience. It is true that it is notified in the *Gazette* that the ryots will be heard on particular days; but when they go to the jamabandi camp, they find that what are called the basic accounts, the water-rate accounts, the remission

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accounts, are not ready. They have either to go home and come back or wait at the camp if their houses are at a great distance. They are put to inconveniences for lodging and food. What I propose therefore is that these two operations should be entirely separated. All the village accounts should be scrutinized at the taluk cutcherry and no clerk should be taken to the jamabandi camp for this purpose. The jamabandi officer will go to the camp with the accounts. He will be accompanied by the tahsildar, the revenue inspector and the karnam. He will hold the necessary inquiry and pass orders. The karnams will bring these accounts to the head-quarters and complete the accounts there. The advantages which I claim for this proposal are these. The ryot will be put to no more inconvenience and he will not be called upon to pay for any expense towards the jamabandi camp.

"It may be objected to my proposal that if a big landholder expends money and feeds these clerks and peons, we need not object. He is not bound to expend; and if he does so, it is due to his folly or vanity. Some others take the view that the big *zamindar* or landholder is hospitable and we ought not to find fault with his hospitality. There are some others who say that no contribution is, as a matter of fact, levied from the ryot in these days; and if such a practice existed, it would have come to the notice of the jamabandi officer and it would then have been put an end to. I am afraid that, whatever the Government and the Government officers may say, the fact remains that contributions are now levied and big landholders are feeding the clerks. I am afraid European gentlemen are not in a position to understand this point. We who move with the people know that this fact remains, and seeing that this fact remains, any arrangement by which this may be prevented should be welcomed by us. I do not believe that the big landholder is really showing his hospitality. According to the rules in force amongst us, hospitality is shown to strangers, travellers and poor people and not to Government servants who come in large numbers and sit in the place like a flight of locusts. What the big landholder desires is this; he has disputes with his tenants or neighbours or he wants a seat in a municipal council or taluk board or district board and in due course he hopes to get some help from these people. I do not believe any one will care to spend a thousand or two thousand rupees merely to show his hospitality, and if such people there are, I would call upon them to come and contribute funds for public purposes.

"It may be objected again that my proposal is impracticable, because the karnam is either incapable or unwilling to write the accounts without supervision and therefore he must be brought to the jamabandi camp. It is twenty-five years since the Village Manual was introduced, and if karnams are not now in a position to write these accounts, it is a very unsatisfactory state of things. I am afraid the objection is rather over-stated. I know the karnams in the Tanjore district; they are very efficient and they write up all their accounts at home. I had to do with karnams when I was doing the jamabandi of the Periyakulam taluk with the Collector as his sheristadar. When the Village Manual was first introduced, I had to explain the Manual to the karnams; and I found that they were quick enough to understand the accounts. I do not know whether the Government are now getting an inferior class of karnams. But even if that objection remains, it does not affect my proposal. Instead of bringing the karnams to the jamabandi camp, bring them up to the taluk head-quarters. Let all the accounts be written up there. The cultivation account, the account known as the *adangal*, is written in the village; and the statement showing encroachments, water-rates, miscellaneous revenue, and the remission account may be prepared at the taluk head-quarters. These may be taken to the jamabandi camp and inquiries made and the karnam will be asked to come back to the taluk head-quarters with the orders and write up the accounts. So that, if these two operations are separated and the clerks are kept at the head-quarters, all the inconveniences we have been complaining about for many years—I believe the late Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao complained about it and everybody complained about it—will be removed. It may be objected again that I have had no experience of jamabandi, at least as conducted in recent times. I claim some experience of Village and Taluk Manuals, for I helped in their preparation. I entered all the sample entries and I did the jamabandi of one taluk and I knew all about the accounts. So long as I was in Government service, I was in touch with them. Since my retirement, I have

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looked into all the accounts of my village, to see if the demand is properly made up. I see no substantial alteration made in the accounts or in the way in which the jamabandi is conducted. Whatever defect there may be, I have supplemented my knowledge by discussing the question with several tahsildars and divisional officers. Only yesterday I had the benefit of a discussion with a highly-placed officer and he tells me that what I recommend has been mostly adopted and it is now being done, so that the Government, I hope, will have no difficulty in accepting my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr Ramanujachariyar. I do not wish to make a long speech. As to what he has stated, I believe the proposal is practicable. He said that he had a talk with various officers. I also had a talk with various deputy collectors, tahsildars, karnams and revenue inspectors, and I find that a certain number of them no doubt conscientiously think that the present practice should be continued. I find also that a certain number of them are free to own in private that the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanujachariyar would work excellently well. I may mention that the subject of the defects of the jamabandi system came up at the Provincial Conference at Bellary. The proposition was a little bit over-stated and the recommendation made to the Government was that the jamabandi might be abolished. That was the recommendation made. I then had to oppose it; but I found to my intense surprise that a number of retired tahsildars and Government officials not in service were for the proposition, even in that extreme form. They were so much impressed with the difficulties which were pressing so much upon the village officers and the people that they put forward such an exaggerated and very large demand. But no such demand is being made now. The only recommendation now placed before the Council is that considering some of the evils which exist, in spite of the excellent rules framed for the purpose of jamabandi, your Excellency's Government may find it possible to make further arrangements to avoid these evils. My Honourable friend has dwelt upon some of the evils and I wish only to add one or two facts so that your Excellency's Government may find it possible to obviate these evils. The rules no doubt are that the jamabandi should be done at quarters in camps very close to the people concerned, so that the village officers and the ryots may not have anything to complain of; and when it was brought to the attention of the Government that village officers are detained for 20 or 30 days without being given any allowance, rules were even passed to enable travelling allowance and batta to be paid to those people who stay for more than five days at any camp. I have been surprised to get information from a karnam that this rule is being observed only in name. It appears that the minimum time spent by a karnam at a jamabandi is 20 days and when I asked a karnam why he spent so many days, he said, that it was not on account of any negligence in preparing the accounts. He said that was certainly not the case. He said that all the village accounts were ready, but a single decent examination of the various books takes 20 days; so that the detention of a karnam for 20 days at jamabandi it appears, is a very normal and necessary feature. But what the karnam told me —several other karnams endorsed his statement—is that after the karnam spends about two months at a camp a receipt is taken from him that he had been there only for four days. I hope it is not a normal state of things in all districts. But in certain districts it is the complaint. The rules framed by the Board of Revenue are respected only on paper. When the karnam has stayed for two months, the officer takes a chit from the karnam that he has attended only for four days. I do not know whether it is a receipt or a memorandum showing the attendance. That is an evil which presses on all people, that is, the detention of the village officers. At some places it appears that generally they have to attend at several camps following the jamabandi officer. That tells upon the people also. The ryots are asked to go from one camp to another. It appears in certain districts that in about 50 *per cent.* of the cases the ryots have to go from camp A to camp B, from camp B to camp C for jamabandi. Several villages it appears have been called up to a place 20, 30 or 40 miles distant. The rules are that the camps should not be so placed. The intention of the Government is being very much appreciated, but because it is being defeated in practice, we come forward to the Government, mention the facts and ask the

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Government to remedy this state of affairs. What happens is that the village officers have to go about from place to place and they have to get the wherewithal. As they get no batta at all, they have to squeeze money from the ryot. The ryots find it impossible to discover in what particular camp their village is going to be settled. The ryots are generally absent when their village is settled. This state of affairs is very common. I therefore request your Excellency's Government to devise some measures by which these evils may be avoided. I may also mention that there is one other evil arising from the absence of the karnam which I dealt with yesterday in dealing with the water-cess. The karnam who is absent for two months is supposed to be knowing all the time what goes on in the field. He is the man charged with the preparation of the accounts for the produce, for the taking of water and the harvesting. Having been away for a couple of months, if he comes back and has to fill up his books, it is no wonder that these books cannot possibly be accurate. But they have to be taken to be accurate for various purposes and they are taken as accurate even as against the statements of the parties concerned, and respect is paid to them. This state of affairs, I hope, will be remedied by your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG:—"Your Excellency, I think that every revenue officer would welcome the simplification of the annual jamabandi. The rules as now observed are laid down in the Board's Standing Order No. 12 and for my own part I cannot see in what way they can be simplified. I have done as a revenue divisional officer and as Collector of the district jamabandi for 20 years and I appreciate its difficulties and the tedious nature of the task. The village accounts are complicated and numerous and a large staff has to be taken to overhaul them once a year. The Honourable mover of this resolution said there were two operations,—the ryots to be heard and the village accounts to be inspected. That is quite true; but apparently what he objects to, as far as I can understand, is that there are several camps held in the taluk, instead of all the village accounts being inspected and disposed of at the taluk head quarters. Well, during the years I was conducting the jamabandi I never had a single complaint that the ryots were compelled to provide food and lodging for the jamabandi staff. I have had talks with many Collectors on the subject; and I do not find that any one of them has heard such complaint made. I cannot but think that if there were grievances the officer himself on the spot would very soon hear of them. There is no doubt—and I know it myself—there is a good deal of hospitality dispensed at the jamabandi. I myself had a dinner given me by a wealthy ryot, who would have been very offended if I had declined to take it. In fact he does it every year; and I know that the staff themselves are being treated in this way. I do not see any harm in that. In any case, I do not admit for one moment, that there is now anything like the extortion or jamabandi *mamul* that may have existed 20 or 30 years ago.

"Three camps in a taluk are prescribed, as far as I know, in the interests of the villagers and the village officers. Whether the accounts are examined at the taluk head-quarters or at several camps, the amount of work remains the same. It would be, no doubt it is, more convenient, as a matter of fact, for the taluk and jamabandi officer's staff to check the accounts at head-quarters. The officer himself according to the conveniences in his taluk can always arrange how much and how little need be done in each camp; and I would deprecate laying down any hard and fast rules for all taluks and districts in the Presidency. It is obviously more convenient to the village officer to have his accounts examined at a camp near his village than, it may be, a long distance away at the taluk head-quarters. In most taluks there are conveniences for accommodation at the deputy tahsildar's station and at other important villages. But when I was a jamabandi officer I always considered these points and I never took my whole staff, but only sufficient staff just to pass the village accounts. First of all the karnam has to prepare what we call the No. 5 and No. 6 accounts. These accounts have to be revised or modified by the jamabandi officer and finally passed by him. Then some correction is necessary. Before they can be finally passed and accepted, some check must be made. If it is not done at the camp at the out-station, the karnam has to go all the way back again to the taluk head-quarters and have them checked there. It can be done at the camp by a few

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gumastas. Then he goes off to his village, which is certainly very much in his interest; and that I understand is the intention of the Honourable mover of this resolution.

"One complaint made was that the ryot is put to inconvenience. When a village is to be taken up for jamabandi, it is usually published in the gazette and word is sent to the village that the complaints and the representations of the ryots will be heard on that date. As a matter of fact I know that when camps are at the out-stations the ryots generally get there in the course of the day and return at night. I do not know of any inconvenience on that score. The jamabandi officers do not refuse to receive petitions when the ryot comes up, even if it is not on the day on which he is supposed to be heard; and in these days the ryots generally present petitions, written petitions, so that there is really no inconvenience to the ryot.

"The Village Manual to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanujachariyar referred as having been compiled by him 25 years ago has been recently revised and I may inform him that a new Village Manual now exists.

"Mention was made of the karnams writing their accounts at home. I do not quite know how this affects the jamabandi, because it is a matter that has to be done before the jamabandi. In Tanjore I am informed that the karnams can write their accounts at home; but I do not know of any other district in the Presidency where they can do it, without the help of the revenue inspector or the taluk gumasta or some other karnam who is willing to do it for them. But this has no bearing on the question of jamabandi. They have to complete their accounts before the jamabandi. In practice they come often to the taluk cutcherry and do it there. If the karnams are detained as the seconder of the resolution said, it is more or less their own fault. They delay writing up their accounts and the consequence is that they have to be detained at the taluk cutcherry and the tahsildar is to sit over them till they do it. Then, again, if they are compelled to follow the jamabandi officer from camp to camp, that is again their own fault, because they are not ready with their accounts. All things considered, Your Excellency, I do not see myself that these suggestions will improve matters. Therefore, I must oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg has stated that he opposes the resolution. I hope I shall not be considered as giving him away if I say on behalf of the Government that it is extremely difficult to oppose it, if you look to the wording of it. The wording is 'that the annual jamabandi 'may be so simplified as to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the ryots and to 'village officers.' You cannot very well say that the Government do not want to simplify the operations of jamabandi. Nothing would please us more, and I am perfectly certain that nothing would please more the members of the administrative staff in the districts; but the difficulty is to know exactly how to effect this simplification. I have listened as carefully as I can to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanujachariyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinha Aiyar in the hope that I should get some clear specific recommendation that we can adopt which would result in this simplification. The specific points to which these two gentlemen addressed themselves are, I think, a little open to contention. For instance as regards the allegation that the ryots are universally—I understand them to mean universally—mulcted in order to pay for the entertainment of those who follow the jamabandi officer in to camp, that may have been the case in former days. I remember an instance when I was myself going to camp, but not to do jamabandi. There was one of my divisional officers in camp not far away. As I went along the road, I met a village *setti* driving three or four sheep. I asked him, 'Where are these sheep 'going?' He said 'They are going to the officer doing the jamabandi.' I cannot mention the name. A mile or two off I came across a man carrying fowls. I asked him where the fowls were being taken. He said 'These are for the gentleman 'conducting the jamabandi.' A little further on I came across another man driving sheep. Probably more fowls and more goats and more cattle were all going to the gentleman conducting the jamabandi. I rather think that there were other people who shared in the spoil besides the gentleman who did the jamabandi. That sort of thing used to be done in former days. The reports that we have now received from district officers and Collectors say that the evil is very much mitigated in modern times. Even if discredit be thrown upon the assurance given to that effect

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by European officers, then surely some weight ought to be attached to what is told us by Indian officers. We have it from the Collector of South Arcot, himself an Indian, that the old custom has very much gone into disuse. He says regarding the allegation that the expenditure at the jamabandi camp is paid for by the ryots 'this is 'not true at any rate as far as this district is concerned', and he adds 'the statement 'that the expenditure for the food and lodging of *huzur*, divisional and taluk clerks 'is now paid by the ryots is therefore altogether unfounded. I have had occasion to 'serve in several districts, but in none of them I was able to come across instances 'in which the ryots undertook to pay the expenditure of the huzur, divisional or the 'taluk establishments.' I hope that this is the case in most if not all the districts of the Presidency.

"Then there were other statements that were made by the Honourable mover and the seconder, for instance, that the accounts should be scrutinized in the taluk office. In most places they are so scrutinized. Another statement was that karnams are able to write up the *jamabandi* accounts in their villages. That is true of certain districts if not of all, at any rate of some districts. I am told it is true of most of the karnams in the Tanjore district. It is certainly not true of the karnams in the Ceded Districts. Few of them are able to write their jamabandi accounts in their villages. Therefore in order to secure better despatch of business and for the convenience of all concerned, it is not unusual to call up the karnams to the taluk head-quarters to write up the accounts there, as was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanujachariyar himself. I do not wish to go into greater detail on the subject of the resolution. The spirit of it the Government are perfectly willing to accept, and if Honourable gentlemen would give us any specific recommendation for our adoption we would be very glad to consider them. Further than that I do not think we can go."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know whether this discussion need be prolonged."

The Hon'ble Mr P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Yes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"In that case, I think the Council may adjourn. It is now 2 o'clock and we will adjourn for three-quarters of an hour."

The Council then adjourned.

The Council re-assembled at 2-45 P.M. when the further consideration of the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanujachariyar about the simplification of the jamabandi was proceeded with.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My Lord, I have attentively heard the speeches made on behalf of the Government. No doubt it is rather very difficult for us to offer a constructive policy or rather a constructive scheme in the place of what is called jamabandi. But I think it is our business and our duty to represent the grievances and the hardships that the people suffer from. It is for the experts in the Government and their officers to formulate a scheme to remove the difficulties. Once before in 1909 I spoke on the subject of jamabandi and I pleaded for its abolition; and I was supported by no less an authority than the late Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., who, I think, is well known to most of the members here as having had considerable experience as a revenue officer and as an administrator of Native States. He said on the 4th March 1909.—'Jamabandi is a farce and a nuisance to the ryots as 'they finally bear all its legitimate and illegitimate expense. The Tanjore District 'Association memorialized the Government for its abolition, but did not succeed. 'The last settlement has fixed the assessment on lands for 30 years. Land and its 'produces have been and are liable to sale for the realization of the assessment on the 'land by whomsoever held. The cesses are fixed for certain periods and are amalgamated with the assessment. Remissions as a rule are not granted. Government 'sell their water to the ryots, rightly or wrongly, at rates fixed by rules. Pattas 'are not granted, unless wanted and paid for by the ryots. The sales of water are 'recorded by karnams and the values recovered as land revenue. Whether true 'or false, his statement is gospel truth and what the ryot may say is an untruth.

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In these circumstances what is jamabandi? The sooner it is abolished the better. Such was the deliberate opinion of Mr. Raghunatha Rao and I know that many others also share in this view. So a resolution was passed at the Bellary Provincial Conference as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Aiyar. Things have been very much simplified now and there is no need for a jamabandi officer to go about with a retinue of officials and a crowd of karnams and village reddis to the so-called centres. As pointed out by my Honourable friend, the accounts might be written up at the head-quarters. If all the officials were kept at the head-quarters and a certain number of villagers were to be called up and the ryots were given notice to come up and make their representations, it would not cause so much hardship to the villagers. It is rather a wrong opinion to hold that there are convenient centres, that the jamabandi officers followed by a retinue go to these convenient centres and that is an advantage to the people. For, since they move out of the head-quarters and go out to villages, they become the guests of the villagers and the local people, the village karnam and the reddi, levy contributions from the villagers to meet their expenses; and if it so happens that they do not pay these contributions, they suffer very much in *tiruvijath* and other Government charges being raised. They must pay somehow. It is not very often we find rich *mirasidars* or landholders who could conveniently extend their hospitality to the officials; and certainly, as the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg pointed out, to decline the hospitality of well-to-do *mirasidars* would be taken as an insult. Mr. Clegg did a graceful act by accepting the hospitality of a ryot as he did. That only reflects a good deal of credit on the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg. He must have been very popular, otherwise he would not have been offered that hospitality. It would certainly be an insult if such hospitality were refused. A Hindu would consider it a dishonour. I quite admit that. But, Sir, in many places and in many divisions, you do not find well-to-do rich *mirasidars*. In our poor backward districts—which always get a back-handed complement from the Government about the incapacity of their karnams and the backwardness of the people and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson paid today a back-handed complement to our karnams—there are but few well-to-do ryots. I do not think we are in any way behind in other respects to the Tanjore district and our karnams are in no way behind the Tanjore karnams in their work. Your Excellency, I am only surprised to find such a belief expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg—that he had not heard of the corruptions and corrupt practices which bear heavily on the ryot; and he said that if such things had existed they would have come to the notice of the officers conducting the jamabandi. I am afraid he is very much mistaken and misinformed. I may state, my Lord, that this sort of delusion which most of the Government officers are suffering from is the cause of much of the misery that is at the bottom of the society in the whole country. I am afraid that the delusion is prevailing in the Government circles; they do not know what takes place in villages. Well, Sir, I may venture to mention in this Council that the Hon'ble Mr. Horne, for whom I entertain the greatest possible respect and I may venture to add, love and admiration, because I have been associated with him for six months in the work of the Forest Committee—was once very hard upon me, and no body was harder upon me, when I began to represent in this Council year after year the grievances of the ryot population; he was very hard upon me, I think, even last year, when I moved my forest resolution, and he said that I was not talking common sense; but yet, Sir—when he came round along with two other Government officers and my Hon'ble friend Mr. M. Ramachandra Rau, and when he went from village to village, visited forest after forest—of course he has got an iron constitution—when he saw the people and came face to face with them, he had to change his opinion and arrive at the same conclusion as I have urged in this Council. There are grievances which the Government do not know. He wrote that memorable sentence in the now famous Committee's report which ought to appeal to the Government and which ought to open the eyes of the Government to the state of things in the *mufassal*,—that there is a running sore. In the recommendations of this committee, he hoped 'We might give at least a partial healing to 'the running sore which has for so long tainted the atmosphere of village life in 'many parts of this Presidency.' Even if the people had not gained anything from the committee, we have gained this admission that there is a running sore at the bottom of village life, which the Government cannot afford to ignore and which the

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Government must take notice of. Well, Sir, I am mentioning this thing rather incidentally in order to show that Government officers will have to admit these things if they come face to face with villagers. I am afraid that most of the district officers do not come face to face with the villagers. They do go about; but all of them are not either in a position to see the villagers or they find no time to hear their grievances. I believe, Sir, most Government officers, if they are properly apprised of the state of things, will have the same courage and British characteristics of the Hon'ble Mr Horne to admit they are wrong; and I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg will admit that he is wrong (laughter), if he only comes to know the real state of affairs. In the villages, your Excellency, there is a sort of *mamul*, the jamabandi *mamul* has been going on. It is collected; if it is not paid, the *tiruaijasti* and *fasaljasti* will always increase. So they must pay. There are many things, your Excellency, in village life which have to be taken notice of by the Government and some cure must be found by the Government, if the Government are intent upon promoting healthy life among villagers—and I know it is in the heart of Government to promote healthy public life amongst the villagers. When you do that you will have gained the desired object of the British Government, which is the prosperity and contentment of the people. I do not think the Government need take very serious notice of any sort of malcontents on the surface here and there. I do not think that the people can have any sympathy with any disloyal sentiments; but, Sir, you have to take note of the helpless discontent amongst the ryot population—all over the country. So I would appeal to you to find some means to remedy the existing defects of jamabandi. I do not advocate the abolition of the system altogether, because I think it is hopeless to ask the Government to do that. I read just now Mr. Castlestuart Stuart's reply, a very vigorous reply. He almost said that Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao was ignorant of many things. I feel that Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao, who was a veteran officer, ought not to have been set aside so lightly. The Hon'ble Mr. Clegg also replied to my remarks at that time. I do not plead for its abolition altogether; but I do plead that the Government, with so many expert officers in the Government, and in the Board's office, should devise some means to minimize the evil effects of the present system of making jamabandi.

"There is one other evil also. It demonstrates the evil effects of the combination of judicial and executive functions. The jamabandi officers are magistrates and, as a rule, they cannot do the jamabandi, and dispose of criminal cases to the convenience of the parties concerned; and some times an officer of one division is sent to do the jamabandi of another division. He drags the witnesses, the prisoners and the pleaders of course (laughter)—all these people are dragged from one end to the other. That causes a good deal of trouble and annoyance. Your Excellency, I need not further dwell upon the difficulties; but as one of my friends suggested, the jamabandi ought to be abolished as the plague passport system is to be (laughter). The passport system should be abolished; that is evidently inevitable. But this is a thing for which we cannot find a certain solution at present. We leave it to the experts in the Government service to find it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"My Lord, I will be very brief in my remarks in supporting this resolution. If I rise to speak regarding this subject, after the lucid exposition by the previous speaker, the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, it is with the object of showing that notwithstanding the slight improvement which has been effected during the last few years the grievance still remains, and remains as strong as ever. Those who have any experience of the working of this system in the *mufassal* districts will all I believe bear testimony to the fact that the jamabandi is looked upon by the village officers and the ryots as a sort of nuisance, disturbance and annoyance to them. This point I specially wish to bring to the notice of the Government with the object and with the hope that they will do their best to find out some means of eradicating the evil as early as possible. I would not have considered it necessary to rise to speak regarding it, travelling over the same ground again, but for the impression which seems to have been created by the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg that it is an evil which was in existence 25 years ago, and that if this evil had been continuing, it would have been brought to the notice of the jamabandi officers. The reasons suggested by the

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Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai in his reply are that several district officers may not be in a position to know exactly the grievances of the people and that several of them may not have time to learn them. I would go a step further and say that several villagers are afraid of approaching the officers and laying bare before them their grievances. That may be one consideration which might have induced those villagers to refrain from communicating their difficulties to the officers. With all that, one thing at least could have been clear by this time. No doubt, theoretically, when a number of camps is fixed, when village-officers and ryots are called upon to go to the nearest camps, they must find it more convenient. It was suggested on behalf of th Government that the fixing of the camps would facilitate work and would also help the villagers concerned. Theoretically no doubt it is true; but when, on the other hand, it is observed that the fixing of camps and the dragging of these villagers and village officers have been the cause of their being molested and annoyed in several ways, that is a serious circumstance to be taken into consideration. They would feel far happier and far more convenient if they are called upon to go to the taluk head-quarters where their accounts can be more easily checked, where they will not be under any obligation to look after the comforts or to look after the supplies of the jamabandi officer or his establishment for the time being. It is for that reason that it would facilitate things to a considerable extent to have the accounts checked at the taluk headquarters. There might be some difficulty in applying this principle But all that I would request is that some remedy should be devised to mitigate the evil and save this expense As was remarked by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, there can be no objection to this resolution being accepted. All that this resolution suggests is that the jamabandi may be so simplified as to cause as little inconvenience as possible. If your Excellency's Government is satisfied, after hearing the representatives from the several mufassal districts, that the present jamabandi system causes considerable inconvenience to the ryots and to the village officers, the next point for consideration will be whether it is not possible and whether it is not necessary to simplify the annual jamabandi. I have no doubt that your Excellency's Government will be satisfied that the ryots and the village officers are being exceedingly oppressed by this system of jamabandi. I have no doubt whatever that means can be found to simplify the jamabandi as suggested in the resolution and I see no difficulty in the resolution being accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, this resolution has been sufficiently dealt with by previous speakers and I need hardly add anything to the one side of the jamabandi, that is, the taking by the jamabandi officer of a number of clerks and other servants to each of these camps and thereby giving poor villagers considerable trouble and inconvenience. I need only here draw the attention of this Council to one point; and that is, this jamabandi if it really deserves to live at all, deserves to live for this reason, that it provides an opportunity for the officials of the Government to come into direct contact with the villagers, to consult them first-hand and to know and learn from them personally what the real administration of the village is like, how it is really felt by the people, what their grievances are and what remedies they would suggest for them. The checking and the inspection of the accounts, as put by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramanujachariyar, can very well be done in the taluk head-quarters, without inconvenience either to the Government officials or to the village officers concerned. It really adds nothing to the convenience of the Government or of the people to have these registers checked in the different camps at the jamabandi, if it is not the purpose of the jamabandi to consult the villagers with reference to the administration. So the negative side of it, the checking of accounts, could well be done, as well put in the resolution, at the taluk head-quarters, saving much inconvenience to Government officials as well as to the people concerned, whereas the positive side, consulting the people and learning first hand from them what really they require and how really they feel the administration—that should be done in these jamabandi camps, and for that reason the institution of jamabandi should live and should live in a healthy and permanent form. I am not one of those who would advocate its abolition. I really think in the present state of the education of the people in the villages that the jamabandi is a real necessity, that it should be preserved but only preserved in a healthy and in a

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much less troublesome form. It ought not to cause any inconvenience or annoyance to the people. There is no doubt that in its present form it does cause a great deal of inconvenience to the villagers concerned, though it may be said that that inconvenience is not quite so much as it was 20 or 25 years back. So I would support the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaniyachariyar to this extent that this checking of registers and the making up of the accounts could be confined to the head-quarters, whereas the real work of jamabandi should be done when the jamabandi officers go into camps by consulting the villagers. It should be the sole object of the jamabandi officers to consult the villagers, to learn from them what they really have to say and how they feel the administration, where it pinches them and what is the remedy and to give them an opportunity at least once a year to come face to face with the responsible administrators of the country and ventilate their views and grievances. jamabandi, if it deserves to live at all, deserves to live in the form in which I have said it should live in the few remarks I have made."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I did not originally intend to speak on this resolution. But after hearing the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar I wish to say a few words. He desires to have the jamabandi in a much more elaborate form, but I think it necessary that I should express my own view that it ought to be abolished. I am talking in the presence of experienced revenue officers who know every detail of the administration, and I am sure that my view that it ought to be abolished would be somewhat novel to them. But at the same time I feel that the jamabandi is a relic of by-gone days. I was reading the other day some papers of the time of Sir Thomas Munro; I could certainly understand jamabandi in those days, when settlements were in their infancy, when individual ryotwari settlements were not decided upon, when the assignment of lands was in a very slow rate of progress, when water rates were unknown, when the details of administration were not reduced to the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, and when settlements were annual and probably with the whole village community. I believe, Sir, that under the existing circumstances when the details of administration are reduced to cut and dried rules and the work which is probably done by the jamabandi officers is done throughout the year by the revenue inspectors, the tahsildars and by the divisional officers from day to day in the daily work of administration, most of the questions which come before the jamabandi officer are dealt with by the divisional officers. All these officers are on tour for the most part of the month, for 20 days in the month, and every question that comes before the jamabandi officer is either previously decided upon either by the tahsildar or the divisional officer and the final orders of the jamabandi officer are a mere repetition of the orders passed previously by the revenue officers of the division or the taluk. It seems to me that under these circumstances it is possible to so re-adjust this machinery of revenue administration as to do away with this annual function. I can only call it a function, because I think that most of the work which is done at the jamabandi has been already done and the final orders of another divisional officer are probably superfluous. I have already stated that it is a matter on which I talk with considerable diffidence, because the matter came up four years ago and the Government then decided that the jamabandi should be continued. I do not see how it is necessary in the daily task of the administration under present conditions."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, a word in reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid I cannot allow the Honourable gentleman to address the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is only a matter of explanation with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I cannot say I will not hear the Honourable gentleman."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao said, I would say only one word. That is he understands jamabandi—".

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His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"I am afraid the Honourable gentleman is going further—he is going into a matter of argument. If it is a matter of personal explanation it would be different. I am afraid that under the rules the Honourable gentleman has a right to speak only once."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR:—"My Lord, I would only give one fact, and I shall not go into details. I am for minimizing as much as possible this jamabandi expenditure. I will only say that just recently a certain collector apparently took the district map and was very willing to have his camps near the forest bungalows. He fixed a number of places near forest bungalows and the matter was reported to the several taluk officers. They could not get milk or anything of the kind. There were no other places for the sarishtadar and others to find quarters in. All arrangements had to be made and it was a great question for the taluk officers to make these arrangements at a place where they could not find the conveniences. Men after men were being sent and order had been given that the sarishtadar and his establishment would be arriving one week in advance. That meant that their quarters should be fixed and that all other arrangements and conveniences should be made. That would necessarily mean an amount of expenditure which ordinarily ought to be avoided; and the difficulty the several karkuns and revenue inspectors, villagers and others are put to need not be described further. If as far as possible circulars could be issued by this Government to minimise the number of these camps or to localise these camping places and also to define the number of clerks, etc., that can be taken, those are all lines which would certainly enable the Government to improve the jamabandi in any event. I do not express any opinion on the question of the existence of the system. It is a rather difficult question."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR:—"YOUR Excellency, on the question whether the jamabandi extortion exists, opinions are divided. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson admitted that it had existed before. The Government officers say that it does not exist now. We on the contrary say that it does exist. I ask, may not the Government give us the benefit of the doubt (*laughter*) and remove the room for the extortion? The Hon'ble Mr. Clegg referred to the hospitality shown to clerks. Hospitality for a day I can understand. Hospitality for 10 or 15 days passes my comprehension. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson asked whether I had any specific recommendation to make. I have this recommendation to make. I do not go into the controversy between the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. I ask that all the village accounts should be scrutinized at the taluk head-quarters and that not one clerk should be taken for this purpose to the jamabandi camp."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"YOUR Excellency, the concrete suggestions that have been made are slightly contradictory. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanujachariyar wishes that there should be a jamabandi camp so arranged,—so many jamabandi camps—that every village shall be within five miles of the jamabandi officer. On the other hand, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar wishes the number of jamabandi camps to be minimized. There is some slight misconception, I think, as to the process of the jamabandi. On most of what are called the *boris* accounts, that is the accounts of unauthorized cultivation, water-rate accounts, remission accounts and miscellaneous accounts, No. 7 accounts—on these accounts orders are passed during the whole course of the cultivation season as the accounts are sent up. These orders are not passed by the jamabandi officer, but by the divisional officer. It may be found as the time comes round for jamabandi that orders have not been passed in every individual case that has come up in the taluk. But in a well organised taluk the number of cases that will have to be settled at the time of the jamabandi are very few. Assuming that orders have been passed either on all or most of these cases as they come up in the year, there then remains to be done the checking of the village accounts, and that, at the present time, is done, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanujachariyar recommends, at the taluk head-quarters. The checking of the karnam's account is done either at the head-quarters of the tahsildar or of the deputy tahsildar. It is in the rarest circumstances that these accounts are taken into outlying parts to be

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checked. When the check is completed, the present procedure is that these accounts are taken up for final scrutiny to a minimum of three centres in each taluk. According to the orders of the Board of Revenue the jamabandi must be settled at a minimum of three centres in each taluk, the object being to give the ryots a chance of attending at jamabandi and making any representations that they may wish to make; and the reason of that is because orders on these various accounts which I have specified are only provisional until the actual jamabandi is held. At the actual jamabandi the ryots have an opportunity to attend and they are then told that such and such orders have been passed with reference to their individual accounts and if they see reason to contest the correctness of the accounts this is the opportunity for them to do it. That is the object of holding the jamabandi. The Government have always laid great stress on giving the ryots that opportunity, because it brings them face to face with the karnam and the other village officers. That is the opportunity when we always try to ascertain what is the real state of things. Supposing the karnam says that such and such a ryot took water to his field and supposing that the ryot does not admit the accuracy of that statement, there can be no better chance of ascertaining the truth than by giving the ryot an opportunity of being confronted with the karnam face to face in the presence of any other villagers who may be there. The object of having so many jamabandi camps is that the jamabandi officer shall visit a sufficient number of places to give the ryots an opportunity of representing their cases. Therefore when it is proposed that the number of these camps should be reduced"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR:—"I did not say so."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"But the other honourable gentleman did. On that particular point, there is a difference of opinion. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar wishes to minimize the number of camps."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR:—"I did not say that. I only wanted that the camps should be localised."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"He does not want them to be taken to forest boundaries" *(laughter)*.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"The check of the accounts can be performed and, as I say, is performed at the taluk centres The great question is how many more of these camps ought to be held—what are called jamabandi camps. Is it to the advantage of the ryots or is it not that the jamabandi officer should be brought into close contact with them? Apparently the Hon'ble Mr Ramanujachariyar would like the jamabandi officer to be brought into contact with the ryots, but he wishes that there should be no clerks accompanying him. If the accuracy of the accounts is contested, who then is to examine them? The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanujachariyar says that the jamabandi officer, the revenue inspector and the tahsildar ought to check them. That would enormously prolong the operation of the jamabandi. The only tangible suggestion I can think of is to reduce the number of jamabandi camps. Let the accounts be checked at the taluk head-quarters and let the ryots come there. It will inconvenience the ryots, because they will have to travel farther; but you cannot get out of the position that either the check must be at the taluk head-quarters or there must be sufficient establishment taken to the jamabandi camp to enable any check that may be necessary to be carried out.

"On the general principle of the resolution that the process of the jamabandi should be so simplified as to cause as little inconvenience as possible, there cannot be any difference of opinion The only point is whether there is any possibility of effecting any simplification and if so how it is to be effected. I had hoped that I should receive some concrete suggestions in the matter; but I fail so far to carry away anything that will help us very much. No doubt we can take up the subject and make further inquiries. Possibly some Honourable Members of the Council might be consulted by letter and will be able to give us valuable suggestions or the Collectors and the Board of Revenue may do that; but at the present moment I cannot see, from what has been placed before the Council, that there is any means of

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effecting a satisfactory simplification of the present procedure I would be very willing to consider any concrete suggestions that might be made and I can assure the Members of the Council that nobody would be more delighted at such a consummation than the district officer."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know if the Honourable gentleman wishes to press his resolution after what the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has said."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR:—"If the Government will accept the resolution I have no objection (*laughter*). The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said that having regard to the language of the resolution he had no objection to it."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I said I would accept it in principle; but I want concrete suggestions."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR:—"I have given one."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the question of dividing the Council on the resolution must rest with the Honourable gentleman. The resolution is very general in its terms; and I understand that my Hon'ble friend Sir John Atkinson feels that as it is very general in its terms, its acceptance by the Government would involve or imply that the Government had actually under consideration steps which they could take towards the attainment of the object desired—that is to say, that they were able at the present moment to contemplate making changes in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue or other regulations governing this system of jamabandi and that they had changes under contemplation which they could now carry out. But that is not the case. My Hon'ble friend Sir John Atkinson has stated to the Council that the Government would be very happy to consider any definite proposals which may be put before them towards this end; and my own impression is that the purpose of the Honourable gentlemen would perhaps be as much met by leaving the discussion where it is to-day and not pressing the matter on this occasion, as it would be by pressing the Council actually to record an opinion on the subject."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR:—"Having regard to what has fallen from your Excellency, I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

INCREASED POWERS TO LOCAL BODIES IN RESPECT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr A. S KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"May it please your Excellency,—I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased—

(a) to give municipalities and local boards larger powers in the management of the elementary institutions under their control;

(b) to give them power to determine the extent to which grants-in-aid shall be given to private elementary institutions within their respective areas and to distribute such grants among those institutions; and

(c) to render them such additional financial help as may be required for the exercise of those powers.

"This resolution involves the consideration of some important questions of principle dealing with the powers of local bodies in the Presidency regarding elementary education. Local boards and municipalities in the Presidency as constituted under Acts IV and V of 1884 have as one of the express objects for which they were constituted the diffusion of education. This resolution suggests that the powers of municipalities and local boards regarding elementary education,

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whether in the case of institutions managed by them or in the case of institutions situated within their area, are not quite adequate; and that the time has come when a further attempt must be made to give them larger powers. As matters stand at present, though these bodies have been dealing with this question for the last 30 years, I have no doubt whatever that the powers possessed by themare more nominal than real. The educational codes and the educational rules worked under the inspecting officers appointed and controlled by the Government have prevented these local bodies from taking as much interest in elementary education as they might or should have done. And it is for this reason and with the object of placing this before the Council that I have ventured to bring forward this resolution. As matters stand at present, chairmen of municipal councils or presidents of local boards have no power even in the case of elementary school masters drawing mostly a salary of eight rupees and very rarely or almost never a salary exceeding Rs. 30 of appointing them independently of the officers of the Educational department. No doubt G.O. No. 461, dated the 11th March 1912, the latest Government Order dealing with the subject, states that they must only consult the assistant inspectors of schools in their divisions before appointing or promoting masters of elementary schools within their jurisdiction. The same Government Order however states that, in the case of all ordinary appointments to be made by municipal chairmen, under Rs. 100, they could do it independently and that in the case of appointments exceeding Rs. 100 they would have to obtain the sanction of the Government.

"Again, in the matter of the starting or the closing of schools, no doubt they have some discretion in the matter; but their discretion is also often controlled by the discretion of the officers of the Educational Department. It may be suggested that mere recommendations on the part of the inspecting officers need not and ought not to weigh with the presidents of the local boards or the chairmen of the municipalities so as to prevent them from exercising their discretion or judgment in a satisfactory manner. I quite appreciate the force of that argument. But when once, according to the Educational Rules, the inspecting officers have a large amount of control over elementary institutions, when as under rule 11 of the Educational Rules, they can even recommend the withdrawal of recognition, on account of the employment in an aided school of any teacher whom after due inquiry they consider unfit to be a teacher, and when they can interfere in various other ways, their recommendation, though literally a recommendation, is considered by some as a mandate, because some are unwilling to face the contingency of an unwholesome friction between themselves and the officers of the Educational Department.

"There is another point which also deserves consideration. So far as these private schools located within the jurisdiction of these local bodies are concerned, though hitherto aid has been distributed through these bodies, under the recent orders of the Government the local boards especially have been deprived of that privilege. It is suggested that so long as these local bodies merely transmit to the schools concerned the grants-in-aid placed at their disposal, they cannot exercise any effective control and there is therefore no advantage in that power being entrusted to them. It is such restrictions that have prevented these local bodies from exercising a real control over elementary education within their local areas. I may point out that in the year 1906–07 the Government passed an order making the local bodies in the Presidency entirely responsible for elementary education under their control. I also find that the Educational Department practically accepted that principle and even suggested some means of solving difficulties which might arise in giving effect to that policy. This is what is stated regarding it at pages 27 and 28 of the first volume of the Report on Public Instruction in Madras for the quinquennium 1902–03 to 1906–07: 'An important step was taken in 1905–06 when it was definitely ruled by Government 'that local boards and municipalities should be immediately responsible for all 'elementary education within their local areas. This involves not only the main- 'tenance of board schools but the aiding of elementary schools of all kinds, whether 'for boys or for girls. Two difficulties have occurred in carrying this policy into 'effect. No local board and not all municipalities have funds adequate to meet the 'needs of elementary education even on its present basis. They are not required to 'set apart any fixed percentage of their receipts from cesses and taxes for educational

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'purposes, and though the idea is generally prevalent, not supported as far as 'I am aware by any official pronouncement, that 15 *per cent.* is a fair proportion, even 'this percentage would not in most cases yield an adequate sum. The question is 'further complicated by the fact that many of the boards maintain secondary schools 'of their own which are not in many cases self-supporting, and the whole amount 'available for educational purposes is thus not spent on elementary education. The 'first of these difficulties has so far been met by subsidizing local boards from Provin-'cial funds. With regard to the second no very definite policy has been settled. In 'one or two cases the Government have agreed to bear the nett cost of municipal or 'local fund secondary schools and it is possible that an extension of this system 'would be the best solution of the difficulty.'

"Therefore, Honourable Members of this Council will see that the policy enunciated in the Government order of 1907 that local boards and municipalities should be immediately responsible for all elementary education within their local areas, meaning thereby, institutions managed by local bodies or institutions aided by them, was accepted by the Department; and the difficulties arising therefrom were also considered and solutions were also suggested. Then it would also be found that at the end of the year 1906–07 the supervisors of schools who were largely helping the spread of elementary education in this Presidency were mostly appointed, with one or two exceptions, by the local boards, though they were working under the instructions of the sub-assistant inspectors of schools. They were also helping the local bodies in carrying on elementary education. This was the state of affairs at the end of the year 1906–07. What changes have taken place within the next quinquennium, I shall presently draw your attention to. Regarding both these points we find there has been a considerable change. In the first place the staff of supervisors has been completely provincialized; and we also find that the system of aiding institutions by local boards has been practically abandoned. Local boards, taluk and district boards, have been forbidden from distributing aid as the educational officers have taken upon themselves the distribution of the aid. Between these two periods, your Excellency's Government is aware that the Decentralization Commission, which inquired into this question and examined various witnesses, made recommendations regarding these points and I shall crave your indulgence to refer to their observations before I make a few remarks. Having considered this question at considerable length regarding the powers of several rural boards, they make these remarks which apply with greater force in the case of municipalities which are more fortunately situated. This is what they say in paragraph 753 of their report—

'The local governments make substantial contributions towards the educational 'expenditure of the boards; but we do not think this a valid argument for taking the 'practical management out of the hands of these bodies. Evidence has been given 'that they do not take any real interest in educational matters; and this is not un-'natural since they are so closely restricted by departmental rules and provincial 'educational codes which settle the school curricula, the extent to which the 'grants-in-aid may be given, the proportion of masters to scholars, holidays, etc., that 'their management can be little more than nominal. We think that the sub-district 'boards, which should deal with education, should have reasonable latitude in these 'matters; that the appointment and promotion of the board school teachers should 'be in their hands; that they should have discretion in regard to the extent to which 'they will aid private institutions; and that they should not, as now for instance in 'the Central Provinces, have to obtain the sanction of the Director of Public In-'struction before they can close a school. We think, too, that the boards should be 'encouraged to maintain their own inspecting staff. If they lack an inspecting 'agency of their own, they cannot be acquainted with the circumstances of the 'schools within their jurisdiction, and questions relating to the aid to be given to 'private schools or to the organization of board schools and the recruitment and 'promotion of staffs will continue as now to be mainly in the hands of the Educa-'tional Department. Most of the educational officers are against such a policy, mainly 'on the ground that it would lead to loss of efficiency. While realising that this 'may be so, we consider that departmental efficiency must have give way to the educa-'tion of the people in local self-government and that the boards should have the

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'freer hand which we advocate. It is also important that primary education should be 'adapted to the needs of the people, and this can best be effected by giving local 'boards direct responsibility for its evolution and management.'

"And they make these remarks regarding municipalities. They say in paragraph 822: 'Our recommendations that rural boards should have the management 'of their educational institutions applies with still greater force to municipalities; 'and they too should be relieved from the hard and fast restrictions of the provincial 'educational codes and departmental rules. The restrictions are calculated to weaken 'the responsibility of municipalities for educational work, and the evidence in Madras 'and the two Bengals goes to show that in these Provinces the municipal control over 'education has hitherto been more apparent than real. Municipal schools like 'those in rural areas should however be subjected to periodical outside inspection 'by a Government staff.'

"The two changes which I have already referred to as having been effected within the last quinquennium either regarding the provincialization of supervisors or as regards the taking away from district boards the power of distributing aid run counter to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission and, as suggested by the Commission, I state in clause (2) of my resolution that not only shall they be in a position to distribute aid but they must have some discretion in regard to the extent to which grants-in-aid ought to be given. If it is a question of mere distribution of aid, as I have already referred to, if what they get from the Government on the one hand they merely transmit with the other hand to aided schools they can have no real control.

"The next point I would like to refer to is whether in the present state of circumstances these local bodies cannot be satisfactorily entrusted with the discharge of these functions. That is the most important point to be considered. In this resolution I confine my attention to elementary education only. With the new policy inaugurated for the wide expansion of elementary education, though on a voluntary basis, with the programme of education set forth whereby 91,000 schools are to be added to the existing elementary schools at no distant future and the number of scholars is also to be doubled, the members of the Educational Department will be pleased to see that it entails very heavy responsibility on their shoulders and they must be only glad if local bodies can be induced to take interest in the management of elementary educational institutions in their respective areas. In addition to that circumstance I would point out that local bodies can be useful in the expansion of real elementary education for other reasons. It will be found from the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction in his latest report, paragraph 75, that owing to the disproportionate distribution of pupils in elementary schools to which he refers at considerable length the rise in the number of pupils in the elementary schools cannot have resulted in a proportionate increase of literacy. He discusses this question at some length and tries to find out some means of solving the difficulty. He states later on, 'Of course the evil to be combated is not the admission of pupils, 'but their premature withdrawal. In Europe legislation has been necessary to 'prevent this. In Madras we can only hope that as the schools are made more 'efficient, parents will increasingly appreciate the advantages they offer and less 'frequently remove their children as soon as they can be put to any kind of work.' When we see that even the progress that appears to have been made within the last quinquennium in the matter of elementary education in this Presidency is not sufficient for us to come to the conclusion that there has been a definite advance in literacy, and when we also see that according to the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction some steps have to be taken to see that the persons in the various rural areas should be educated as to the advantages of boys being kept at school for a longer period than only in the infant classes as at present, is it too much for me to suggest that means may be devised and larger powers may be given to local bodies to induce them to take greater interest in the matter of primary education which is dear to us all?

"I may point out also that if I have included clause (5) of this resolution regarding the question of the distribution of the aid, it is because the largest number

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of elementary schools are aided schools. We find from the figures for 1911–12 that out of a total number of 25,206 elementary schools in the Presidency there are 4,502 schools managed by local bodies and 15,946 aided schools. It is therefore clear that most of the elementary education carried on in this Presidency is through these aided schools; and it also appears from the published reports that the average cost per pupil, so far as these board schools are concerned, during the last year, is Rs. 4-8-3, and so far as municipal schools are concerned it is Rs. 5-13-8. When we come to consider the cost of the pupils so far as the aided schools are concerned—I can only take the figures for schools aided by municipalities last year, as we have not got the figures for local boards—we find there were 49,247 scholars educated at a cost of Rs. 90,846 making on average of less than Rs. 2 per pupil. This makes it clear to every one that the cost of maintaining an aided school is much less than the cost of maintaining a municipal school or a board school. If the policy of expanding education on a very wide basis has to be given effect to as early as possible, it is desirable that private indigenous institutions ought to be encouraged and that they should be aided as the financial responsibility will not then be very great. If the principle which I suggest is accepted, that these local bodies should be responsible for elementary education in their area, it is but necessary that aided schools should be placed more or less under their management, making it possible for local bodies to have discretion in determining aid and in distributing aid. I may point out to your Excellency's Government that, so far as the powers of the appointment and promotion of teachers in elementary schools are concerned, the powers possessed by local bodies in this Presidency fall far behind the powers possessed by similar institutions in the Presidency of Bengal. With your Excellency's permission I will point out that in the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885, section 62, this is what is stated. 'Subject to any rules made by the Lieutenant-'Governor under this Act, every district board shall be charged with and be 'responsible for the maintenance and management of all primary and middle 'schools under public management within the district, the construction and 'repair of all buildings connected therewith, the appointment (subject to the 'provisions of section 33) of all masters and assistant masters thereof and the 'payment of the salaries of such masters and assistant masters.

'Provided that nothing contained in this section shall be held to apply to 'schools for the education of Europeans and Eurasians.'

"When we refer to the restrictions contained in section 33, we find that it only refers to the question of sanction required for appointments of Rs. 100 and upwards.

That is the only restriction which is to be found in section 33; and when we go to the rules framed by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 138, it is clear from the rules that they were given larger powers. The rule applicable is rule 13. This is all that it states :—

'The Board shall notify to the inspectors all schools opened or closed, and all 'appointments of teachers on Rs. 10 and upwards made by it, stating in each case 'the educational qualifications of the persons appointed.'

'Honourable Members will be pleased to see that there is an essential difference between the powers conferred under the rules framed by the Bengal Local Self-Government Act and under section 62 of that Act and the rules which apply to such bodies in this Presidency. All that is stated in rule 13 which I read just now is that the board itself should have the full responsibility and power of opening and closing schools or appointing teachers on Rs. 10 and upwards, only making it necessary for it to notify the fact to the officers of the Educational Department for their information. There is a good deal of difference between requiring the local bodies to furnish information and requiring them to consult, as a matter of obligation, and not as a matter of convenience, the officers of the Educational Department. I am aware that local board presidents and municipal chairmen will often find it exceedingly useful to consult the officers of the Educational Department and I am not suggesting that these local bodies should not consult the Educational Department. I only

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object to its being stated that it is obligatory on them to do so, without making it optional. It is clear that several inspecting officers are also members of various taluk boards and district boards in the Presidency and whenever educational committees have been appointed, some of these educational officers have also been appointed members of these educational committees. While they are on these bodies they will no doubt, as members of these bodies, be in a position to give useful advice and useful information whenever such advice or information is really sought for. Therefore, I submit that there is absolutely no reason for restricting the discretion of the taluk board and district board presidents and municipal chairmen in these matters.

"There is only one other point and I shall close. It is this. It may be urged, as it has been urged so long and so often, that these local bodies have not been taking sufficient interest in matters of education and that they cannot be safely entrusted with the additional powers and privileges I ask for in this resolution. That is the only point which I think I need reply to after my previous remarks. The answer to that question is simple. It is only when local bodies have been invested with real powers and real responsibilities that they can be called upon to show whether they have exercised these powers and responsibilities in a proper manner or not. So long as you do not invest them with real powers and responsibilities, so long as their control over educational institutions is more nominal than real, so long as their authority only extends to voting supplies and sanctioning expenditure and acting upon recommendations of the Educational Department, you cannot expect them to do much more than what they have done hitherto. I may close my remarks, instead of saying anything more of my own, by quoting from the famous resolution on local self-government issued on 18th May 1882 in the time of Lord Ripon:—

'If it be said that the experiments hitherto made in this direction have not been 'encouraging, the Governor-General in Council must avow his belief that the 'principle has not as yet been, in any general or satisfactory fashion, fully and fairly 'tried. There is reason to fear that previous attempts at local self-government 'have been too often over-ridden and practically crushed by direct, though well-'meant, official interference. In the few cases where real responsibility has been 'thrown upon local bodies and real power entrusted to them the results have been 'very gratifying. There is even now a vast amount of assistance rendered to the 'administration by honorary magistrates, members of municipal corporations and 'other committees, and there is no antecedent improbability in the theory that if 'non-official auxiliary agency were more thoroughly organized and more fully 'trusted, there would be a speedy and marked improvement not only in its amount 'but in its efficiency."

With these remarks I commend this resolution for the acceptance of this Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"Your Excellency,—your Excellency's Government, it must be obvious I think to everybody, desire and have always desired to give to local bodies larger powers; and they have always been ready to consider any specific suggestions. But in a case like this it is necessary in the first place that we should examine what powers these local bodies already have. The Hon'ble mover has told us that they have not sufficient power to induce them to take a real interest in the matter; and he has quoted, as the matters which would induce them to take a real interest, some very characteristic routine matters, questions of appointments of teachers and promotions. I need not go into details; but that was the keynote of his speech. That is what the local bodies want to have more power with regard to. The discretion as to where the schools should be started—that is a matter in which the boards at present, if they would only give us suggestions, have discretion; and we should be only too willing to accept their suggestions. Thirdly the Hon'ble mover quoted rule 11 of the Madras Educational Rules, in my point

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of view a most curious selection; for in the first place it refers to schools generally and not to schools under public management, and what that rule says is, 'The 'inspector may refuse or withdraw recognition on account of the employment in a 'school of any teacher whom he after due inquiry considers unfit to be a teacher.' That is what the local boards and the managers of schools complain of! When the inspector, our best authority, has found a teacher unfit after due inquiry, he has power to withdraw recognition from the school unless the teacher is removed. Really after that, I think it is hardly necessary to take any other arguments; but I should like to point out, Sir, that we do endeavour and have always endeavoured to give as much power to the boards in the management of their schools as possible. What we tell our inspecting officers is this: the board schools are under the control of inspecting officers only in the sense that they are inspected and reported on by them; that they have to be consulted in the matter of the appointment of teachers; correspondence passes through them, but the entire responsibility for the management of such schools and for their maintenance in good condition rests with the boards themselves. That is what we tell them. If they do not carry out our instructions, of course we are willing to come down upon them. It seems that in this matter in the Department of Education, as in the other departments, we are always met by the difficulty in checking the vagaries of our subordinates. That seemed to be the great argument with regard to the jamabandi resolution. The difficulty was to check the vagaries of the subordinates of the Government. So it is here. We urge our inspecting officers to visit chairmen of municipal councils and presidents of local boards and keep them thoroughly informed as to the condition of the schools and to take their orders if necessary. Of course, so long as the boards have no inspecting officers of their own, there are certain matters, which I call routine matters that we undertake to do for them, but subject always to the control of the president. For instance we give small powers to our officers in matters relating to leave. It has been found convenient for our officers to grant casual leave, short leave; but there are rules restricting this. Our rules always aim at putting power in the hands of the local boards to restrict this matter if they like. There is not the slightest doubt, I should think, if there was a real request in the matter, I need only ask your Excellency's Government to withdraw this power from our officers and make it incumbent upon the presidents of the boards to grant this leave actually. We have really taken up this routine business at the request of the boards. In the same way holidays are settled by the boards. We only step in to restrict the number of holidays. Surely there is no objection to that. There is no reason for their giving more holidays than we give in Government schools. As regards accounts we undertake to check them, and undertake to furnish the president with remarks if necessary. It is for the president to take action if he wishes. With regard to the budget, the Educational Department makes suggestions, of course. But I think if the Honourable Member will look through this list of suggestions, he will find they have always been in the direction of pressing local bodies to spend more money upon education. We have never actually gone so far as to ask them to take it away from medical and sanitary measures. But somehow or other we have pressed them to spend more upon education, if they could find the money. Now these, I say, are more or less routine matters of administration, in which I venture to assert that we are endeavouring to help the boards. The board still remains—if the board or the committee of the members of the board would like to take up the matter—the manager of the school, and it is exactly in the same position as the manager of an aided school, so far as real education is concerned. If we can only get educational sub-committees of the board to take up these matters, we do not interfere with regard to the real educational problem. As regards the curriculum, what should be taught and how it should be taught, we offer the most modest recommendations. We leave it to the manager to decide what subjects should be really taught. We recommend certain subjects. We say that it is desirable that instruction should be given in the vernacular. Surely nobody here will object to that recommendation. Space and number work, general knowledge, drawing, recitation with appropriate *ragams*, and, I suppose for mission schools, a selection of suitable songs and hymns—and we simply say it is desirable that these subjects should be taken up together with

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some physical exercise. We add that instruction may be given in English, Geography, Civics, Indian History, Nature Study and Elementary Science and one other second vernacular. But it is open to the managers—that includes local boards—to introduce any subject other than those we actually suggest. We wish the managers, in this case, committees of local bodies and boards, to help us in the introduction of such subjects as agriculture, hygiene, and sanitary science,—subjects in the nature of commercial subjects or something of that sort. We simply give a list of these subjects. In certain aided schools, say, for instance, a school managed by one of the active missionary bodies, we find the manager coming down and devoting a certain amount of time to helping the teachers and making suggestions to them and getting the school to take up various subjects. That is the most important part, that is the educational part of the management and as I say in that matter we do not at all interfere. Of course, it is very difficult, I know, to ask busy men to devote their time to this business; but I take it that that is what the members of the school boards at home do. In a philanthropic spirit they devote a large amount of their time to such objects. That is the sort of thing which is beginning in this Presidency. I know many cases in which local boards have appointed educational sub-committees; they are beginning to do such work; and I am sure that the Department, and I am equally sure that your Excellency's Government also, will welcome their co-operation. I say that there is plenty for the boards to do in these respects. Their schools used to be few in number, but within recent years they have rapidly increased. I said some time ago that 1,700, schools would be opened during last year. I have got all the returns in now from all the district except Malabar. These returns come to 1,705 and I guess in Malabar there will be 85. That will make it 1,790. Those are all extra board schools. If the boards will only help us in looking after these schools as to what they should teach, in making suggestions and helping the teachers, looking in from time to time and giving constructive help, they will be doing an enormous amount for the education of the country. Of course, every good manager—and I have no doubt that boards will learn to be good managers—will remember that what the teacher requires is help and advice and not mere interference. That I have no doubt the educational committees will be able to give. Those are the matters in which the boards should help us. Such matters as the abolition of the restrictions that are at present placed with regard to the appointment of teachers and their promotions and interference where the inspecting officer has declared a teacher to be unfit seem to me, as I say, matters of routine administration and not the real management of the school.

"The second portion of the Honourable Member's resolution is to change our present system in regard to grants to aided schools. Our present system recognizes a principle—the principle is to be found in the Grant-in-Aid Code—on which grants on behalf of elementary schools situated within municipalities and in areas where the Madras Local Boards Act is in operation are payable from local funds. In the old days they used to be paid from local funds; but as local funds came to be used more and more for schools managed by these bodies, local funds were entirely absorbed in that way. So they are aided by local funds only if such funds are available. That is the change that was brought in; otherwise they would have to be paid from Provincial funds. The Honourable Member suggests that we should change this system and actually hand over lump sums to the boards and the municipalities allowing them to distribute the money which they do not provide. I think, Sir, I need not go into this matter at great length. Your Excellency's Government does not intend to introduce any such change at present. One great difficulty, of course, would be in regard to inspection. The Honourable mover has told us that in the old days boards and municipalities had an inspecting agency; but I never heard in those old days a single good word in favour of that inspecting agency. Everybody abused the poor supervisor in those days and we used to abuse him and we disagreed with him. And the boards and municipalities used to abuse him also. No doubt he was a very low-paid official having no prospects of promotion, no chance of becoming a sub-assistant inspector. I do not think the service attracted good men. All I can say is that, since the change, we are very hopeful that the agency is

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improving. They are certainly now getting better pay and they have better chances of promotion. But even supposing that the local bodies had a good officer, a good supervisor as their inspector, supposing he gives an opinion with regard to a school, and we disagree with him, what is to happen? I should think you would get back to the old trouble as to this sort of dual criticism and dual control. I can quite understand the Honourable Member's looking forward to the time when the boards will have the whole of the control of education within their areas. Then they would want not only the supervisor controlled by us, but they would want the complete inspecting staff for the whole area. That is, I think, a consummation which we may well look forward to. But I very much doubt whether any Honourable Member would really wish to see that started just at present. It seems to me that, just at present, whenever anything goes wrong, the local board is put aside, the local authority is put aside, and the Government is asked to do something. I have only got to turn to the agenda paper to-day to question No. 13. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai is asking why certain district boards are paying these poor schoolmasters so irregularly. I sympathize with the schoolmasters; but he has to come to the Government and ask them to interfere. The system that is now proposed would be to put the whole matter in the hands of the local boards. Then there would be no question of the Government interfering. They must divest themselves of responsibility, once they make it over fully to other bodies. I am afraid that my time is over. But the conclusion I have come to is that so far as these grants are concerned, we should certainly not change the system at present. I may just say that nobody has found any fault with the new system excepting at the first budget meeting after the change of the system when the Honourable the Raja of Kollengode referred to the matter; and he seemed to appreciate all that we had done, except in so far as we had thrown into the background the principle of the old system that the local boards were responsible. I say we did not throw it into the background. We only said that if they had not got the funds we would step in and give the funds. The principle was that if they had the funds they should spend them; and I certainly look forward in this country to a time when they will raise these funds locally. They will, of course, get help from the Provincial funds; but they will raise a certain proportion of the funds locally and have full control and a full inspecting agency in their own areas. Then of course the central Educational Department would be more or less like the Board of Education at home, simply controlling education generally. But until it is possible to do something like that, I do not think that merely shifting this grant payment would be of much use. After all paying the grants is a part of the business only. It is no good to give power to the boards to distribute the money, unless they had full power to grant recognition, refuse recognition, to look after the schools throughout the area, to get them inspected not only by the lowest grade of inspectors, the supervisors, but by higher grade inspectors, and to form a full opinion in regard to them. With these words I oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, one word of explanation with regard to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne. In my question I wanted to make it clear to the Government that because these pay bills are prepared by the Educational Department, the supervisors and others consolidate the bills and they pass through the superior officer, the assistant inspector, they come so late to the taluk boards and the district boards. Most of these elementary school-masters are paid by the taluk boards; and hence the delay occurs. It is not due to the laxity of supervision or any neglect on the part of the local boards, but it is due to the fact that these bills have to travel through so many channels before they reach the taluk board president who is to sign the bills. Hence the delay. The taluk boards are not to be blamed."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"If the taluk boards were to make a complaint about it, the thing would doubtless be done properly."

The resolution was put and lost.

Powers of the Finance Committee ; conclusion.

(The President ; Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

POWERS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. A S. Krishna Rao Pantulu withdrew the following resolution in regard to the powers of the Finance Committee, of which he had given notice :—

This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take necessary steps—

(a) to give the Finance Committee full opportunity to discuss all the proposals for expenditure, including those relating to schemes not already sanctioned, but under correspondence between the Local Government on the one hand and the Government of India or the Secretary of State on the other ; and

(b) to furnish the Finance Committee with complete information regarding the details of the various items of revenue and expenditure to be discussed by them.

CONCLUSION.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"That closes the business of the Council. I would just remind Honourable gentlemen that a meeting will now be held of the non-official members under the presidency of the Honourable the Finance Member to elect six members of the Finance Committee for the year 1913–14.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur :—"Before this Council disperses, with your Excellency's permission, I beg to express the thanks of the landholders to the Government for the relief which the Government have been pleased to offer to them by passing the Irrigation Cess Bill."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid I cannot accept these remarks, though I am sure they are very kindly meant by the Honourable gentleman. There is no business before the Council. I am sure I appreciate his intention. The Council will now adjourn."

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

W. FRANCIS,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

ANNEXURE.

I

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS ACTS, 1884, GIVEN NOTICE OF FOR THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON THE 16TH MAY 1912.

Clause 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR :—

1. The following paragraph shall be added at the end of the clause :—

"In sub-section (2) of section 190 of the Madras District Municipalities "Act, 1884, the words 'or if the fees have been farmed out, on behalf of the farmer' "shall be added after the words 'Municipal Council'."

[*An alternative to amendment No.* 1.]

2. The following paragraph shall be added at the end of paragraph 2 :—

"In sub-section (2) of section 190 of the Madras District Municipalities "Act, 1884, the words 'on behalf of the Municipal Council' shall be omitted."

After Clause 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR :—

3. The following clause shall be added after clause 3 :—

"In section 193, Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, after the words "'Municipal Council' the words 'or if the Municipal Council has farmed out the "rents 'and fees, of the farmer' shall be added."

Clause 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—

4. In clause 4 add the following to the proposed sub-section (4) of section 93 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 :—

"Fees so leased out shall be paid on demand to the lessee or to any person "duly authorized by him in that behalf."

After Clause 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AIYAR :—

5. The following clause shall be added at the end of the Bill :—

"In the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, at the end of section 93, sub-section "(1), the words 'or by the lessee, if any, of such fee' shall be added ;"

"In section 93, sub-section (2), after the word 'seized' the words 'by the "'person entitled to collect it' shall be inserted."

II

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS ACT, 1865, GIVEN NOTICE OF FOR THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON THE 16TH MAY 1913.

Clause 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—

1. For the words "before the end of the revenue year succeeding that in "which the irrigation takes place" the words "before the end of the revenue year "in which the irrigation takes place" shall be substituted.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—

2. In line 19 substitute the word "such" for the word "the".

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASINHESWARA SARMA Garu :—

3. In line 19 after the words "takes place" insert the following :—

"and where the irrigation takes place in respect of a crop in more than one "fasli, then before the end of the fasli in which the crop is harvested."

4. At the end of clause 3 the following proviso should be inserted :—

"Provided that where there is a dispute as to whether a crop is irrigated "from a Government source so as to make the cess leviable, the burden of proving "that it was so irrigated shall lie on the Government."

Clause 4

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR :—

5. In section 1-A (1) after the words "be leviable" and before the words "in "accordance with" add the following :—

"(*a*) In cases in which there has been an application for the supply of water :—

"From the landholder or the ryot whoever applies for the same.

"(*b*) Where there is no such application, and where the right of the Government to the water charged is not in dispute :—

"(1) from the landholder and the ryot in case of lands held on waram tenure "in shares proportionate to the shares of produce taken by each.

"(2) In the case of other lands—

"(i) from the ryot whose lands the water irrigates, except where the "rent payable for the land by the ryot to the landholder "includes a charge for the irrigation in respect of which the "cess was levied or the landholder has entered into an agreement with the ryot to bear the cess himself ;

"(ii) from the landholder in the cases coming within the two "exceptions embodied in clause (1) *supra*.

"(*c*) and in other cases".

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASINHESWARA SARMA Garu :—

6. In section 1-A (1) after the word "leviable" in line 27 and before the word "in" insert the following :—

"(1) Where a landholder or ryot applies for water, from the person who "applies for the same.

"(2) Where the produce of the land is shared by the landholder and the ryot "in defined proportions, from the landholder and the ryot in such specified proportions.

"(3) In cases not falling within sub-clause 2, where pattas and muchilkas "are exchanged between a landholder and a ryot and the land in respect of the "irrigation of which the cess is leviable is shown as wet therein, and it does not "appear therefrom that the irrigation source therefor is one other than that for the "user of which the cess is leviable, from the landholder.

"(4) and in other cases".

Clause 4—cont.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu :—

7. Omit clause (*c*) from section 1-A (1).

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—

8. The following words are to be added after the words "prescribe in that "behalf" :—

"with due regard to the following principles : (1) the existing practice "shall be followed ; (2) the contracts, expressed or implied, existing between the "Government and the landholder, or the Government and the ryot, or the landholder "and the ryot, shall be enforced."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapanayakkanur :—

9. In section 1-A (1) after the words "prescribe in that behalf" add the following words :—

"in conformity with the existing usages and customs in the particular "areas concerned."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—

10. After clause (*c*) in section 1-A (1) (after line 33), insert the following :—

"The said rules shall be in accordance with the practice as to the collection "of such cesses in the different districts of the Presidency prior to January 1911."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

11. In section 1-A the following proviso shall be added to sub-section (1) :—

"Provided that such cess shall be levied from the landholder (1) where the "rent payable for the land includes a charge for the irrigation in respect of which "the cess was levied, (2) when the landholder has entered into an agreement with "the ryot to bear the cess himself, and (3) where the landholder has applied for the "water regarding which the cess was levied."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

12. To be added at the end of section 1-A (1) :—

"Provided that the said cess shall be levied—

"(*a*) from the landholder—

"(i) where he applies for or uses such water under the rules herein- "before referred to ;

"(ii) where the rent payable for the land includes a charge for "irrigation in respect of which the cess is levied ;

"(iii) where he has entered into an agreement with the ryot to bear "the cess himself.

"(*b*) from the ryot—

"where he applies for or uses such water under the rules herein- "before referred to,

"Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the final decree of a "competent civil court obtained before the commencement of this Act determining "the respective rights and liabilities of the landholder and the ryot in regard to the "payment of the cess and the rights and liabilities, if any, of the landholder and the "ryot *inter se* in regard to the supply of water or the cess payable therefor."

[*An alternative amendment to be proposed as an addition to section* 1-A (1) *in case amendment No.* 12 *is not accepted.*]

13. "Provided that the said cess shall be payable by the person who applies "for the water under the rules hereinbefore referred to or by the person who uses "such water.

Clause 4—cont.

"Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the final decree of a "competent civil court obtained before the commencement of this Act, determining "the respective rights and liabilities of the landholder and the ryot in regard to the "payment of the cess and the rights and liabilities, if any, of the landholder and the "ryot *inter se* in regard to the supply of water or the cess payable therefor."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—

14. In section 1-A (1) the words "(*a*) from the landholder, or (*b*) from the ryot" or (*c*) in shares from both" shall be removed from the end and shall be inserted between the word "leviable" and the words "in accordance with such rules as the "Government may, after previous publication, prescribe in that behalf."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu:—

15. In section 1-A (2) before the word "the" in line 34 insert the following:—

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary which may be contained in the "Estates Land Act I of 1908"

and omit the words "a landholder or" in lines 34 and 35.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMAKRADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur:—

16. In section 1-A (2) after the words "by a landholder" omit the words "or "a ryot".

[*An alternative to amendment No.* 16.]

17. In section 1-A (2) after the words "interest in the land" add the following words:—

"Provided that in every case where the said amount is payable by a ryot, "it shall be a charge upon his interest in the land subject to any rent that may be "lawfully due by such tenant to the landholder."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—

18. In section 1-A after sub-section (2), (line 37), insert the following sub-section:—

"(3) In all cases where rent has been paid by or recovered from the land-"holder or the ryot, either of them shall be entitled to recover from the other the cess "which he had paid to, or which was recovered from him by, the Government, when "he can establish in a court of law that he is not liable to pay such cess."

The Hon'ble Mr K RAMA AIYANGAR:—

19. In section 1-A after sub-section (2) add the following sub-section:—

"(3) The landholder or the ryot shall, when any cess is collected from him "under the first clause of this section, be entitled to recover the same from the ryot or "other person in possession of the land irrigated except when the former has by virtue "of any engagement expressed or implied agreed with the latter to bear the cess in "question himself."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMAKRADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur:—

20. In section 1-A add as sub-section (3) the following:—

"(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of the landholder to "recover any cess paid by him under this Act from the ryot whenever he (landholder) "may be entitled to do so."

Clause 4—cont.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu :—

21. A new section to be added at the end of section 1-A as follows :—

"1-B. Where the cess payable under the rules framed by the Government in this behalf is in respect of water taken or used without the permission of an officer duly empowered by the Government in this behalf or contrary to his directions or where the cess payable is under clause 1 (*b*), it shall be levied from the person in actual occupation of the land."

Clause 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar :—

22. Omit clause 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu :—

23. Omit clause 5.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasinheswara Sarma Garu :—

24. Omit clause 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasinha Raju :—

25. Omit clause 5.

[*An alternative to amendment No.* 25.]

26. In clause 5 substitute the words and figures "before the 1st April 1910 "by the Government or before the 7th January 1911 by the landholder" for the words "before the commencement of this Act by the Government or by the "landholder".

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswara Sarma Garu :—

[*An alternative to amendment No.* 24.]

27. Add after the words "water-cess" in line 45 the following: "by reason "of the provisions of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864."

Bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Under rule 32 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, the following Bill, with its Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published for general information:—

No. 3 of 1913.

A Bill to empower Hindus to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable persons governed by the Hindu law to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons, within certain limits; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the "Hindu Transfers and Bequests Act, 1913."

2. A transfer *inter vivos* or disposition by will of any property by a person governed by the Hindu law shall not be invalid by reason only that the transferee or legatee is an unborn person at the date of the transfer or the death of the testator, as the case may be.

3. No transfer of property can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the lifetime of one or more persons living at the date of the transfer and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period and to whom, if he attains full age, the interest created is to belong.

4. No bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the lifetime of one or more persons living at the testator's decease, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom if he attains full age, the thing bequeathed is to belong. Section 14 of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865.)

5. This Act shall apply to all transfers *inter vivos* and wills made by persons governed by the Hindu law including those Hindus who are governed by the Marumakkattayam law and the Aliyasanthanam law, resident within the limits of the Madras Presidency and to transfers *inter vivos* and wills made by such persons resident outside those limits so far as they relate to property situate within those limits.

6. Nothing in this Act shall affect or restrict any transfer of property or disposition by will which the transferer or testator is otherwise competent to make under the Hindu law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in *Tagore* v. *Tagore* (9, Bengal Law Reports, 377) held that devises in favour of persons not in existence at the time of the death of the testator are invalid. That decision, though based upon a text of *Daya-bhaga, Chapter I, Pleadings I*, has been held to apply to wills made by persons governed by the *Mitakshara* law. The principle of this decision has also been extended to transfers *inter vivos*. The result is that if a Hindu wishes to settle property upon his sons, daughters, brothers or sisters for life with remainder over to their children, the bequest will not take effect except in favour of those who are in existence at the date of the gift if the settlement is *inter vivos* or at the date of the death of the settler if it is by a testamentary instrument. The intention of the settler in either case being to benefit all the children including those who may be born after the date of the gift or after the death of the testator as the case may be, the effect of the rulings already referred will be to defeat the said intention. Provisions of this kind are very common in deeds and wills executed by Hindus in this part of India and innumerable decisions have been passed invalidating such bequests on the strength of

the *Tagore case*. Whether the decision in the *Tagore case* is right or wrong, it is necessary that the law should be brought into agreement with the sentiments and wishes of the community. The object of this Bill is to do that. It makes no attempt to interfere with the laws of inheritance. It merely seeks to prevent the intention of the donor or testator being defeated. It is so framed as to carry out the wishes of the donor or testator subject to the very same limitations which exist under the English law. It is intended to confer the same benefits on Hindu settlers and testators as the transfer of Property Act by section 11 confers on communities other than Hindu or Muhammadan.

Clause 2 states the general principle of the Bill, while clauses 3 and 4 introduce the exceptions embodied in section 14 of the Transfer of Property Act and in section 101 of the Indian Succession Act. It has been thought undesirable to introduce the highly artificial exceptions contained in section 13 of the Transfer of Property Act and the corresponding provision in section 100 of the Indian Succession Act. A clause has been added to obviate the possibility of this Act being construed as exhausting all the powers possessed by those governed by the Hindu law to make gifts and bequests. See I.L.R., XXXIX Calcutta, 87.

18th *May* 1918. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government Legislative Dept.

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